



COUNCILLOR MADAN MOHAN BARMAN

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 4th January, 1947

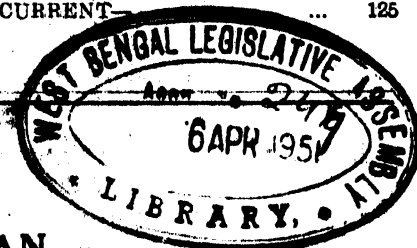
Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle And Comment



MADAN MOHAN BARMAN

THE death of Councillor Madan Mohan Barman is a severe blow to the Corporation of Calcutta and no less to this city. During the twenty-two years of our connection with this great civic organization we have known few who thought, planned and worked with greater depth, larger vision and finer abilities than he did. There was hardly any aspect or phase, any problem of our civic life, any department of our activities to which he did not bring to bear his keen mind, infective enthusiasm and great energy. He was a civic dreamer and planner *par la excellence*; he was no doubt often a champion of lost causes; his plans and schemes might even cause sometimes awkward embarrassments; but his sense of realism seldom forsook him. He was a visionary with a practical mind.

Except for one single term, Mr. Barman had occupied a chair in the Council Chamber since the creation of the New Corporation in 1924. And there had been hardly any Standing Committee on which he had not sat as a member, and there had been more than one whose deliberations he had guided. And what he did not know of the working of the Corporation was not worth knowing. He never spared himself or those with whom he worked for civic improvement and progress. It was the passion of his life.

The idea of the Corporation of Calcutta having an organ of its own originated with Mr. Madan Mohan Barman. And the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* had never a greater supporter and truer counsellor and friend. He guided its faltering steps in its infancy in a manner which Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose once very aptly characterised as "paternal." He stood by it through good report and evil report and was a pillar of strength on which it could always count and lean in all difficulties.

We shall never cease to regret his loss. May his soul rest in peace!

MR. SAILAPATI CHATTERJI

The retirement of Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, causes a void which will not be easy to fill. For eighteen years he served the Corporation, first as Second Deputy Executive Officer (1928-1937), then as First Deputy Executive Officer (1937-1941) and lastly, after the retirement of Mr. J. C. Mukerjee, as Chief Executive Officer. He had to be in the helm of affairs here during, perhaps, the worst chapter of the War in the East,—a period of singular crisis in the civic life of Calcutta. It was a most difficult job he had to perform. It is not for us who worked under and with him to say more but we can only express our regret at the termination of a connection which had more than one tie and bond.

STADIUM FOR CALCUTTA

For permission to build a stadium in the "blue" zone of the Fort William area of Calcutta the Bengal Government, is learnt, have approached the Government of India.

ELECTION

MAY BE

POSTPONED

It is understood that the Bengal Government are considering the postponement by one year of the next general election of Calcutta Corporation fixed for March 29, 1947.

This is on account of the displacement of a large number of rate-payers as a result of the Calcutta disturbances and subsequent disturbances in the city which have created complications in voters' lists.

Intended to accommodate 75,000 visitors, the proposed stadium will contain a combined football and hockey ground, swimming pools, cinder tracks for holding athletic sports and gymnasium. It will also have several blocks of buildings for use by various organizations as club rooms.

A local engineering firm is preparing estimates of cost. Building is expected to start in March, if permission is granted.

Mr. Mohammed Ali, Minister for Local Self-Government, has remarked that the scheme has been given priority second only to the building of houses for the city's *bustee* dwellers. Mr. A. B. Ganguly, Joint Secretary of the Department, will shortly leave for Bombay to study the Brahourne Stadium scheme and its management.

It is gratifying to us to know that the matter for which we have long expressed our as well as others' views through the columns of the *Gazette* is soon going to take a definite shape.

HOUSING SHORTAGE IN BOMBAY

The Government of Bombay propose to ask the managements of industrial establishments in the city and urban areas in the province to provide residential accommodation to their employees so as to relieve the acute housing shortage.

The Government too might provide their employees with quarters. A housing board has been established and Government are now collecting statistical data to assess the requirements of their staff in Bombay.

The Government, it is understood, are considering certain schemes to meet immediate needs. It is proposed to encourage and subsidize all private house-building enterprises. It is learnt that about 100 applications for the construction of working class tenements have already been granted by the Government.

A number of war-time hutments are being released by the military authorities and alterations are being made to suit civilians.

INDIAN CITIZENS IN AMERICA

The United States Congress passed in July, 1946, a legislation removing disabilities against the people of India from becoming American citizens. By the same law India was accorded the same quota in matters of immigration as was the case with China. According to this law, many Indians who are long-time residents of the United States and those who are married to American women and others will be able to become citizens now.

The United States court at Honolulu (Hawaii) granted American citizenship to Mr. G. T. Watumull, founder of Watumull Foundation, a man of the highest type of civic spirit. Mr. Watumull who hailed from Hyderabad (Sind) ventured as a pioneer to start business at Hawaii and with the aid of his American wife Mrs. Allen Jensen Watumull has developed an extensive business in Hawaii and Los Angeles.

EDUCATING PEOPLE IN CIVIC DUTIES

With a view to educating people in civic duties by disseminating news through the Delhi Microphone Station, the Delhi Administration, it is understood, have proposed to take over the organization at an estimated running expenditure of Rs. 11,000 a year in the minimum.

The Station, started in 1940 to carry on war propaganda and worked by the Information Subcommittee of the Delhi War Committee, was later taken over by the Publicity Bureau of the National War Front and since March this year, is being worked by the Central Officers' Board, a semi-official body.

HOUSING IN NEW DELHI

A scheme, which is expected to ease the housing situation in New Delhi, has been sanctioned by the Delhi Improvement Trust.

It has been decided to develop, mainly for bungalows and semi-detached houses, an area comprising about 84.08 acres between the Delhi-Muttra Road and Nizamuddin village. About a

(Continued on page 108 (b))

The Week In The Corporation

Workers' Legitimate Demands To Be Met

Proposed Strike Postponed Till January 31, 1947

At a special meeting held on Monday, the 30th December, 1946, the Corporation resolved to implement, within the current financial year, those terms of settlement of the strike by its employees in November, 1945, as had not been put into effect already.

Declaring that it had always been its policy to meet the workers' legitimate demands as far as possible within its limited resources, the Corporation advised the workers to withdraw the strike notice according to which a strike was proposed to be launched by a section of them on 2nd January, 1947.

In the resolution passed, the Corporation further gave the assurance that the provident fund and leave rules, as framed by its Chief Accountant, would be submitted to the Government for final approval as soon as they had passed through the appropriate Committee and on receipt of the Government's sanction, effect would be given to them retrospectively from April 1, 1947.

Regretting the delay that has occurred in implementing some of the terms of the last strike settlement, the Corporation pointed out that such delay was unavoidable and was mainly due to the civil disturbances in the city and also to the elaborate formalities and procedure required to be gone through in this connection.

THE MAYOR ASSURES THE WORKERS

THE Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, who presided, said that after several conferences and protracted discussions with the representatives of the Workers' Union who had submitted the strike notice, he had addressed to them a letter in his official capacity refuting the Union's allegations that the Corporation had been delaying in giving effect to its promises. He had assured them that their demands had already been sympathetically accepted by the Corporation and they would be implemented as expeditiously as possible.

The Mayor added that the fresh demands outlined in the Union's letter of the 25th December, 1946, had been referred to the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee which had been asked to submit its report by the 31st January, 1947.

He asked the workers to show the same reasonable attitude and wait and see what the Corporation did in the matter.

The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bengal, it should be said, made efforts to negotiate a settlement of the dispute between the Corporation and its workers.

He met the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer, the Secretary of the Workers' Union and had discussions with them on the men's demands.

The proposed strike by workers of the Corporation, due to have begun on the 2nd January, 1947, on the expiry of the 15-day notice submitted by their Union, was postponed till the 31st January, 1947.

IN THE BACKGROUND

It may be recalled that the Corporation on receipt of the workers' strike notice on the 18th December, 1946, decided at its meeting held on the same day that it would deal with the matter at a special meeting on the 30th December, 1946.

At that special meeting the House referred the workers' demands to the Grades Reconciliation and

Rules Advisory Committee, instructing the Committee to submit a report of their findings and recommendations by the 31st January, 1947.

Representatives of the workers, at a meeting held on the 22nd December, 1946, under the auspices of the Corporation Workers' Union, reiterated their determination to go on strike from the 2nd January, 1947, as stated in the strike notice submitted by them on the 18th December, 1946, if their demands were not met in the meantime.

The meeting was of the opinion that the payment of arrears of dearness allowance, as proposed to be given by the Corporation with the loan offered by the Bengal Government, alone did not meet the real demands of the workers. That payment had been long overdue, and the Corporation had just decided to pay what it had agreed to pay long ago.

In the opinion of the meeting the Corporation had no intention to meet the long-standing demands of the workers, such as increment in basic wages and introduction of leave and provident fund rules, and to honour even the terms of settlement of the last Municipal employees' strike on the 23rd November, 1945.

WORKERS MEET THE MAYOR

The representatives of the Workers' Union met the Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, on the 24th December, 1946, and placed before him the men's minimum demands for a settlement. They included introduction of provident fund, leave and service rules, consolidation in basic pay of the interim increment in wages granted in August, reward for employees of pumping stations who worked during the last riots, suspension of the recent order to collect rents from scavengers occupying requisitioned houses, and an assurance of further increment.

Mr. Biren Roy, Secretary of the Union, told the reporter of the *Statesman* that the Corporation's decision to pay arrears of dearness allowance did not meet the men's demands as formulated in the strike notice submitted on the 18th December. This had been sanctioned by the Corporation in July last, and at the request of the

Corporation the Bengal Government had granted a loan of Rs. 10,00,000 for this purpose. The men's demands, numbering 28, included implementation of the terms of the settlement of the November, 1945 strike.

The Mayor was in daily contact with the Union leaders, trying to bring about a settlement. He said to the reporter that on hearing of the threatened strike he returned to Calcutta from Patna and contacted the Union Secretary and assured him that the men's demands would be sympathetically considered by the Corporation. He pointed out that the demand for dearness allowance at enhanced rates had already been met, while other demands had been favourably considered by the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee. The Committee had also considered the points relating to leave rules and provident fund facilities. Their recommendations would be forwarded to the Government. The other demands had also been referred to the above Committee by the 31st January 1947. In the circumstances, he advised the men not to precipitate a crisis.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CONCERN

If the strike by the employees of the Corporation was to take place on the 2nd January, 1947, the Bengal Government would try to prevent a break-down in the essential services.

Mr. Mohammad Ali, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, told the Press on the 27th December, 1946, that the Government had been watching developments in connection with the strike notice submitted by the Workers' Union. He hoped there would be no strike, but if it did occur, the Government would endeavour to maintain the essential services.

"If necessary, they would request the military authorities to assist the Corporation to run the water supply, conservancy and such other services."

The Bengal Government deputed an Assistant Labour Commissioner to negotiate a settlement of the dispute between the Corporation and its employees.

The Assistant Labour Commissioner met Mr. S. M. Yaqub, officiating Chief Executive Officer, and Mr. D. N. Ganguli, officiating Chief Engineer, on the 28th December, 1946, and ascertained their views on the workers' demands. He also met representatives of the workers and discussed with them their minimum demands for calling off the strike notice.

THE MOST VITAL ISSUE

Mr. Biren Roy, Secretary, Corporation Workers' Union, in a letter to Mr. S. M. Usman, the Mayor, stated that the workers felt that the Corporation's decision to refer all their demands, except payment of arrears of dearness allowance, to the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee was only an attempt to shelve their grievances.

Mr. Roy said that higher basic minimum wages was the most vital issue.

Referring to the discussion between the Mayor and the Union representatives on the 24th December last, when the former requested the workers to withdraw the strike notice, Mr. Roy said that unless the Corporation accepted in writing the minimum demands, he was unable to place before the men any proposal for the withdrawal of the strike notice or for the postponement of the proposed strike.

Leaders of the different parties in the Corporation met on the 29th December, 1946, to discuss the matter.

The strike notice and the correspondence exchanged between the Mayor and the Union Secretary in that connection formed the agenda of a special meeting of the Corporation held on the 30th December, 1946.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

Moving the resolution, which was subsequently passed, Councillor Abdus Sattar said that the demands submitted by the Workers' Union fell under two heads:

Those to which the Corporation stood committed and which it was their duty to implement as soon as possible, and

those that could be classed as "new demands."

He said there was very little difference between Corporation and the workers. So far as the terms of the last strike settlement were concerned, the Corporation stood committed to give effect to them. With regard to the new demands, it could not come to a decision without an appropriate committee considering their financial implications.

Councillor Raja B. N. Roy Chowdhury seconding the resolution, pointed out the difficulties experienced by the Corporation in dealing effectively with the large number of the Unions claiming to represent its employees. He appealed to the Unions to combine and obtain Corporation recognition to facilitate the work of solving labour problems.

AN AMENDMENT

Councillor Md. Ismail brought forward an amendment, suggesting that workers' minimum demands, as contained in the letter of the Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union of the 25th December, 1946, be accepted and the other demands contained in the strike notice of the 18th December, 1946, be referred for consideration of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee and the Committee be directed to submit its report by the 31st January positively. In moving his amendment Councillor Ismail said that if in the past amenities had been granted to the workers, it had always been against the background of a threatened strike.

The amendment was lost, only two labour members supporting it.

Councillor Mr. Somnath Lahiri said that of 29 demands submitted by the Workers' Union in their original strike notice, the Corporation at its meeting on the 20th December, 1946, had accepted only that relating to the payment of arrears of dearness allowance and had referred everything else to the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee. Subsequently, the Union had submitted only a few of the original demands for immediate acceptance and had expressed its willingness to wait till the 31st January, 1947, for a decision on the remainder. These minimum demands of the workers were mostly such as would raise no objections from members. They had not been met so long due to the Corporation's lethargy. Anyway, the Corporation could accept them at present. No grave financial implication was involved in granting them. Due to their previous experience of the Corporation, the workers naturally apprehended that their demands might be shelved again if the pressure of a strike were

removed. If immediate acceptance of these minimum demands could avert a strike, nobody should object to meeting them.

COUNCILLOR MR. RAFIQUE

Councillor Md. Rafique said that the workers would lose nothing by waiting for a little time more to see what the Corporation intended to do in regard to their demands. He pointed out that the minimum wage that a Corporation worker now received was Rs. 44 per month, including a basic pay of Rs. 18 and special increment of Rs. 8.

COUNCILLOR DEBABRATA MOOKERJEE

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee said that there was a prevailing notion that the Corporation had not perhaps been quite as fair as it possibly could have been to its workers. He desired to remove that erroneous impression and to tell the citizens of Calcutta from the floor of the House that the Corporation had always tried to meet the legitimate demands of its workers.

Councillor Mookerjee told the House that the additional amenities which the Corporation had given to its workers and employees in the shape of dearness allowance, foodgrains at subsidised rates, flat rate increment and improved amenities for the workers from 1940 till the 31st December, 1946 had cost a sum of Rs. one crore, four lakhs, ninety-one thousand. It was no doubt true that 80 per cent. of the Dearness Allowance and subsidised food cost had been borne by Government. But the whole of the Dearness Allowance and subsidised food cost during the first two years was borne by the Corporation as also the rest of the money for the remainder of this period. In 1942-43 the Corporation also wrote off, at the request of its employees, a sum of Rs. four lakhs 80 thousand, which represented one month's salary given as war emergency advance to its employees.

He remarked that the Corporation found itself between two fires, between the devil and the deep sea. On the one hand, there was the Government which said that the Corporation could very well increase the taxes. The rate-payers, on the other hand, were complaining that they were not getting the benefit of their taxes. The other column of fire was the employees. He wanted to tell the Corporation employees that it had become increasingly impossible to bear the cost of further benefits to the employees without looking into the Corporation finances more carefully. The Corporation would try to give the workers what they could, keeping in view the objective that the Corporation had to be kept going.

He would ask the workers not to kill the golden hen that lays the egg. He would ask the workers to consider if any other public organisation had given similar benefits to its employees. By January 31 the Corporation would be in a position to know

the situation regarding its collections and that would be time for it to consider what it could further give to its workers.

In conclusion, Councillor Mookerjee requested the workers not to throw the city again into dirt and squalor. They had had enough of it. And he would appeal to the workers not to do anything which would make the Corporation's position delicate and by which, he feared, the workers would be taxing too much upon the sympathy of the rate-payers.

COUNCILLOR J. A. PARKS

Councillor J. A. Parks said that there were quite a number of items in the workers' demands, which did not involve financial implications and could be settled then and there; the rest could be referred to the appropriate committee. He pointed out that before the war a Corporation worker was getting Rs. 19 per month; now he was getting Rs. 44 per month—an increment of 240 per cent., whereas the cost of living had increased by 298 per cent. He characterised the resolution as a pious move.

Councillor Md. Israil intervening asked: May I ask Mr. Parks as Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust as to how much he has paid to his own workers? (Laughter).

COUNCILLOR J. L. SAHA

Councillor J. L. Saha was of opinion that the Corporation should not accept any of the new demands without considering their financial implications. The Corporation had committed one mistake already when earlier in the year hoping for a Government subvention, it agreed to pay arrears of dearness allowance to its employees.

COUNCILLOR W. A. BURNS

Councillor W. A. Burns said that as two members of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee were out of Calcutta, it was difficult to ask the House to agree to certain of the men's demands then and there. He requested the two Labour members in the House to point out that difficulty to the Workers' Union and to have it withdraw the strike notice.

COUNCILLOR J. N. SMART

Councillor J. N. Smart, in support of the resolution before the House, said that the resolution had been framed after two days' discussions among the Councillors, and he hoped that it would not convey the impression that they were trying to shelve the issue. It was to be regretted that 18 months after the settlement of the last strike, some of the terms agreed to had not been implemented, but this had been due to unforeseen circumstances. They were now trying to make up for deficiencies in the past year and the workers would lose nothing by postponement of the strike for a month. If they persisted, however, they would lose public sympathy.

Councillor Smart disagreed with Councillor Parks' remark about the resolution being a 'pious' one and hoped his remark would not create a wrong impression among the workers. The workers would lose nothing by waiting for another month.

COUNCILLOR A. A. WISE

Councillor A. A. Wise said that since the size of a man's family should not be the criterion of whether he should be given an increase in wages

OTHER STRIKES IN CALCUTTA

About 500 workers of an engineering concern in Watgunge Street, Calcutta, were reported to have been staging a stay-in-strike since the 27th December, 1946, for increased wages.

Protesting against reduction of festival holidays by a soap manufacturing company in Garden Reach area, 800 employees struck.

or not, the deciding factor should be his merits as a worker. He moved a rider to Councillor Sattar's resolution advising the Workers' Union, in view of the Corporation's resolution, to withdraw its strike of the 18th December, 1946.

COUNCILLOR ABDUS SATTAR

In closing the debate, Councillor Abdus Sattar said that the only point of difference between his resolution and the amendment of Councillor Md. Ismail was the immediate acceptance of the minimum demands contained in the Union's letter of the 25th December without reference to the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee. The difficulties in the way of such an action had already been explained and he requested Councillor Ismail, for the sake of unanimity to withdraw his amendment.

Councillor Ismail's amendment was voted on and defeated. Councillor Sattar's resolution, with the rider suggested by Councillor Wise, was adopted.

THREATENED STRIKE POSTPONED

Decision to postpone the Calcutta Corporation workers' strike which was due to start on the 2nd January, till the 31st January was taken at a general meeting of the municipal workers held at Wellington Square on the 31st December, 1946.

The meeting was held under the auspices of Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union. Councillor Md. Ismail, President of the Union, was in the chair.

The resolution passed at the meeting stated that the decision to suspend the strike for the present was taken in view of the assurance given by the Corporation to consider the demands of the workers favourably and in view of the request made by sister unions to wait till the 31st January, next.

Mr. Biren Roy, Secretary of the Workers' Union, in a Press statement, says:—

"In response to the request made by sister unions and in order to prevent the suffering of the citizens of Calcutta as much as possible by giving the Corporation a last chance, the Corporation Workers' Union have decided to postpone the strike notice for the time being, though the decision made in the Corporation meeting on the 30th December, 1946, was not completely favourable to the workers."

"UNITY IS STRENGTH"

Mr. Kumud Lal Bhattacharjee, General Secretary, Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association issued on the 1st January, 1947, the following statement in connection with the withdrawal of the strike notice by the Workers' Union:—

"At the outset I convey my heartfelt thanks to the members of the Workers' Union for coming to a decision deferring their strike till January 31st, 1947, though their demands have not immediately been met by the Corporation. I am very glad to note that the Workers' Union has at last understood that our real strength lies in unity for the sake of which all other Unions and Associations of the Corporation employees appealed to them. No fight can ever succeed unless all our resources are pulled together. The last historic strike orga-

nized by the Employees' Association could not achieve the desired end in its entirety only because of the indiscipline manifested by a section of the workers at the last phase of the struggle. They were perhaps ignorant of the fact that by so doing they would be creating mistrust and misunderstanding and paving the way for disunity and discord amongst the different sections of the employees.

"I would, therefore, in the interest of all concerned, warn all employees against allowing themselves to be influenced by political motives and request all sections of employees to help in the work of unifying all sister organizations under a common flag and strengthen the Council of Action formed under the auspices of Employees' Association which is pledged to fight for the cause of all classes of employees irrespective of cadre and status.

"If we can stand united once more under one banner, I hope the Corporation authorities shall have no other alternative than to meet our demands to our full satisfaction in no time.

"Let us not forget that united we stand, divided we fall."

—CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

(Continued from page 106)

quarter of the area, 8.27 acres, will be devoted to bungalows, and 8.37 acres have been ear-marked for semi-detached houses.

The development of the area and installation of essential services is estimated to cost Rs. 6,97,900.

The income is expected to be Rs. 8,07,800 from bungalow plots from houses.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT FOR CHILDREN

Ultra-violet irradiation may be introduced into British schools, cinemas, and other places where the public gathers, following an experiment to be made in London.

The time they are in school nearly 2,000 pupils aged five to eleven in three junior and infant schools in Southall, Middlesex, will sit under ultra-violet rays, "artificial sunlight".

The light is quite unobtrusive and will not distract the children in any way. The children's previous health has been carefully indexed and their progress will be watched during the next two years especially regarding cold and other infectious illness. The health of the children will be compared with a similar number of children not using the rays.

INDIAN ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Arrangements are on for holding a representative exhibition of Indian Art at the Royal Academy in the winter of 1947-48. This exhibition will present the story of Indian Art from 2,500 B. C. to the present day.

An Executive Committee of authorities on Indian art has been formed under the chairmanship of Sir Alfred J. Munnings, President of the Royal Academy.

The exhibition has the support of the British Government and the Government of India. Sculpture, painting, textiles and other works will be shown.

Councillor Madan Mohan Barman

The City Mourns His Death

The death occurred of Mr. Madan Mohan Barman, a distinguished citizen and Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta, at 51-D, Gariahat Road, Ballygunge, at 8 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd December, 1946. He was 57.

Mr. Barman had been ailing for a long time. After slight recovery he went to Hathras in U. P. for a change some time after the last Pujahs. He came back to Calcutta nearly two weeks ago and was putting up with a relation of his in Gariahat Road, Ballygunge, where he shifted from his own residence at 145, Harrison Road during the last Calcutta riots.

Mr. Barman leaves behind him his aged mother, wife, daughter, widowed daughter-in-law, a grandson and a grand-daughter. His only son predeceased him some years back.

The last rites of Mr. Madan Mohan Barman were performed at Keoratala Burning Ghat in the presence of a big gathering on Tuesday, the 24th December.

To pay their last respects to the deceased a large number of citizens, including many Councillors and Officers of the Corporation and prominent people of Burra Bazar called at 51-D, Gariahat Road, Ballygunge, where Mr. Barman breathed his last on the previous night.

The Marwari Sabha office and library remained closed on the 24th December as a mark of respect to the deceased and prayers were offered in the library hall for peace to his soul. The Barman Bazar also remained closed on that day.

FOR more than a quarter of a century Mr. Barman took an active part in the public life of the city and rendered valuable services to the country in general and the province and city of his adoption in particular, in various capacities.

Barring one term, Mr. Barman had been a Councillor of Calcutta Corporation since that body came into existence in 1924, having been returned in successive elections. He was well-versed in the civic problems and possessed an intimate knowledge of the working of the Corporation administrative machinery.

He served on different Standing Committees of the Corporation and his advice and guidance were eagerly sought by the Councillors and the administration, alike in tackling the problems with which the city municipality was confronted.

He worked wholeheartedly and devotedly for the Congress for many years and was an ardent follower of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. He was Secretary of the Swadeshi Board of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and one of the trustees of Tilak Swaraj Fund in 1921. He joined the Swarajya Party and took a prominent part in Tarakeswar Temple Satyagraha, initiated under the leadership of Deshbandhu Das. He was President of Burra Bazar District Congress Committee for some years.

He was one of the earliest leaders of labour movement in this country. He was a Vice-President of E. I. Railway Labour Union. He held the same office in Jamshedpur Labour Association. He took a leading part in organising Corporation scavengers and other labour and city carters and fighting for redress of their grievances. He organized the Calcutta carters' strike in 1930 and suffered imprisonment

in that connection. He was President of Calcutta Carters' Union. He also held the same office in Calcutta Corporation Scavengers and Labour Union for several years.

He also took a leading part in the Hindu consolidation movement in Bengal and worked hard for reclamation of Hindu temples. He was associated with the founding of the Hindu Abala Ashram in 1926. He did valuable relief work during the Calcutta riots in 1926. He was a member of the Hindu Mahasabha Party in the present Corporation.

He was a member of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and of the Advisory Board of E. I. Railway, Calcutta. He was President of Calcutta Arota Samaj and founder and donor of Saraswat Khatriya Vidyalaya, (a High School in Barman Street).

Nearly hundred years ago the Barman family of which the deceased was a distinguished member, had come to Calcutta from Midnapore and settled here. They took to business and prospered, the late S. Ballav Das Barman, father of the deceased, doing particularly well in that sphere.

The Barmans who belong to the Arota Khatriya sect, came to Midnapore from Benares. They claim the Punjab for their original home.

The deceased had his education at Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. He had as his classmates several Bengali students who later in life rose to eminence in different spheres of activities. Cricket and tennis were his favourite sports.

He took a lively interest in journalism. He was commercial editor of 'Swatantra', a vernacular daily, for some time and he retained his interests in journalism, till the end of his life.

ASIATIC ART AND CULTURE CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA

"ASIA HOLDS THE HIGHEST PLACE IN WORLD CULTURE"

—MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR

INAUGURATING the Asiatic Art and Culture Conference held in the Senate Hall, Calcutta, under the auspices of Calcutta Art Society on the 27th December, 1946, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Member for Education and Art, Government of India, said that it was time Asia looked at herself, realized her own place in the world and put her culture in a presentable form before other modern countries.

He added that attempts had recently been made to bring about cultural unity in Asia and thereby unity of culture in the world. Asia held the highest place in the world's culture, her civilization being the oldest.

MORE WISDOM IN ASIA

Europe's culture was beautiful. Her civilization was very attractive, but he did not know whether there was more wisdom in Asiatic culture than in European culture. Doubts had arisen in the minds of Europeans as to the beauty of Western culture.

In England or in U. S. A. people considered their culture far more important than their Government. Hitherto, India had been ruled by outsiders and such imposed rule was more important than anything else. But when they were free, they would more easily see what was more important and what was less. They in India had not discovered yet the relative importance of culture. So the noticeable increased interest in art and culture was a good omen.

Maharajadhiraj Bahadur Sir Uday Chand Mahatab welcomed the guests and the visitors.

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar observed :—

"We believe that many other things are more important than Art and Culture. It is a mistake. While other things are of fleeting importance, it is Art and Culture that are of permanent importance. Art and Culture will stand by us when many other things fail."

Remarking that sometimes small things looked big and big things small, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that constitution-making was certainly very important but it was only a step towards human happiness and if they did not have the right culture, no constitution in the world could help them be happy.

He said :—

"We cannot do without the State and all that implies. Individuals cannot live good lives unless there is a State, and a good State requires a good Government. Politics, therefore, is important only as a means to happiness.

"If we do not achieve happiness there is no object in having a constitution. Philosophers, poets and wise men in the ages have found that for collective happiness culture is most important."

UNITY OF ASIATIC CULTURE

Speaking on the essential unity of Asiatic culture, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said :—

"Asia is one by its culture, by its art. But what is true is not often easily seen. Hence it is that we fail to see the importance of art and culture, we fail to see the unity of Asiatic culture. But many eminent men have now begun to see unity where it exists and to develop unity where it has been somewhat impaired. Attempts have been recently made by them to bring about unity of culture in Asia and thereby bring it about in the world.

"Asia has a part to play in the world's culture, being the oldest civilisation on the face of the earth. Europe's culture is very beautiful, its civilization is very attractive but I do not know whether there is more wisdom in Asiatic culture or in European culture. I think there are men in Europe who are doubting the beauty of their own culture.

"It is, therefore, time that Asia looks at herself, realises her own place in the world and puts her culture in presentable shape before the modern world."

MYSTERY IN ART

In that view Mr. Rajagopalachariar thought that the Calcutta Art Society was doing very important work from the world's point of view.

Referring to artistic decorations on the floor of the Senate Hall (*Alpana*), Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that art was the spontaneous expression of the manner of life that the people lived in a country. They had here, for instance, before them something which symbolised the art of their country. Other people might look upon these things as a little amusing but to them, just as a child's prattles over things of beauty gave them joy, so these symbols gave them joy though they could not explain why. Every item of art had thus a mystery about it.

It had become very hard for them, he continued, to collect their thoughts on art and culture in modern times. They moved about so quickly and there was so much complexity in their everyday life that there was not sufficient serenity or clearness of mind for collecting their thoughts on art and culture. So those who were trying to serve the cause of art and culture were doing a great service.

WEST'S RESPECT FOR EAST

Refuting the belief that the West had no respect for Asia, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that they should not imagine the western people had no respect for them. They did admire and respect them a great deal. It was time that they should discover themselves and bring Asiatic culture together and present it to the world at large.

Proceeding, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that they would soon find that culture was more important than Government. In England and U. S. A. people considered that culture was more important than their Governments. So, he considered that the increased interest in culture now taken was a good omen and an appropriate thing for the present time.

He concluded :—

"All those who are interested in the revival of general happiness in the country must take interest in this work of renovating, re-uniting and re-establishing the ancient culture of this land."

Dr. Kalidas Nag also addressed the gathering.

Among those present were U. Saw, former Premier and Member for Education and National Planning in the Interim Government, Burma, Dr. S. M. Razavi, ex-Education Minister, Iran, Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister for Education, Ceylon, Mr. T. T. Shen, Consul-General, China, Dr. Lacombe, Cultural Attache with the French Consulate-General, Calcutta, Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani, Sheriff of Calcutta, Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee and Mr. Bhendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury.

At the sitting of the Conference on the second day, the 28th December, 1946, Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Education Minister, Ceylon, described how Ceylon was developing a system of education to the genius, culture and requirements of its people in place of the one introduced by the foreign rulers of the land.

Dr. S. M. Razavi, former Education Minister of Iran, also addressed

AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL

Mr. S. J. Fletcher, Consul-General for U. S. A. said that there was a growing interest in America not only about the current problems of India, but also in her art and magnificent cultural heritage. More than 500 Indian students have recently gone to U. S. A. for undergraduate and graduate studies. He hoped that the cultural activities between the two countries would wax progressively as years went by.

M. Fouchet, Consul-General for France expressed the best wishes of France for the happiness, prosperity and everlasting greatness of India and the Indian people.

CHINESE CONSUL-GENERAL

Offering hearty greetings on behalf of the Government of China, Mr. T. T. Shen, Consul-General, said :—

"I wish to take this opportunity to assure you of our assistance and co-operation in the continued exploitation of the treasures of Asiatic art and culture which will benefit not only the people of the East but mankind as a whole."

Mr. Hupperts, Consul-General, Belgium, read out a message from the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, conveying warm sympathy of the country with

A message from U. Saw, Member for Education and National Planning, Interim Government, Burma, was also read out.

Prof. Lacombe, Cultural Attache with the Consul-General of France and Mrs. See Nyunt (a) Daw Than F. Burmese lady, also offered their greetings.

Dr. Kalidas Nag read out messages received from different countries.

DR. C. W. W. KANNANGARA

Giving a brief account of the early history of education in Ceylon, Dr. Kannangara in his address said :—

"We had in our land a system of schools attached to our temples whereby every child had facilities offered to him of going through an education in conformity with our religion, our culture, and our traditions.

"The Portuguese and the Dutch who ruled the maritime provinces from 1505 to 1796 did great damage to this system and the British, to whom the whole island was ceded in 1815 under a solemn treaty, violated the terms of the treaty and practically completed the destruction begun by their predecessors. In its place new rulers established a system that well suited their requirements, but which did irreparable damage to our religion, our culture and our traditions."

To meet the situation, the speaker continued, the Free Education Scheme was brought into operation in Ceylon on October 1, 1945. Dr. Kannangara explaining this scheme which had been sanctioned by the State Council of Ceylon, said that it provided for all the children of the land equal opportunity to climb to the highest rung of the educational ladder, from the kindergarten to the university, irrespective of the status and financial capacity of their parents and sought to secure for the national languages of the people of the land their rightful place in the scheme of education which was an essential pre-requisite for building up a united and independent nation.

"This is a stupendous step forward in the regeneration of our race and I am proud to have the good fortune and privilege of inaugurating these measures," Dr. Kannangara remarked.

Dr. Kannangara observed :—

"A new cycle has just begun in the destiny of Asiatic peoples. Throughout Asia there is the throbbing of a new conception of freedom; in India and China, in Persia and even in my tiny Ceylon. In this great fulfilment of our destiny, art has a very important part to play. Art must belong to the people as a whole and not merely to a section of the people."

DR. S. M. RAZAVI

Dr. Razavi said :—

"Bengal impressed me from the very first. Bengal may be regarded as the gate of India for modern civilisation, while Sind has been the main gateway for international cultural contact."

"One characteristic of the middle ages, the age of art and culture, is the affinity between the cultured nations wherein we people of to-day derive glorious cultural heritage. This phenomenon is nowhere better demonstrated than in the case of India and Iran. These links have been so strong that centuries of revolutions have not affected them. They exist and they survive. Even modernism which effaced many traces of former ages has strengthened the link between the two countries."

Aftermath Of The Ordeal

Future Troubles To Be Dealt With Effectively

Section 144 To Continue In The City

TO deal effectively with all future communal disturbances in the city and in the province the Government of Bengal have promulgated the Bengal Special Powers (Amendment) Ordinance 1946, Section 144, which was to expire on the 26th December, 1946, has been allowed to remain in force until rescinded by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

The "Dacoity Alarm" system has been re-introduced at the different police stations in the city. The system is reported previously to be used only when there is a real threat of danger resulting from serious crimes like dacoity or murder being committed in any locality.

The system was previously known as the Buzzer system. This was in vogue in the Calcutta Police in earlier times for 15 years. Originally this was used by the Posts and Telegraphs Department and it was subsequently transferred to the Police Department.

The Bengal Government are to build two three-storied mansions to accommodate some of those city bustee-dwellers who suffered most in the last riots in the city, according to a report by the staff-reporter of the *Statesman*. The construction, which will start in the near future, will be supervised by the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

Collective fines were imposed on certain areas by the Commissioner of Police on the 24th and the 28th December, 1946.

BENGAL SPECIAL POWERS ORDINANCE

The Bengal Special Powers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1946 has been promulgated since it was published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 19th December, 1946. It confers additional powers on the Magistracy and the police to enable them to deal effectively with communal disturbances.

The person in whose possession any corrosive any corrosive substance or liquid becomes an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years as well as fine.

The person in whose possession any corrosive substance or liquid is found will become liable, unless he can show that he was carrying such substance or liquid on his person or had it in his possession or control for a lawful object.

"Looting" has now been defined to cover the offences of dacoity, robbery, theft or theft in a building, vessel or vehicle if the commission of such offence takes place during a riot at or in the neighbourhood of a place where such riot occurs or in the circumstances in which the person whose property is stolen, robbed or misappropriated is not as a consequence of rioting or other disturbance of the public peace present or able to protect the property.

As part of the campaign for the prevention of stabbing and acid-throwing the law relating to searches has also been amended by this Ordinance. In the Bengal of today if those suspected of carrying knives or acid are to be detected and arrested it is necessary for the police to have power—suddenly and without warning—to cordon off an area in a public street and to search—swiftly—those considered likely to be carrying such articles. Power to search in this way has now been taken and will be imposed in those areas which Government as a consequence of apprehended danger may notify. Immediate search and examination in this way—it will be confined to males and will be carried out with due regard to decency—will, it is felt, be far more effective and much less

harassing to the public at large than widespread arrests on suspicion of the commission of a non-bailable offence followed by searches at a police station.

WORK OF REHABILITATION

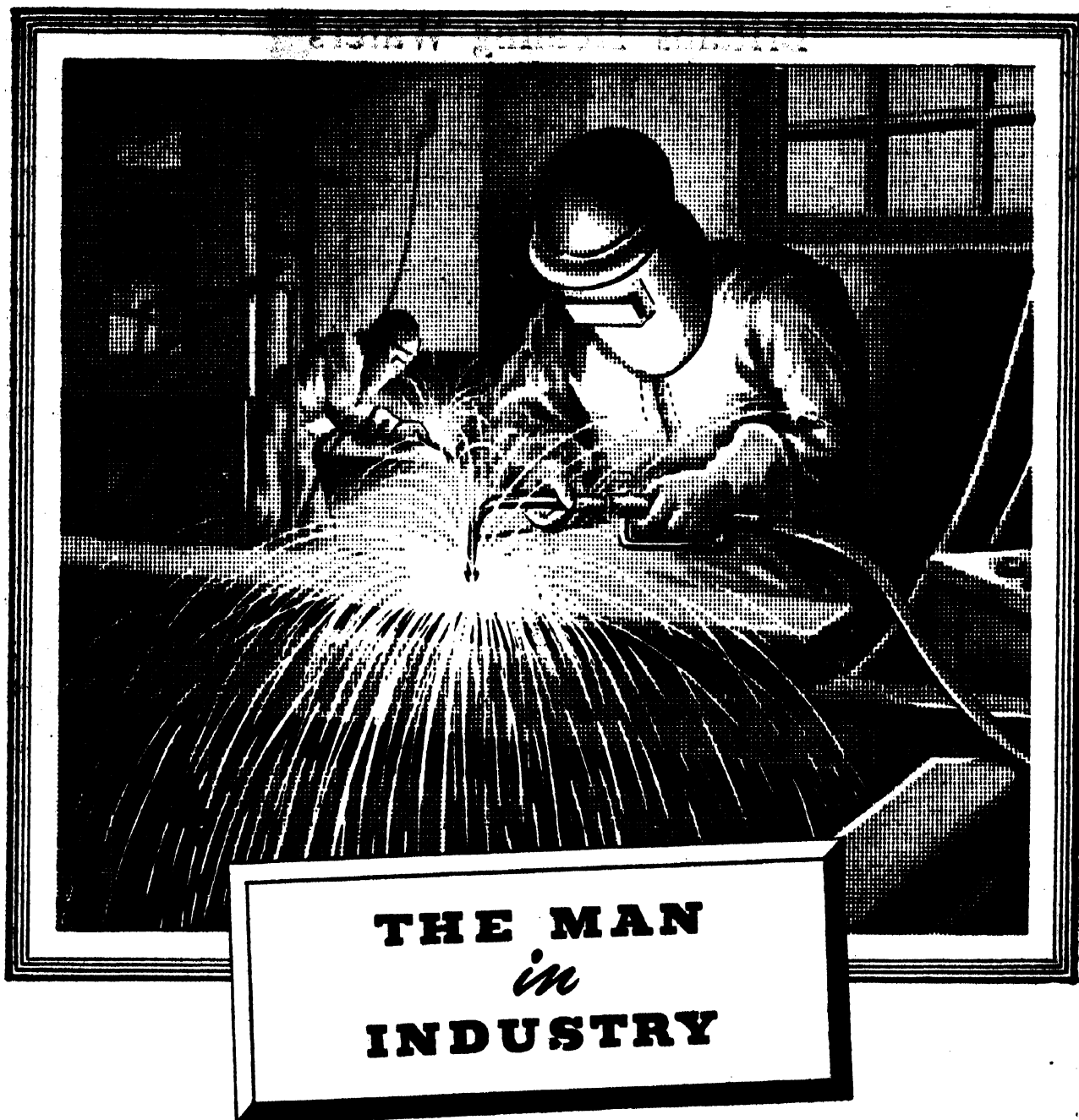
Mr. K. F. Sobhan, Peace Commissioner, in a statement published in the Press on the 22nd December, 1946, said:

"Instances have been reported in which house-owners have let out to members of the majority community in particular areas the houses or places of business vacated by the members of the minority community. Such action on the part of house-owners is not only extremely unfair but also seriously impedes the work of rehabilitation of people to their normal places of residence and trade and the return of confidence and goodwill.

"A shopkeeper or tenant who had temporarily left his shop or residence out of apprehension is to be considered as in possession of the place and his house-owner cannot sublet it to a third party. People who are thus unable to return to their houses or places of business are advised to approach the local peace committees or the local Red Cross office. They may also apply to the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Peace), 5 & 6, Government Place North, Calcutta."

SECTION 144

The order issued by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting the carrying of weapons and assembly of five or more persons in any street or public place in Calcutta, which was due to expire on the 26th December, 1946, was allowed to be in force until it was rescinded by the Commissioner of Police, according to a Gazette notification issued on the 30th December, 1946.



THE WELDER

PROTECTED against white-hot flying particles by fireproof helmet and gloves, the modern welder has accelerated and increased the output of the metal industries.

Using intense heat generated by incandescent gases, electric arcs or chemical reactions, he fuses and joins metal parts so that they become as strong and rigid as a single unit. His skill is essential in industry, particularly to the aircraft, motor-car and bicycle manufacturer.

When Good Roads are built all over India, the motor-lorry may replace the bullock-cart, and the bicycle, the palanquin. Then will the tempo of Indian rural life keep pace with the advance of industrial development, increasing production of foodstuffs and manufactured goods alike.

The Welder and the industries he serves will produce the vehicles, but to make the best use of them, India needs **GOOD ROADS**.

CONTRIBUTED BY BURMAH-SHELL IN THE BELIEF THAT INDIA NEEDS GOOD ROADS FOR INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS



*Health & Hygiene***Britains Healing Waters**

By H. B. BREMAN

NATURE has treated the British Isles very generously, not only in providing her with a number of different kinds of healing springs, but also in allowing them to occur in places to which she has been equally generous in the matter of climate and scenery, so that round these springs have grown up a number of charming towns, called spas, where people can combine in pursuit of health with the pursuit of pleasure.

Just as France and Germany have their famous Spas so Britain has hers—Bath, Cheltenham, Droitwich and Leamington in the western midlands, Buxton and Harrogate in the north, Llandrindod Wells and Trefriw in Wales; Bridge of Allan and Strathpreffer in Scotland; and Woodhall Spa in the east.

HOT-SPRINGS OF BATH

The Roman first made British Spas famous and first made an intelligent use of them. They were essentially a practical people and long before they conquered Britain, in 44 A. D., they knew quite a lot about healing waters. They liked baths, and, being southerners, they liked warmth, so imagine their joy when they came upon Bath's piping hot springs! They built a city there in England's "West country", and an elaborate system of baths, which they placed under the patronage of the goddess Minerva. Tales of the cures effected by these healing waters—radio-active-springs, as the scientists call them to-day—spread throughout the Roman Empire and attracted visitors from the Continent even in those days. Of all the traces left of the great Roman Empire which crumbled into dust nearly 1600 years ago, those at Bath are the most important in Britain. You can still see the great Roman bath, 111 feet long and 68 feet wide, and round it the mosaic pavements in which the Roman delighted, and the remains of their dressing cabins, and the hypocausts, or heating chambers, where they indulged in what to-day we call Turkish baths.

The Romans made Bath one of the "high spots" of Britain. Records show that they knew of the now famous salt springs at Droitwich in Worcestershire, and of the vivid blue radium springs at Buxton, but it was left to later centuries to develop them.

SPRINGS AT HARROGATE

The fashion set by the Romans at Bath was revived in a very big way in the 18th century. Fashions often develop from the most unexpected causes. Bath became famous again and Harrogate, Cheltenham, Leamington and Buxton rose in a few years from obscure township to centres of fashion largely because of a Commercial Treaty between England and Portugal in 1702. Under the terms of this treaty the luscious red wines of Portugal, port wine, in fact, were imported free of duty, while the drinking of the lighter French wines was discouraged. Port wine became the fashionable drink. The consequence was the gout became the fashionable disease, and fashionable physicians sent their patients to Bath and to the newly discovered

mineral springs at Harrogate, Cheltenham, Leamington and Buxton, which in their turn became fashionable.

Bath, during the 18th century, was visited by almost everyone of account in literature, politics or society. You will find it to-day still a fascinating place. Its houses, built in crescents, terraces and squares round the steep sides of a cup in the wooded downs of Somersetshire, are the architectural embodiment of the solidity, the dignity, the charm and the good manners of the 18th century.

CHELTENHAM SPA

Fifty miles to the north is Cheltenham Spa, which became fashionable at the end of the 18th century. It is very English in character, but pleasantly continental in its outward appearance, for it is a happy blend of the solid dignified architecture of what is called the Regency period with the tree-lined boulevards of a French watering-place. Cheltenham is a splendid centre for visiting the lovely villages and the rolling countryside of the Cotswold Hills.

Follow the long line of these Cotswold Hills for thirty or forty miles to the north, bear just a little to the left, and you will find yourself at Leamington Spa, which rose on the fame of its saline springs from the complete obscurity of a tiny village to become, about 1840, one of the best known and most attractive spas in the country. It happens to be not only the central point of England, but Stratford-on-Avon is only a few miles away, and immediately westwards from Leamington stretches what has come to be called the Shakespeare country.

DROITWICH SPRINGS

Westwards from Leamington is Droitwich, in Worcestershire, famous for its salt springs, which do wonders to cure people of rheumatism. The salt is so thick in the waters of the swimming baths that you can positively sit on the surface!

Buxton, whose pretty, bluish-coloured waters charged with radium were known to the Romans, is a mountain spa; in fact, it can claim to be the highest town in England, being just over a thousand feet above the sea. This may not sound very high, but actually one feels very much on top of the world at Buxton, for the Peak district of Derbyshire provides some of the finest mountain sceneries in England.

Harrogate, in Yourkshire, has been one of England's leading spas since the 18th century. Here there are no fewer than eighty-seven chalybeate, sulphur and saline springs, so you may imagine how many and how varied are the cures which have been effected here. As well as being a health resort, Harrogate is a centre of fashion and amusement, with a season that lasts all the year round, and all that is most interesting in the North of England within easy reach.

SPRINGS OF WALES AND SCOTLAND

Woodhall Spa with its bromo-iodine springs in a setting of pines and firs, is in Lincolnshire.

(Continued on page 116)

ing & Architecture

Highway Safety Campaign In The United States

As the result of an intensive highway safety campaign, substantial progress has been made in the reduction of traffic accidents in the United States. National safety organizations report that the July traffic toll of 2,580 lives was 23 per cent. below that of the last peacetime July in 1941, and the third consecutive month of substantial reductions in 1946.

Death from traffic accidents had been increasing at an alarming rate before the war, with an all-time high of 39,470 deaths reached in 1941. With the return of peacetime activities and the increase of motor vehicle use, the United States was confronted with the greatest potential accident toll in its history.

More than 80 million registered motor vehicles would be on the roads. Many were far past the normal service life and badly in need of repair. Millions of people had driven little or not at all during war years. Teen-aged youngsters unskilled in safety driving would be using cars for the first time. Pedestrians, particularly children, would have to become accustomed to crossing streets filled with automobiles, where, during the war years, there had been comparatively little traffic due to petrol and tire rationing.

Traffic fatalities showed an alarming increase with the end of petrol rationing after V-J Day in 1945. The rising curve of traffic accidents continued throughout the winter of 1945-46. Recognizing the seriousness of the trend, President Truman called a conference in May, 1946, to develop a programme for the reduction of traffic accidents.

PRESIDENT'S SAFETY CONFERENCE

The President's National Highway Safety Conference brought together 2,000 delegates, including top ranking Federal officials, governors of states, traffic experts, state highway and safety officials, engineers, and leaders of civic and national organizations.

They studied the traffic problem as it affected all parts of the country. From their experience and practice they recommended an "action" programme which utilized in organized form educational, enforcement, and engineering policies and techniques which, if continuously applied, would reduce the traffic accident toll.

Seventeen states made plans for state safety conferences patterned after the Washington meeting.

Public officials, private organizations, schools, newspapers and radios pledged their support. Definite tasks were assumed, and the intensified campaign began.

Newspapers, magazines and the radio cooperated with schools, police, civic and automobile organizations in getting facts about highway safety to the public. State, city and individual awards for safe driving were sponsored by newspapers and automobile clubs. Pedestrian Protection Campaigns were conducted in 48 states and over 1,200 cities. The International Association of Chiefs of Police pushed a brake-checking campaign. The American Automobile Association in a "take-it-easy" campaign urged its nearly three million members to drive safely and observe traffic regulations.

In September, President Truman, following a recommendation of the National Highway Conference, established the Federal Committee on Highway Safety "to promote highway traffic safety and the abatement of highway traffic accidents." This committee, composed of representatives of 18 Federal Government agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the War and Navy Departments, will cooperate with state and local governments and national highway safety organizations in the promotion of such measures as will result in improved highway safety conditions.

Techniques for the attainment of traffic safety have been pretty definitely established in the United States and are known as the three "E's"—Education, Enforcement and Engineering. The action programme of the President's Highway Safety Conference urged the continuous use of these practices. Education and judicious law enforcement bring immediate results, while better highway engineering is for the long-range future.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

The Federal Government, in cooperation with the states has started a three-year, 8,000-million-dollar highway improvement programme. New factors of safety are to be built into the highways: wider surfaces, better and safer grades, less hazardous curves, physical separation of streams of traffic moving in opposite directions, separation of grades at crossings, arterial highways with bypasses for major cities, and standardization of street and highway makers and/or directional and warning signs are to be used.

Chief Fred Roff of Morristown, New Jersey, who is President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, reports that police departments all over the country, which were depleted by the armed forces during the war, are building up again. The new police recruits, most of whom have served as military policemen, have had excellent grounding and, as a result, the training period for civilian police work has been considerably shortened.

More states and cities, in embarking on continuous traffic law enforcement programmes, pay special attention to stricter requirements for drivers' licenses, re-examination of drivers involved in accidents or repeated traffic violations, regular vehicle inspections, and collection and analysis of traffic accident reports.

Highway safety and driver-training courses are being emphasized by schools in cooperation with automobile clubs. The specific job of the elementary schools is to train children as pedestrians and cyclists to make it a matter of habit to play away from traffic and to use streets wisely.

The distribution of traffic safety lesson sheets in schools has grown from a few thousand in 1928 to 160,000 a month in 1946. These elementary school programmes for traffic education have produced remarkable results. For 20 years this age group—from 5 to 14 years—has been the only age group which has shown a consistent downward trend in traffic fatalities.

In 1945, through the first of a series of national contests, school children produced the American Automobile Association's school safety posters which previously had been prepared by professional artists.

School Safety Patrols, started 25 years ago, to-day are found in more than 8,500 United States communities. Serving on them are 825,000 youths, who daily protect the lives of eight million of their classmates. Patrol members are selected from the upper grades, trained in street safety practices, and are stationed at intersections to help younger children cross in safety, and to protect them against traffic hazards. They do not attempt to direct vehicular traffic.

SAFE DRIVER EDUCATION

In the high schools, traffic safety programmes emphasize driver education and actual behind-the-wheel training. They develop skill in the actual handling of an automobile, knowledge of traffic regulations, and interest in highway safety problems.

Since 1936, the American Automobile Association has developed and sponsored a programme for safe driver education in high schools and colleges. Text materials, teacher manuals and special driver testing devices are made available to the schools. More than 8,500 teachers a year are trained by the A. A. A. to give driver education courses. Dual control cars safeguard both the students and the instructors. A survey of accident reports in various parts of the country shows that students who received no training had nearly twice as many accidents as those who had completed standard driver-training classes.

The materials, techniques and staff specialist in driver-training courses also are being used in training and supervising of commercial drivers, school bus drivers, Red Cross motor corps drivers, etc. An association of cab owners in one of the metropolitan cities, operating 1,200 vehicles, undertook a motor vehicle fleet training programme at an annual cost of 12,000 dollars. The first year their insurance rates were reduced by 15,600 dollars. In addition, it was estimated that 1,800 accidents had been prevented during the first two years.

The United States Office of Education, in co-operation with the American Automobile Association, recently issued a publication "Training of School Bus Drivers." An increasing number of driver research and traffic safety studies are being conducted by colleges and national organizations in cooperation with Federal, state, and local police and highway safety officials.

Major General Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, and General Chairman of the President's Highway Safety Conference, in a recent article, said that the problem of reduction of highway accidents is largely one of education and legislation. He lists as the outstanding causes of accidents: failure to obey traffic laws, sub-standard traffic laws, and differences in regulations and traffic control devices in various states.

General Fleming said that drivers and pedestrians must be made to realize that human failure is the major cause of highway accidents and that a concerted effort must be made to standardize traffic laws so that there is greater uniformity and more consistency in enforcement.—USIS.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

A MARBLE STATUE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA

To The Editor, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,—Every citizen of Calcutta should feel proud and thank the City Fathers for their resolution adopted at the meeting held on the 20th November, 1946, to erect a marble statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in his full uniform as the Supreme Commander of the Azad Hind Fauj on the gyratory island at the junction of Ochterloney Road and Government Place East.

We have further to suggest for the consideration of the City Fathers the following:—

In order to give an easy opportunity to the public to pay homage to their beloved leader the statue should be erected at a central place instead of the selected site, which is rather lonely. The most fitting place will be the crossing of Dalhousie Square West and Charnock Place where Holwell's Monument stood, as large volume of traffic passes by this place and the spot is associated with Netaji's memory in his successful attempt to remove the "black" scar from the face of the city. If the Holwell's Monument did not cause any obstruction to traffic, no objection can now be raised by the Traffic Authorities to erect Netaji's statue in the same site.—Yours etc.

J. C. BOSE and others.

Calcutta, 28th December, 1946.

—BRITAIN'S HEALING WATERS

(Continued from page 114)

Llandrindod Wells, in Central Wales, has twelve springs, producing a variety of chlorides and sulphides. The lovely Wye Valley is but a few miles away. Trefriw Wells, famous for its chalybeate, is a fine centre for excursions in the mountains of North Wales.

Scotland, like Wales, has two well-known spas—Bridge of Allan, in Stirlingshire, and Strathpeffer away up in the northern highlands nearly 600 miles from London. It would need many words to do justice to the attractions of their mountain scenery, their bracing climate and their very efficient thermal establishments. "I shall never forget some of the days at Bridge of Allan," said Robert Louis Stevenson, "they were one golden dream."—N.N.F.

SUPERIOR SERVICES IN BENGAL

GOVT. TO HAVE A SCHEME OF THEIR OWN

It is understood that the Bengal Government have decided not to participate in the Central Government's scheme for the recruitment, training and control of all-India Services to replace the Secretary of State's services but propose to adopt a scheme of their own for recruitment to the Province's superior services.

It will be recalled that at a conference at New Delhi in October under the chairmanship of Sardar Patel the future of the services to which the Secretary of State made appointments as well as the status of the services to be created to replace them were considered.

The Provincial representatives were generally in favour of the formation of an all-India Administrative Service, though some provinces preferred to have a superior service of their own.

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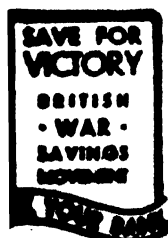
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Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
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Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

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THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

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Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
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Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Kirkuk, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

Current Accounts are opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Savings Deposit Accounts opened. Interest one and half per cent, per annum.

Further particulars on application.

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D. HAM,
Manager.

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(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Shadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Mill Bridge Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhul (Kutch) Coimbatore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Palanpur, Panna, Panna City, Rajkot, Surat, Veraval (Kathawar) and Sholapur.

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,97,07,1000.
Capital Paid Up	...	Rs. 1,48,83,550.
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,48,83,550.

Rules of Business on application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goswami
Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla
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CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**GOVERNMENT RECORDS BURNT**

Some valuable Government records are reported to have been burnt as a result of a fire that broke out in a building in Central Avenue, Calcutta, early in the morning of the 21st December, 1946.

It is stated that the fire, which accidentally originated from an oven in the third floor of the building, gradually spread to the fourth floor, in which an office of the Central Government was located and records were kept. The Fire Brigade soon brought the fire under control. No one was injured.

BYE-ELECTION TO CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra was declared elected to the Central Assembly from the Calcutta non-Mohammedan constituency on the 23rd December, 1946, in the bye-election caused by the resignation of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose. Pandit Maitra polled 1,958 votes as against 162 and 93 by his rivals, Mr. Srish Chandra Roy and Mr. Bepin Das Gupta respectively.

Both Mr. Roy and Mr. Das Gupta forfeited their security deposits.

CUT IN RICE RATION RESTORED

The seven chattaek cut in the basic rice ration in Calcutta, introduced on the 25th November, 1946, mainly to cope with the increased demand on stocks on account of relief operations in East Bengal districts, was restored from the 23rd December, 1946.

The maximum rice content of the basic cereal ration is now 1 sr. 12 ch. for a two-unit card and 14 ch. for a one unit card.

There has, however, been a reduction of 1 sr. 1 ch. in the maximum quantity of wheat products admissible on two-unit cards, and 1 sr. 3 chattaeks, on one-unit cards. The maximum quantity now available is 1 sr. 2 chattaeks and 1 sr. respectively.

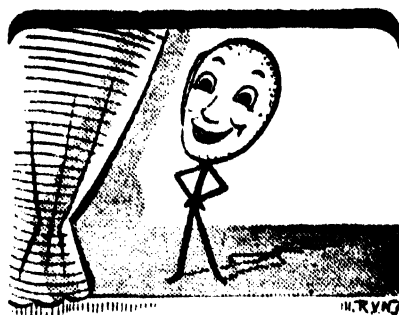
CUT IN MUSTARD OIL RATION INTRODUCED

During the last few months, the mustard oil stock position in Calcutta has steadily deteriorated, stated a *Press Note* issued on the 28th December, 1946. Quotas specifically allotted by the United Provinces for Calcutta rationing have failed to arrive or have arrived only in part. As a result, reserves have been consumed until the position has now been reached in which the existing ration of $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per head per month can no longer be maintained.

Government are thus faced with the alternative of suspending rationing altogether until such time as stocks can be restored or making a drastic cut in the existing ration. As suspension of rationing would, in the opinion of the Government of Bengal, result in the available supplies being sold in the black market to the advantage of a privileged few, the decision has been taken to reduce the ration with effect from December 30, 1946 to $\frac{1}{4}$ seer per head per month. Government have reason to hope that this cut will only be necessary for a short period, and will continue to use every endeavour to secure the supplies necessary for an early restoration of the ration cut.

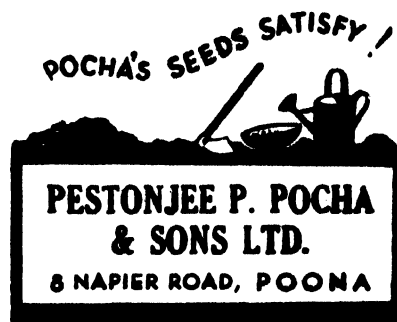
BIRTH-DAY OF GURU GOVIND SINGH

The birthday of Guru Govind Singh was celebrated by the Sikhs of Calcutta on the 28th December, 1946. Headed by about a dozen Sikhs on horseback and comprising more than 5,000 men, women and children, it started out from the Gurudwara in Rashbehary Avenue, passed through Russa



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Road, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Chowringhee, Chittaranjan Avenue, Harrison Road, Ram Lochan Mullick Street, and Cotton Street and terminated at the Gurudwara in Harrison Road.

The holy book of the Sikhs, the *Granth Sahib* was carried on a decorated lorry guarded by five Sikhs with drawn swords.

The entire route of the mile-long procession was lined by crowds of sightseers.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

Addressing the Annual Convocation of the National Council of Education in Bengal at Jadavpur on the 22nd December 1946, Sir J. C. Ghosh, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, said that technical education was necessary for the creation of wealth in a country and for the uplift and well-being of the common man.

The Bengal Government have made a capital grant of Rs. 3,00,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 40,000 to the institution. The institution also enjoys a grant of Rs. 30,000 from the Calcutta Corporation. It has a five-year plan of development estimated to cost about one crore of rupees.

Dr. B. C. Roy, President of the Council appealed to Indian industrialists to help the college which had been playing such a great role to promote technical education in the country.

In the course of his address Sir J. C. Ghosh referred to the progress made in America in industrial and technical fields and said that in India, which had resources almost equal to those of the U. S. A. 30 per cent. of the population lived as medieval peasants on agriculture and suffered fr

famine, pestilence, ignorance and poverty. With primitive methods and ancient tools they could hardly compete with American skilled workers who enjoyed the benefits of scientific methods and modern tools.

The future belonged to those who made use of machines as their slaves, and it should be the arduous task of young men with technical education to equip workers with the knowledge of scientific methods and familiarize them in the use of modern implements.

Dr. B. C. Roy gave a history of the growth of the College of Engineering and Technology under the National Council of Education, which followed in the wake of the Partition movement in Bengal in 1905. He said that the total number of students in the college was now 1,200, the largest in any engineering institution in India. Nearly 3,000 students had so far passed out of the college and there were no industrial concerns in the country where its ex-students were not working in one capacity or other. Some of the British and American universities had decided to admit graduates of this college to their post-graduate departments and recognition had been given to them by the Indian Public Services Commission.

accept their demands, the main item of which was the reinstatement of the eight discharged professors.

After the publication of the Syndicate's recommendations on the report of the Committee appointed by Calcutta University to inquire into the affairs of the institution, the students approached the college authorities to accept their demands.

Students of Calcutta schools and colleges stayed away from their classes in sympathy with the strikers.

The above hunger-strike continued for a day and was called off on the 21st December.

The students of the college had once gone on strike about a month ago demanding, *inter alia*, reinstatement of eight professors of the college who had been dismissed some time ago, abolition of the gate-pass system, etc.

IMPORTANT ARRIVALS IN THE CITY

M. Marius Montet, Minister for Overseas France, who left Paris on the 22nd December night by air for Indo-China, arrived in Calcutta in the afternoon of the 24th December, 1946. He left the city next morning for Saigon.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose arrived in Calcutta in the evening of the 25th December by air from Delhi after attending

ALL-INDIA RABINDRA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Sold-out Portion Of The Poet's House To Be Acquired

The General Secretary of the All-India Rabindra Memorial Committee, Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, has handed over a sum of Rs. 5,28,230 to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition of that portion of Poet Tagore's ancestral house at Jorasanko (Calcutta), which had been sold out some time ago.

The Memorial Committee has also donated a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs, as first instalment, to the Visva-Bharati and has set apart another sum of rupees one lakh for the Tagore Memorial Prize Fund.

NEW RESEARCH DEGREES

The Registrar, Calcutta University, has issued the following 'communiqué':—

The proposal for the Institution of an Intermediate Research Degree both in Arts and in Science termed as Doctor of Philosophy (D.Phil.), has been sanctioned by Government. As a result of the introduction of this new Degree the nomenclature of the existing higher research Degree of 'Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)' will be 'Doctor of Literature.' Henceforth there will, therefore, be two higher Degrees in research viz., the Degree of 'Doctor of Literature (D.Litt.)' in Arts and the Degree of 'Doctor of Science (D.Sc.)' in Science.

These changes will be given effect to from 1st April, 1947.

PROF. P. C. MAHALANOBISH

Prof. P. C. Mahalanobish took charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Government of Bengal on the 20th December, 1946. Prof. Mahalanobish was appointed to that post *vice* Khan Bahadur Asad who had retired.

Mr. Tuffnell-Barrett was appointed Secretary, Department of Education, Government of Bengal *vice* Mr. J. C. Talukdar.

HUNGER-STRIKE BY WOMEN'S COLLEGE STUDENTS

Thirteen students of the Women's College, Calcutta, went on hunger strike on the morning of the 20th December, 1946 as a protest against the failure of the college authorities to

the preliminary session of the Constituent Assembly. On his getting down from the plane Mr. Bose was garlanded.

Mr. Amiya Nath Bose, who had been to Delhi, accompanied his father. Mr. Haridas Mitra who was recently released met Mr. Bose at the Dum Dum airport.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, arrived in Calcutta in the morning of the 25th December after attending the sittings of the Constituent Assembly at Delhi and left for Assam in the afternoon.

The view that there was room left for Assam in the British Government's interpretation of December 6 by which they could abstain from attending the sittings of the Group was expressed by him in a Press interview.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Acharya Kripalini, Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Miss Mridula Sarabai, arrived by plane at Dum Dum airport at about 1 p.m. on the 27th December on their way to Srirampur to meet Mahatma Gandhi. They left Calcutta at 3.45 p.m. Pandit Nehru, Acharyya Kripalini and Mr. Shankarrao Deo returned to Calcutta on the 30th December, 1946, from Srirampur *enroute* to Delhi. They left for Delhi on the 31st.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Member, Government of India, arrived in Calcutta from Santiniketan, Bolepur, in the morning of the 27th December.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu also reached Calcutta.

Mr. Rajagopalachari left Calcutta for Delhi on the 28th December, 1946.

MADE TO ENDURE SEVERE STRAINS



Wherever it is employed—in construction works, mines or railways—the Shovel has to withstand rough handling.

Manufactured from specially heat-treated high quality carbon steel, our Shovels can endure severe strains.

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Messrs. Baboo Lal Singha & Co.,
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However fresh the MILK !

Milk is Nature's complete food. To the infant it is indispensable; to the growing child it is an invaluable protective food; and to the adult it is an essential adjunct to normal diet. To be exact, it is an all-unit food rich in all the valuable food constituents and vitamins and rightly occupies the foremost place in human dietary.

But however fresh the milk the fact remains, that milk, particularly cow's milk, is more easily perishable and an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms, specially in the warm climate of the tropics. Moreover, in our country at every step beginning from milking process down to the vessel from which milk is sold, it is open to

serious contamination by dust, bacteria and other extraneous matters. The only way, that is adopted in Indian homes to render it safe is to boil it before drinking. This practice, however, affects the nutritive value of milk.

Of late, in all the western countries, with the advancement of the science of nutrition, Doctors and Dieticians have recommended the use of powdered milk in which the essentials of whole milk can be preserved. In this form milk is perfectly free from contamination.

Vita-Milk is powdered milk at its best and as Doctors and Dieticians declare—just the right food for babies.



Vita-milk

BABIES' BEST MILK!

A PRODUCT OF NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

SANA-VITA

THE VITALISING FOOD-DRINK

— COMPOSITION —

FULL CREAM MILK
HIGH GRADE COCOA
MALTED SOYABEAN

ESSENTIAL MINERALS
LECITHIN
VITAMIN B. COMPLEX

Preparation:—Make a paste of 2 to 3 tea-spoonfuls of Sana-Vita with hot water and add further hot water to make it a cupful. **No Milk or Sugar is to be added.**

One cup in the morning and one in the evening is sure to lend extra weight, energy and vitality within a month.

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NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

THE 'VITAMILK PEOPLE'

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2. per set.

(1) Supply and delivery of sand required for Asphaltum works during 1946-47.

(2) Supply and delivery of Hay for the period of one year commencing from 1st January, 1947, and ending with 31st December, 1947.

Tenders for the above will be opened on 15th January, 1947. The rates quoted in tenders are to hold good for 3 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd December, 1946.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. 11 Engineer's Department
(Manicktala)

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1947.

37. Repairs to Assistant Sub-Registrar's quarter and Mali's Shed at Mahomedan Burial Ground in Bagmari Road, Ward 29, —Rs. 875, dated 13th December, 1946 (2 months).

38. Repairs to Tube-Well Pumping house at Surah East Road, Ward 28, —Rs. 195, dated 13th December, 1946 (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

ILLIGIBLE,
District Engineer 11.

Dist. 11 Eng'g Office:
The 20th December, 1946.

Re-Naming of Lane

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a lane in Ward No. 32:—

Uttarpara Lane to be re-named and called "Prannath Sur Lane."

S. M. HUSSAIN,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd December, 1946.

Corporation Land Closed

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 20th November, 1946, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. 111) of 1923, the small strip of Corporation land measuring approximately 12 s.ft., adjoining the south of premises No. 2A, Kala Chand Sanyal Lane, Ward No. 1, beyond the alignment line proposed to be sold to the owner thereof, delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf, has been closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution noted above.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office:
The 23rd December, 1946.

Road Alignment

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. 111) of 1923 that the Roads & Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation, in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of the road along the east of premises Nos. 11/1, 13/1, 14, 12, 16/1, Mahesh Dutt Lane since declared public for widening the same to 16 ft. in Ward 24.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 15th January, 1947.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office:
The 23rd December, 1946.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Must. Easran Bibi and Wajid Ali, widow and son respectively of Yusuf Ali, the deceased temporary occupier of Stall No. 9 in Block Egg Range, S. S. Hogg Market for the registration of their names as permanent occupiers of the stall in place of the said deceased.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 17th December, 1946.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from one Sabdar Khan for allotment of Stall No. 16 in Block "Coconut Range", S. S. Hogg Market for sale of "Potatoes" instead of the prescribed business of selling coconuts.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 18th December, 1946.

Ghosh & Sons

Manufacturing Jewellers

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS

16-1 RADHABAZAR ST. CALCUTTA

TELEPHONE
CAL. 2587
TELEGRAM
GHOSHONS
CAL.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

PHONE B.B. 1397
31, JACKSON LANE
CALCUTTA

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—A to 5	8 5 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
145-146	0 8 0	Do.	267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	44	1 12 6	
147-148	0 8 0	Do.	268-269	0 12 0	Do.	86-5	1 2 0	
149	0 4 0	Do.	280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
150-151	0 4 0	Do.	282-283	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 18 0	
152-153	0 4 0	Do.				13	2 4 0	
154-155	0 9 0	Do.						
156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.						
158-160	0 18 6	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Mudikhana			
160-162	0 9 0	Do.			Do.	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
164-169	1 7 9	Do.				114	0 10 0	
170-172	0 12 6	Do.	C. 51-52	46 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	111	0 10 0	
				Monthly each.				

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

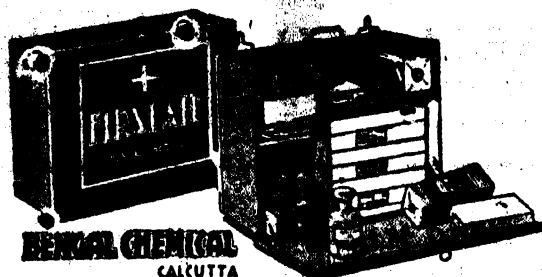
Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day.			Per day.	
A. 1 & 2	As. 7-8 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—		
E 6	.. 7-6 ..	Do.	"9, 12" & 13"	As. 5 each	Potato
G 2	.. 9 ..	Do.	Betel—3 & 4	.. 4	Betel leaves.

*The stalls are temporarily occupied by the spices dealers shifted from the fire damaged portion.



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THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

This compact, convenient & complete

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TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-unisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

**A. QASIM, BAR-AT-LAW,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.**

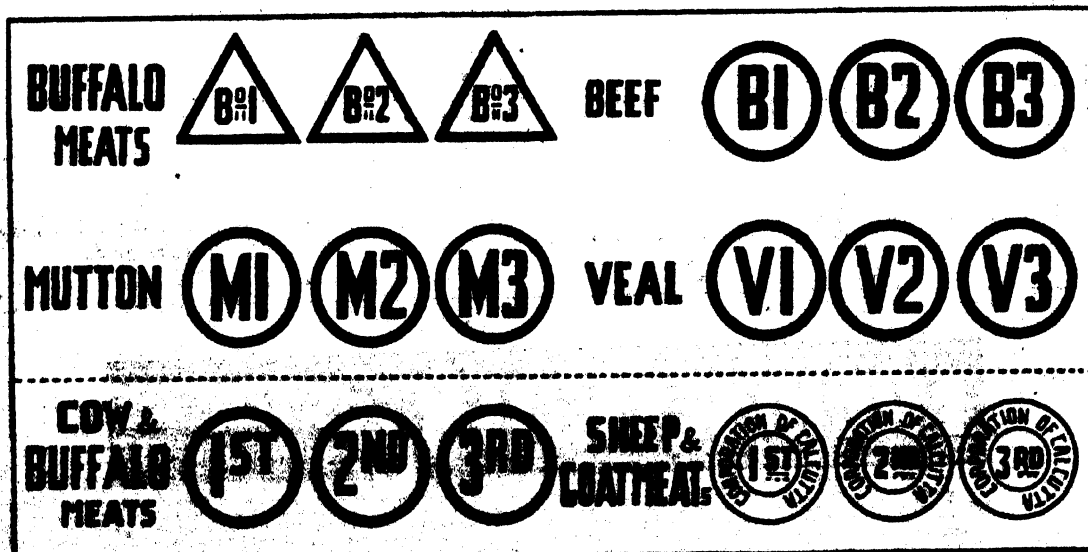
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.						
Vegetables	...	...	...	Upward	—	
Beef	...	...	...	Upward	—	
Mutton	...	...	...	Upward	—	
Fresh fruits	—	—	As it was
Dry	—	—	As it was
Eggs	—	—	As it was
Poultry	—	—	As it was
Fish	—	Downward	

MEAT MARKS



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to wait

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Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 40	Head each	2 120	3 20	2 00	2 40
Fillet rounderout per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
					Loin "	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 60
ump per seer	2 120	3 120	2 80	3 100	Shoulder "	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 60
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40					
Rump "	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Strips "	3 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Feet (Kidney)	3 40	4 40			Hind-quarter "	3 00	3 80		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	8 00	3 120		
					Other portion per lb.	3 10	3 80		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF									
Brain each	0 120	1 00			MUTTON.				
Heart each	0 140	1 "							
Oxtails each	1 00	1 100			Chops per seer	3 00	4 00		
Shinbones each	0 140	1 00			Breast "	3 00	3 120		
Skirt each	0 80	1 00			Curry Mutton per seer	3 00	3 120		
Tongue each	3 00	3 120			Leg per seer	3 00	4 00		
Kidney per dozen	3 80	12 00			Saddle per lb.	3 00	4 00		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Shoulder per lb	2 120	3 120		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 100			Kidneys each	0 80	0 80		
					Heart "	0 60	0 80		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Liver "	2 40	3 120		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00				Brain "	0 60	0 80		
Smoked Ham "	2 00				Tongue "	0 140	1 00		
Back Bacon "	2 00				Trotters "	0 16			
Streaky Bacon "	1 120				Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
Pork Sausages "	1 20	1 80			Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
Pork "	1 40	1 120			Mutton Dripping per seer	2 40	3 80		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 80	4 00		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 00	3 80	3 80	3 80
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80	1 80	1 80	Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80	2 80	2 80
Chops per seer	3 00	3 80	2 40	2 40	Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120	3 120	3 120	3 120
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	2 40			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 120	4 20	4 20	4 20
Cooked Pork Biddaloos per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	3 40			Pomfrets per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	3 00	4 80			Bhetkee "	4 00	6 80	6 80	6 80
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Maldine "				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	6 00	3 40			Do. large per "				
Roasted Pork	8 00	4 00			Bali chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	3 00			Papadams per 100	3 00	3 40	3 40	3 40
Camon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	5 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 80	4 120	4 120	4 120
Cocktail Sausages "	1 80	2 00			Dry Prawns per seer	3 80	4 40	4 40	4 40
Bolognae "	1 120	2 80							
Compressed Pork	1 120	2 40							

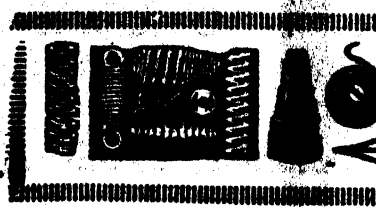
N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.


Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FRENCH CHALK

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
*POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each (4oz)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) (8oz)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Nagpur "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Apples (Cooking) "	1 8 0	2 0 6
Dapon "	7 0 0	8 5 0	Do. Lahore "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. S. Africa "	—	—
Duck (curry) "	2 8 0	3 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling p. lb.			Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting) "	2 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	—	—
Do. (special) "	2 8 0	4 4 0	Do. Country each	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. White Pearman "	—	—
Fowl (curry) (11 oz)	1 12 0	2 4 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. American "	—	—
Do. (outlet) (1 lb 1 oz)	2 0 0	2 5 0	Brussels sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 14 0	2 0 0	Celery Each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. King David "	—	—
Do. (special) each	2 8 0	4 0 0	Cucumber per score	1 10 0	2 4 0	Do. Jonathan "	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 0 0	2 4 0	Garlic per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goose "	18 0 0	25 0 0	Ginger "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta "	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per se	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 12 0	3 8 0
Turkey Cook "	45 0 0	55 0 0	Turmeric "	0 15 0	1 4 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Hen "	20 0 0	30 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	2 0 0	2 4 0	*Knol khol Darjeeling p. lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Dressed) "	2 14 0	2 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6	Badana Kabul per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
EGGS.			Do. Do. per score	—	—	Black Berry per score	—	—
Ducks per score	2 12 0	3 4 0	*Leek per lb.	—	—	Cocanut each	0 4 0	0 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Lettuce each	0 1 6	0 2 6	Country Apples per doz.	—	—
Do. (special) per score	2 8 0	4 0 0	Lettuce per score	2 12 0	3 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
GAME.			Lobia per seer (small)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Do. (Large)	—	—	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Guinea fowl "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Leek (Country) each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Partridge "	—	—	Onions, (New) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Peacock "	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Pheasants "	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. " white "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Flowers each	—	—	Do. Country red "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 0 0	12 0 0
Quail "	—	—	*Paranip per seer	0 14 0	0 16 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	4 8 0
Rabbit "	10 0 0	15 0 0	Pean Modhupur per seer	2 4 0	2 12 0	Anar per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0
Snippets per each	0 6 0	0 8 0	*Do. Darjeeling " lb.	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Snipes "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Hazaribagh "	—	—	Jack Fruit each	—	—
Teal (large) "	1 12 0	2 8 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	2 4 0	2 12 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Teal (cotton) "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Simla "	2 4 0	2 12 0	Khurbanee "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Wild Duck each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Country "	—	—	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Land Grouse each	—	—	Snake Coil "	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Wild Duck (special) each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Lime patty per score	0 12 0	1 2 0
BIRDS.			*Do. Darjeeling "	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Country do.	0 14 0	1 2 0	Lichees per 100 (Mosaferpur)	—	—
Do. (Hen) "	20 0 0	22 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Country)	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy) "	5 0 0	60 0 0	Do. New p. a. (Nainital)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Locket per score	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Old) Nainital "	0 12 0	1 4 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.	—	0 2 6	Do. (New) Small "	1 0 0	1 4 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Do. Madras (Controlled)	—	—	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
Artipeach per seer	0 8 0	—	Do. (Small) (Round) "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Mask Melon, lb. (Lucknow)	—	—
*Beetroot Darjeeling per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0	*Do. Shillong (Conti.) "	0 12 0	—	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	—	—
Do. Agra	1 0 0	1 8 0	*Rhubarb per lb.	—	—	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Do. Country per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fulbu. (Patil) per seer	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Radish English per bundle	—	—	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
*Do. French Darjeeling	—	—	Do. Country per bundle	1 4 0	1 10 0	Do. Sipra	—	—
Do. Butter per score	0 12 0	0 14 0	Spinach per lot of 20	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fazile	—	—
Brinjal " seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Squash " per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Mohon Bhog	—	—
Cabbage each	1 4 0	1 12 0	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per score	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes red per ar.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhana	—	—
*Do. Darjeeling lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Himsagore	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	1 8 0	2 8 0	Tomato per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. Begamfull	—	—
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 10 0	0 12 0	*Do. Darjeeling per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Kanchan	—	—
*Do. Darjeeling per lb.	—	—	Do. Country "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
Do. (Allahabad) "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Ranchi "	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Safeta	—	—
Do. (Lucknow) "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Shillong "	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
			Tamarind (Green) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
			*Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mulberry per score	—	—
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	—	—	Nagpur Moosom per doz.	2 0 0	4 0 0
			Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Poona "	3 0 0	3 12 0
			each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Bombay "	3 0 0	4 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling each	—	—	Oranges Sylhet	—	—
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
			Red " per seer	0 5 0	0 7 0	Do. Darjeeling	—	—
			Tarai per seer	0 8 6	0 10 0	Do. Madras per doz.	1 4 0	2 0 0
			Kankrole per seer	—	—	Do. Nagpur 8-10	1 0 0	—
						Do. (Squeezing) 10-12	1 0 0	—

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

At present Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

B
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D
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Apple per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0
Apple Country each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0
Do. Singapore ..	...	...	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	...	...	Ohilgooja per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8
Do. Jessore ..	1 8 0	2 8 0	Quince (Darj.) ..	...	...	Coconut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	...
Do. Madras ..	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ..	...	...	Currants Australian per lb. ...	...	...
Do. Comilla ..	...	...	Sofata 3-10 ..	1 0 0	...	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	8 0 0	...
Do. Darjeeling ..	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...	...	...
Plantain Champa Bunch ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	Star Apple per score ..	...	...	Dates Arab per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4
Do. Martaban ..	0 14 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	...
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ..	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	...
Do. Amritsar ..	0 13 0	1 4 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8
Do. Kabul ..	0 14 0	2 8 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	...	...	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8
Do. Jamore each ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Tamarind per seer ...	...	...	Hazelnuts per lb. ...	...	...
Do. Country ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each ...	6 0 0	8 0 0	Khurma per seer ...	2 4 0	...
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	...	...	Do. Goolund each ...	6 0 0	6 8 0	Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...	...	0 10
Do. S. African per lb. ...	...	...	Do. Kabul ..	...	...	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	...
Do. Country per score ..	...	...	Do. Farakkabad ..	...	...	Pears dry per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0
omegranate Bhowanagore ..	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	...
Do. Kandahar ..	3 0 0	3 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...	...	...	Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	...	...
umalo each (country) ...	0 4 0	0 7 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...	...	...	Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	...	5 0
umalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	C. Apples ...	...	...	Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	...	...
runes Fresh per lb. ...	...	...	DRY FRUITS	...	...	Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 8 0	6 0
runes S. W. per tid (8 lb.) ...	22 0 0	...	Apples Ring per lb. ...	...	...	Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	...	...
Do. Liby do. ...	...	...	Do. 1 lb. packet ...	...	...	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	...	...
Do. Delmonta do. ...	...	...	Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	...	...
elast do. ...	...	...	Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8
bars (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 8 0	...	Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0
Do. (Mainital) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 8 0	...	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0
Do. Kulu 6-8 ..	1 8 0	1 12 0	Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	...	...	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0
Do. California per lb. ...	...	...	Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	...	...	Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	...	...
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...	...	...	Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8
Do. Australian per lb. ...	...	...	Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. ...	...	...
Do. (Cooking) 5-8 ..	1 0 0	...	Do. (Salted) ..	2 8 0	2 12 0	per packet ...	...	...
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0
Do. Cashmere ..	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Cake Raisin per lb. ...	...	...
aches America dry p. lb. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Punjab ..	1 8 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
aches fresh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*B. (New)	1 0 0	Cheese.	*P. 10-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-8	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 40-50	...	...	...	...	...	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 5	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 135)

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.	1 12 8	3 2 9	Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 12 0		per tin	1 2 0	
Mimki	1 8 0	1 12 8	Red do. do.	2 8 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	0 12 6	
Petit Beurre	0 13 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 4 0		1 lb. loose	1 4 0	1 8 0
School	1 10 0	2 14 0				Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot	1 12 8	2 2 9	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water	0 14 8		Special Darjeeling Red	2 12 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological Loose			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 8 0		White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special	1 15 0	2 6 8	Yellow Label Orange Pa-	2 8 0		bag		
size tin & Loose	2 2 0	6 4 0	kos 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 5 0		Rosela Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 4 0		per tin	1 1 0	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			SPICES			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Cloves ground per phial	1 2 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed	0 13 0		Cinnamon "	1 0 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk			Ginger "	1 0 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	2 0 0
per Tin			Mixed Spice "	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder			" Herb "	1 2 0		1 lb. per tin		
1 lb. loose			Sage "	1 2 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		tle		
Morlick's Malted Milk No. 2	2 8 6		ISPAHANI'S TEA—			Redgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Mountain Bouquet			per lb.		
Morlick's Malted Milk—			1 lb. packet	3 6 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Green Spot Loose per lb.	2 4 0		con per lb.	2 4 0	
Morton's Peppermints per			Yellow Spot "	2 2 0		Oatmeal (Austrian)		
lb.			Red Spot "	1 15 6		2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
			Gold Dust "	2 0 6		Indian Oats per packet	Small	Large
			Star Dust "	1 14 6		Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			LOOSE TEA			per tin		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	3 0 0		Frugnell's King Cocoa-		
			O. P. Darjeeling and	2 12 0		nut Hair Oil	1 2 0	4 8 0
			Assam per lb.			Cobra Boot Polish	0 4 0	0 9 0
			DUST TEA			Chamois Leather large	1 9 0	
			Darjeeling and Assam			Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
			Dust per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Eko's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	2 15 0
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 5 0	2 10 0	Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Cocoon 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		Elberman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 os.	1 10 0		Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Amritanjan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Oriental Balm	1 6 0	1 14 0
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "			Sloan's Liniment	2 11 0	
			Chutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kruschen Salt		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0		Blattabane Cock-		
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 4		roach Extermina-		
			Do. (Country) ½ lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	1½ Oza. tin	0 10 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 8 Oza. "	1 0 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 8 Oza. "	2 4 0	
			Pepper		1 0 0	Do. 16 Oza. "	4 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 7 lb "	24 0 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		Do. 56 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Quaker Oats 26 os.	1 10 0		per doz.		
			Glasso per tin	2 15 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants

Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. B. 2991)

Rangoon Branch:
222, Fraser Street Rangoon.

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(Opp. Sealdah Stn.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Cut-Fish 15, 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
(G. K.) 5 & 6	0 5 0 "	G. K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		6 2 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore "			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil (Controlled Price)			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil "		1 7 0	Mutton	2 5 0	3 0 0
Deshi Boiled			Cocconut Oil "			Goat & Khashi	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dudhkai			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }		0 10 3	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	1 5 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)		0 6 0	Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 5 0	Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	1 8 0	2 8 0
Gram (Patni whole)		0 10 0	Suji		0 8 0	Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)			Gur (Beli) (control)			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		.. Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	3 8 0
Do. (Bona)		1 0 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Nanital			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Arhar Dal		0 12 0	Potato (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalal Dal		0 10 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		8 8 0
Mug Dal per sr. (Kacha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		8 8 0
Arhar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		0 10 0	EGGS		
Kalal Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 3 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 13 0	Cows' Head			.. (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer	Contd.	1 7 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi "			Cocconut Oil		1 4 9	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark) "		6 3 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		6 3 0	Apples 4—8	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Rhadsa do.			Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
*Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4—6	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		8 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pesta "	6 0 0		Rice		
Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arat	1 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Grapes per seer	3 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
*Do. (Bata)			Naspati 12—32	1 0 0		rettes 555		
*Flour per seer (White)		0 6 0	Mango 4—6	1 0 0		Passing Show Ciga-		
*Atta		0 5 6	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
*Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Gur (Bhali)		0 6 0	VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
*Flour (Whole Meal)		0 6 0	Patal (Desi)		0 10 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Patal per seer		0 12 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Potatoes New (Desi)		0 14 0	(glass) each		
			Potatoes (Nanita)			Jam		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jelly		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 6 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 14 0	(Large)		
			Cabbage per seer			KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			FISH			Do. per bottle		
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. .. bulk		
			Pona "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun		
			Do. (Cut pieces) "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda	2 12 0				
			Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0			
			Crab (each)	0 16 0	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	8 0 0			
			Hilsa Fish					

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 0 0	Mango Sukul	—	—	Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0		Do. Sopia	—	—	Dinajpuri Khatar Bhog	—	—
Goat per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Begamfully	—	—	Deshi (Nagra) per md.	—	—
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. dos	—	—	Do. (Medium) " "	—	—
EGGS			Do. Langra	—	—	Patnai (Atap) " md.	—	—
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhastara	—	—	Hilly (old) per md.	—	—
Fowls " "	2 8 0		Do. Kaliout	—	—	Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	—	—
			Do. Fazil	—	—	Jhingasal per md.	—	—
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari	—	—	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	—	—
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri	—	—	Do. No. 2 per md.	—	—
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Sapeda	—	—	Chamormoni	—	—
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapghas	—	—	Balam (old) per md.	—	—
Ginger " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar	—	—	Chini Shakkar No. 1 per	—	—
Pati Lemon each		0 1 0	Do. Kisser Bhogh	—	—	maund (old)	—	—
Ladies finger per seer		0 1 0	Kharbuza per seer	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 1	—	—
Kagzi Lemon per pair		0 4 0	Orange Ichangore	—	—	per maund	—	—
Onions Patna red per seer		0 5 0	Do. Madras	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 2	—	—
Do. Bombay " "		0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0	—	per maund	—	—
Do. Country " "		0 12 0	Do. Nagpur	—	—	Kamini per maund	—	—
Potatoes Nainital " "		0 10 0	Do. Bombay	—	—	Peshwar Rice per md.	—	—
Do. (controlled)			Pesta Bagdad per seer	—	—	Dhaki Chata " "	—	—
Do. Madras " "			Do. Multan	—	—	Fine per seer	—	—
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Kabul	1 0 0	—	Coarse " "	—	—
Country " "			Pears 6—12	2 0 0	3 0 0	Medium " "	—	—
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapur each	—	—			
Patal Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)	—	—	SUGAR, ETC.		
seer			Do. Country each	—	—	Crystal Sugar per seer	—	—
Do. Dist per seer			Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Java	—	—
Do. Hilly " "	0 10 0		Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Cocoonut Oil	—	—
Cabbage " "	0 9 0		Do. Martaban per score	—	—	Mustard Oil	—	—
Cauliflower each			Musket per seer	—	—	Salt per seer	—	—
Peas Ranohi per seer			Pomegranate per seer	—	—			
Do. Darjeeling " "			Do. Multan per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Flour " "	—	—
Do. Deshi " "			Do. Kandahar	—	—	Atta " "	—	—
Beans " "			Bedana (Kabul)	—	—	Sujea " "	—	—
Squash " "			Raisin (Rad) per seer	—	—	Atta fresh per seer	—	—
Tomato " "			Do. Sultana " "	—	—	Chandausi Atta per md.	—	—
Green Mangoes each			Almond shelled	8 0 0	4 0 0	Til Oil per seer	—	—
Bit per seer			Do. without shell	8 0 0	—	Fine per seer	—	—
			Do. do. large	5 0 0	—			
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer	—	—	DAL		
Apple Cashmere 6—12			Water melon Goalando	—	—	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Kulu			Do. Deshi each	—	—	Mug Dal " "	—	0 10 0
Do. Quetto 4—3	1 0 0		Do. Farukabad	—	—	Arhar " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Nainital		4 0 0	Do. Quetta	—	—	Kalai " "	—	—
Alubokhara per seer		3 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each	—	—	Khesari " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricot " "		0 8 0	Sarbatli Lemon	—	—	Mosoor (spilt)	—	0 8 0
Batavia each	0 2 0		Musembi 6—12	1 0 0	—	Do. (khari)	—	0 10 0
Bel fruit each		0 6 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0	—	Mator " "	—	0 10 0
Cocoonut each (green)	0 8 0	0 5 0	Do. Shelled	—	—	Chana Dal " "	0 10 0	—
Do. dry each	0 8 0		Nut Ground " "	—	—			
Chilghosa " "			Sharifa	—	—	TEA.		
Dates Arab " "	1 8 0		Nona (each)	—	—	Rose Mixture	2 0 0	—
Do. Bagdad " "			BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe	—	—
Grapes Kishnuguri per seer			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 6 0
Do. Naik			Bombay " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe	—	—
Do. Quetta " "			Aligarh " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jessore " per seer	4 0 0	—	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australia			Dinapur " "	3 8 0	—	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 2 0
Khorma per seer	2 0 0		Pabna " "	3 8 0	3 12 0	Darjeeling Autumn	—	—
Kesur Deshi " "			Darbhangha " "	—	—	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khobani " "		3 0 0	Masafferpur	—	—	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts " "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cow's Ghee	—	6 0 0	KKROSENE OIL.		
Lichis Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Masafferpur per			Bhaia Ghee	4 6 0	—	Superior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Black Raisins per score			FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	—
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—	—	—
Plums per score 1 lb.			Bhetkee per Br.	2 8 0	—	Interior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Jamrul " "			Prawns " "	1 4 0	1 12 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	—
Golapjam			Hilaa " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)	—	—
Patil per seer			Rohi " "	2 0 0	—	" " Bulk	—	—
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 8 0	—	Owl & Swan per tin	—	—
Score			Small fish	—	1 0 0	" " Bulk	—	—
Shunk Ali per seer			Chetal	—	—	Monkey Brand per tin	—	—
Safata			Crab per pair	—	—	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	—
Mango (Loa Bandel)			Kol per seer	—	—	(White)	0 8 0	Controlled sub- v
			Singhee per seer	—	—	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	—
			Magoor per seer (small)	—	—	(Red)	—	—
			Do. (large)	—	—	Snowflake per tin	—	—
			Gaida	—	—	Soft Cooke per md	—	1 6 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGALE STONE CO., LTD.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description

ARTICLES		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	
		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	
FISH.				VEGETABLES—Contd.				FLOUR.				
Pona per seer	---	2 40	2 60	Potatoes (Madras) per	---			Flour per seer (Rationed)	---			
Do. (Out pieces)	---	3 00	3 60	seer (Controlled)	---			Sujee Do.	---	0 80		
Bilong	---	2 00	2 60	Falbul per seer	---	0 60	0 80	Atta Brown Do.	---	0 50		
Lobster	---	2 40	2 120	Raddish (Country) per	---			Flour (Wholesale) Rationed	---	0 50		
Bagda	---	2 00	2 40	score	---			Wheat	---	0 50		
Bhangaur	---	2 40	2 120	Squash per seer	---			RICE.				
Bhetki	---	2 00	2 80	Sweet Potatoes ..	---	0 80	0 40	Rice (Controlled) "A"	---	0 100		
Other Fish	---	0 120	1 80	Pumpkin each	---	0 40	0 60	Do. do. "B"	---	0 60		
Hilsa	---	2 120	3 00	New Potato	---	0 100	0 110	Do. do. "C"	---	0 40		
Koi & Magoor	---	3 00	6 00	FRUITS.								
Massey	---	2 00	2 80	Mangoes 2-4	---							
Crab each	---	0 20	0 80	Grapes	---	6 00		SUNDRIES.				
				Alubokhora per seer	---	2 80		Mustard Oil per seer	---			
MEAT.				Amra (Belati) per score	---			(Rationed)	---	1 10		
Meat & Kid per seer	---	--	2 80	Bedana per seer	---	1 80	2 00	Sugar (Controlled)	---	0 80		
Mutton "	---	--	2 80	Beal each	---	0 10	0 60	Tea per lb.	---	1 60	2 80	
				Dates per packet	---	0 50	0 100	Gur per seer	---	0 120	0 140	
EGGS.				Almond " seer	---	2 80	3 00					
Duck's eggs per score	---	2 30	2 80	Lime per score	---			DAL				
Fowl's eggs	---	2 30	2 80	Orange 2-3	---	1 00		Arahar per seer	---	0 80	0 100	
				Plantain (Champa) per	---			Ohana "	---	0 60		
VEGETABLES.				score	---	0 80	0 100	Masoor "	---	0 80	0 120	
Bean (French) per seer	---			Do. (Martaban) per	---			Bhanga "	---			
Brinjal "	---	0 40	0 60	dos.	---	0 120	1 00	Khasree	---	0 60		
Cabbage (Country) per seer	---	0 60	0 80	Papaya each	---	0 80	0 80	Kalai "	---	0 70		
Cauliflower each	---	0 80	1 00	Sugarcane each	---	0 80	0 40	Biuli	---			
Tomato per seer	---	0 60	0 80	Pomegranate per seer	---			Mug (Hari) (Katcha)	---	0 110		
Cucumber per score	---	1 00	1 40	Apples	---			" (Fried) per seer	---	0 140		
Ginger per seer	---		3 80	Green Cocconut	---	0 80	0 40	Mattor "	---	0 70		
Garlic "	---		0 120	Lichi	---			Salt "	---	0 80		
Green Chilly	---	1 00	1 40	BUTTER.				COKE & COAL.				
Onion "	---		0 60	Butter per seer	---	2 00	2 80	Soft Coke per md.	---			
Pear (Darjeeling)	---	0 80		Madras "	---			Coal " (Control)	---	1 60		
Potato (Malinal)	---	0 110	0 120	Ghee Lakhee	---			Fuel "	---	2 80		
				Do. Bhadwa	---			Kerosene Oil—Elephant	---			
				Do. Sree	---			Brand per bottle	---			
				Pure Cow Ghee per seer	---		6 00					
				Milk	---		0 120					

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 10th December, 1946.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ADRIES, ETC.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
FISH & MEAT.				VEGETABLES—(Contd.)					
Pena per seer	--	1 80	2 00	Garlic per seer	--	1 00	1 00	Flour	
Do. (cut pieces)	--	2 40	2 80	Green Chilly	--	0 12 0	1 00	Sujes	
Gilong	--	2 40	2 80	Onion	--	0 80	" 40	Flour	
Lobster	--	2 80	3 00	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	--	0 12 0	1 40	Atta	
Bagda	--	1 80	2 00	Do. (Ranohi) "	--		1 60	Wh	
Bhangaur	--	2 00	2 80	Potatoes Deshi	--	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Bhetki	--		2 00	Do. Madras (controlled)	--				
Other Fish	--	1 80	2 00	Pulbul per seer	--	0 80	0 40		
Kila	--	2 00	2 80	Ladies finger	--	0 40	0 60		
Koi & Magoor	--	2 00	3 00	Raddish	--	0 60	0 00		
Marey	--	2 00	2 80	Squash	--	0 140	" 60		
Mab (each)	--	0 16	0 26	Sweet Potatoes	--	0 40	" 60		
				Sweet Pumpkin each	--	0 12 0	1 80		
Beef per seer	--	1 00	1 80	White	--	0 60	0 10 0		
Mutton	--	2 80	2 12 0	Tomato Ranohi per seer	--		Contd.		
Beef & Kid ..	--	2 80	2 12 0	Do. (Country)	--	1 00	1 80		
Test	--	1 12 0							
POULTRY & EGGS.				FRUITS.					
Duck each	--	2 00	2 40	Almond per seer	--				
Powli each	--	1 80	2 80	Alubakra	--				
Chicken each	--	0 12 0	1 20	Amra (Belati) per score	--				
Quail	--			Bedana per seer	--	0 16	0 40		
Hen's Eggs per score	--		2 30	Bael each	--				
Dove's Eggs ..	--		2 30	Dates per seer	--	2 00			
				Grapes	--	0 12 0	1 00		
				Lime per score	--	0 40	0 60		
				Plantain (Champa) per doz.	--	0 60	0 12 0		
				Do. (Martaban) "	--	0 20	0 40		
				Papaya per seer	--	1 40	2 60		
				Pomegranates per seer	--	0 80	0 40		
				Mangoes (Green) per 100	--	1 40	2 00		
				Sugarcane each	--	1 00			
				Orange per score	--				
				Mangoes 2-3	--				
VEGETABLES				BUTTER					
Bean (French) per seer	--		0 80	Butter per seer	--	2 00	4 00		
(Controlled)	--	0 50	0 60	Ghee Lakhee	--				
Cauliflower	--	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa	--	4 14 0			
Cauliflowr (English)	--		0 80	Do. Ghee	--	4 80			
Carrot (Country) per seer	--	0 50	0 60	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	--				
(Lakrai) Controlled	--		0 15 0						
Cucumber per score	--	0 14 0							
Finger per seer	--	0 12 0							

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per ar.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Keshin Bhog 4-6	—	1 0 0
Mutton "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 2 0	0 3 0	Fash 4-6	—	—
Goat and Kid "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prunes E. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	3 0 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.	—	—	Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	—	0 6 0
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.	—	—
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	—	0 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	—	FRUITS	—	—	Dinapur "	—	4 1
EGGS.	—	—	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	4 8 0
Jack's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 10 0
Fowl's " "	—	2 8 0	Apples 4-6	1 0 0	—	BREAD.	—	—
FISH.	—	—	Figs per seer	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 8 0
Pena per seer	2 0 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 1 3
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	—	—	FLOUR.	—	—
Shong	1 12 0	—	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Loyster	2 0 0	3 0 0	Pomegranate "	—	2 0 0	Atta "	—	—
Sagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	1 4 0	—	Sujea "	—	—
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cocoanut each	0 8 0	0 6 0	RISE.	—	—
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Other Fish	—	0 4 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	5 0 0	Banktulsh (Manja) per ar.	—	—
Crab per pair	2 0 0	—	Almond "	4 0 0	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Shila	—	—	Grape "	—	—	Chinlakhar per seer	—	—
Lot & Magoor	—	2 8 0	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Goosberry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.	—	—
Mango fish per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	1 2 6
VEGETABLES.	—	—	Khubani per seer	—	—	Eugar	—	0 8 6
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbasa	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 2 0
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Bean (French) per seer	—	0 6 0	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Gur	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	—	—	Lokote "	—	—	DAL.	—	—
Brinjal	0 8 0	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	10 0 0	Arhar per seer	—	0 8 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	0 12 0	Pasta per seer	—	—	Chana	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per	—	—	Khari Masoor	—	0 6 0
Cauliflower	0 8 0	—	Do. Martaban) per	—	—	Bhanga	—	0 6 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	dos.	—	—	Khasaree	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Papaya each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hari)	—	0 6 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Pineapple "	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. (Sona)	—	0 8 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mattor	—	0 10 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	0 8 0	0 6 0	Salt	—	0 1 3
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	COKE AND COAL.	—	—
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	—	—	Coal per md.	—	1 0 0
Ladies finger "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Apples (Darjeeling) "	0 14 0	—	Walnut	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. Do. (Patna) "	0 6 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Alubok. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golap Khos 6-10	—	—	BARLEY POWDER	—	—
Apricotatoes (Mainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Langra 3-4	1 0 0	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Batavia ? (Desi) "	0 8 0	0 6 0	Bombay 6-8	—	—	Idly.	—	—
Bel fruit 6	0 8 0	0 10 0	Totapari per score 6-8	1 0 0	—			
Cocoanut each (English) per	—	—	Sipia	—	—			
Do. "	—	—						
Chilghosa h (Country) p. score	—	—						
Dates Ara	—	—						
Do. B	—	—						
Grapes F	—	—						
Do.	—	—						
Do.	—	—						
Do.	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
38A Office Godown	Rs. A. P. 0 5 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the	36B Chandney.	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney	0 6 0 "		36 A "	0 5 0 "	
37	0 8 0 "				

N. M. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Sell

(Continued from page 128)

[illegible]

*Bills temporarily suspended.

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette.

SPECIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 11th January, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

The Week In The Corporation

Major-General A. C. Chatterji's Appointment As Chief Executive Officer

Corporation Reiterates Previous Resolution

REQUESTING the Government of Bengal to reconsider their decision and accord their approval to the appointment of Major-General A. C. Chatterji as the Chief Executive Officer, the Corporation at its meeting on Monday, the 6th January, 1947, adopted a detailed resolution setting forth a number of reasons in view of which the House could only repeat and reiterate its previous resolution, dated the 2nd December, 1946, with the modification that the Major-General be so appointed with effect from the 9th January, 1947.

In the course of the same resolution the House decided upon the following arrangement until the post of the Chief Executive Officer was permanently filled up:—Mr. S. M. Yaqub, First Deputy Executive Officer, was appointed Chief Executive Officer in addition to his duties till the Government's approval to the appointment of Major-General A. C. Chatterji was received or until the 10th March, 1947, (when Mr. Yaqub is to retire) whichever was earlier. In the event of the Government's failure or refusal to approve the appointment of Major-General Chatterji on or before the 10th March, Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Second Deputy Executive Officer, is to be appointed as Chief Executive Officer with effect from the 11th March, 1947, till the post is permanently filled up.

The resolution, which was sponsored by Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, was passed by 29 to 9 votes.

An amendment, moved by Councillor S. M. Taufiq, seeking to refer the matter back to the Services Standing Committee, was rejected by 30 to 13 votes.



REASONS GIVEN BY GOVERNMENT IN DISAPPROVING THE APPOINTMENT WERE "NEITHER CORRECT NOR CONVINCING".

It may be recalled that at the meeting of the Corporation held on Friday, the 3rd January, the Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, informed the House that a letter had been received that day from the Government expressing their inability to approve the appointment of Major-General A. C. Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer.

The House at its meeting on Monday, the 6th January, was of opinion that the reasons given by the Government in refusing sanction to the appointment were "neither correct nor convincing, nor in consonance with the Government's own policy, practice and procedure."

Those reasons had been two in number: *one*, non-submission of any application by Major-General Chatterji, and, *two*, superannuation, the Major-General being over 55 years of age.

In refuting the arguments advanced by the Government of Bengal the House in the course of the resolution pointed out that under the law it was not essential that in every case of such appointment an application must be submitted. The question of appointing Major-General Chatterji was decided upon by the Services Standing Committee only when it had been found that the response to the advertisement for the post proved disappointing, and his consent had been obtained before he was recommended for the post. A formal application was, therefore, both unnecessary and superfluous.

The resolution maintained that the Corporation, like similar appointing authorities, was not precluded from making municipal appointments even in the absence of applications, and that procedure was "particularly true of key posts or posts of special prominence."

So far as the question of age was concerned it was stated in the resolution that the Government in the recent past approved of the appointment of an incumbent who was nearly 60 years of age, as Chief Executive Officer for a period of 15 months and that the Government themselves in recent years and in numerous instances "have either retained in service or reappointed officers in superior executive capacities considerably senior to Major-General Chatterji in age."

The House, therefore, expressed that it did not see any justification in the refusal given by the Government to the appointment of Major-General Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer. In its opinion such refusal was due to "considerations not exclusively administrative."

The only valid ground for refusal, the resolution stated, could have been an indication of incapacity in the incumbent selected by the Corporation. Such an indication was not conveyed directly or by implication in the Government's letter of refusal.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION

The full text of the Resolution is as follows:—

1. (i) That inasmuch as the consent of Major-General A. C. Chatterji had previously been obtained by a representative body of the Corporation Councillors (who had approached him in this behalf) in the matter of his acceptance of the office of the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, before the question of appointing him to this office was discussed and decided in the Services Committee,—the approach to Major-General Chatterji having been decided upon only when it was found that the response to the advertisement for the post proved disappointing,—in the view of this Corporation, a formal application from Major-General Chatterji was both unnecessary and superfluous.

(ii) That in its view the Corporation of Calcutta like all similar appointing authorities, is not precluded from considering the suitability of persons for filling vacant posts in its services and making appointments therein even in the absence of applications from such persons, and this is particularly true of key posts or posts of special prominence.

(iii) That the Government in the recent past approved of the appointment of an incumbent who was nearly 60 years of age on 1st April, 1941, as Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, for a period of 15 months from that date.

(iv) That in the most recent instances, viz., those of Messrs. Sailapati Chatterji and S. M. Yaqub, the sanctions actually accorded by the Government to their tenures of office as Chief

Executive Officer and Deputy Executive Officer carry each officer considerably beyond 55 years in age.

(v) That the Government in recent years and in numerous instances has either retained in service or re-appointed officers in superior executive capacities considerably senior to Major-General Chatterji in age.

(vi) That the responsible executive offices of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, Port Commissioners, are held most creditably by incumbents who have put in nearly 40 years of service, and are sixty years in age.

(vii) That the Government appointed a retired Officer of the Bengal Executive Service as Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust, when that Officer was over 60 years of age.

(viii) That Major-General Chatterji's age, viz., 55 years, was pointedly mentioned in the Corporation meeting which appointed him to the post (vide Proceedings of the meeting already forwarded to the Government) so that his age was known to all sections of the House when it adopted the resolution appointing him to the post.

(ix) That in view of the facts as above, the reasons urged by the Government in refusing sanction to Major-General Chatterji's appointment are neither correct nor convincing, nor indeed in consonance with the Government's own policy, practice and procedure.

(x) That in the view of the Corporation the only valid ground for refusal could have

been any indication of incapacity in the incumbent selected by the Corporation. Such an indication is now conveyed directly or by implication in the Government's letter of refusal which again can only be due to the fact that the Government's own record of the incumbent's work in Government service where he eventually secured the highest attainable post, goes against any such assumption.

(xi) That in this view, there is no justifiable basis for refusal and in the absence of such a basis the Corporation is driven to the conclusion that the refusal is due to considerations not exclusively administrative—a view which is largely shared by a substantial section of the ratepayers of the City.

(xii) In view of the reasons set forth above, the Corporation repeats and reiterates its previous resolution dated the 2nd of December, 1946 with the modification that Major-General Chatterji be so appointed with effect from 9th of January, 1947, and requests Government to reconsider its decision and accord its approval to the appointment.

II. That Mr. S. M. Yaqub be appointed to act as Chief Executive Officer in addition to his duties as Deputy Executive Officer No. 1 from 9th of January, 1947 on his present emoluments, viz., Rs. 1,600 per month with the free use of a Corporation Motor Car for Corporation work till the approval of Government to the appointment of Major-General Chatterji is received or until 10th of March, 1947 whichever is earlier.

III. That in the event of Government's failure or refusal to approve the appointment of Major-General Chatterji on or before the 10th of March, 1947 Mr. Bhaskar Mukherji, Deputy Executive Officer II be appointed temporarily as Chief Executive Officer on Rs. 1,600 per month with the free use of a Corporation Motor Car for Corporation work till the post is permanently filled up.

A SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION

In moving the resolution Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri was of opinion that there was no need for Major-General Chatterji submitting a formal application. The proposal of his name in the Services Standing Committee by a member was sufficient for the purpose of appointment.

In that respect, as Councillor Ray Chaudhuri pointed out, their Leader Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had been appointed Chief Executive Officer on the proposal made on the floor of the House by Rai Bahadur Ramtaran Banerjee. The Government had taken no objection to that appointment and approved it.

The appointment of Major-General Chatterji had been made with a view to the best interests of the Corporation and it had been acclaimed by a vast majority of the ratepayers. The Government's action tantamounted to an undue interference in the administration of the Corporation which was the sole appointing authority. The Government's sanction, in his opinion, was formal.

Moving an amendment for reference of the whole matter to the Services Standing Committee, which was eventually lost, Councillor S. M. Taufiq

said that Government's approval was not merely formal. They could have turned down the proposal without giving any reasons. He also maintained that the Government might have other reasons too for disapproving the appointment.

Seeking to give reply to the instances referred to by Councillor Ray Chaudhuri relating to appointment of superannuated persons by the Government, Councillor Taufiq characterised such appointments to have been made only for special reasons. The Services Standing Committee of the Corporation was also acting on the principle of non-employment of superannuated persons. There was no reason why they should deviate from that principle.

Councillor J. N. Smart said that they had expressed their intention to remain neutral in the matter but he could not appreciate the stand of some members. The matter should be sent back to be dealt with first by the Services Standing Committee before it came up before them again. That would, in his opinion, be the right course to follow.

Councillors Raja B. N. Roy Chowdhury, Nalin Chandra Paul, Debabrata Mookerjee, Md. Israel and Debendra Nath Mukherjee also participated in the discussion.

Wednesday: 8th January

PAYMENT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE ARREARS

At the commencement of the meeting, the Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, informed the House that workers of some of the departments had refused to accept their wages unless the dearness allowance in arrears promised them by the Corporation was paid along with the monthly salary.

The Mayor said that on Monday last, the 6th January, some of the representatives of workers saw him and insisted that arrears of dearness allowance which had been promised them should be paid along with their wages or salary. He told them that the Corporation had not yet received the necessary money from the Government and that the executive were trying their level best to get it, but they insisted that they must get it, or otherwise the pay should be withheld. He had explained to them that this was not possible as the Corporation must under the law pay its staff by the 7th of each month. Anyway, they all went away.

He had since received a report that workers of some of the departments had refused to accept their pay unless dearness allowance was paid along with it.

Proceeding, the Mayor said that he had told the men that he had written to the Secretary of their Union that at least he, as the Mayor, would try his level best to pay the arrears of dearness allowance by the 15th January and the Secretary had agreed. "January 15 has not yet expired," the Mayor remarked, "still they insist on their demand."

The executive had been contacting the Government over the matter, the Mayor said, and he also had a talk with the Minister concerned. The latter had told him that as some high official of the Secretariat was away at Delhi there was some delay in making the payment and expressed the hope that he would be able to pay the money in a day or two.

UNFILTERED WATER-SUPPLY

In reply to complaints that had been made on Monday, the 6th January, by several Councillors on the floor of the House regarding the stoppage of supply of unfiltered water in their respective wards, an explanation for the paucity of such water supply in the city was given at the Corporation meeting held on Wednesday, the 8th January, by the Acting Chief Executive Officer, Mr. S. M. Yaqub.

He said that the accumulation of silt in the distribution pipes and the greatly worn-out condition of the pumps, now under repair and replacement, at two of the pumping stations had been stated by the Water Works Department to be the contributing factors.

Mr. Yaqub added that an inspection had been made to ensure speedy improvement. Repairs and replacement work and flushing of all the mains had been taken in hand and pumps at one of the stations were expected to be in commission "within the next two or three days."

The inspection had been made by the Department concerned to ensure that the position was improved at the earliest possible opportunity. He had been assured that the two pumps which were being repaired at Mallick Ghat and Watgunge would be in commission within the next two or three days. The Resident Engineer had been deputed to check the work of closing down of running ground hydrants and also flushing of mains by inspectors and staff between 5 and 7 p.m. each day till further improvement was notified to him.

The Department had also given an assurance that the work of laying in pipes, which were being laid from Bhowanipore to Park Circus via Lower Circular Road, would be completed by March next.

Councillor A. A. Wise warned that the city was likely to be caught in an epidemic if things were not mended in time.

The Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, assured that due attention would be paid to the matter and a detailed statement would be made next week.

Accepting the recommendation of its Water Supply Standing Committee, the Corporation decided to purchase three pumps each for installation at the Mallick Ghat and Watgunge pumping stations at a total cost of over Rs. 8 lakhs. Expenditure on certain other machinery for augmentation of the City's unfiltered water supply was also sanctioned.

The above recommendation was made in pursuance of the advice given by the Expert Committee which had been appointed by the Government with a view to augmenting Calcutta's supply of both filtered and unfiltered water.

GRANT TO JADAVPORE T. B. HOSPITAL

The House sanctioned Rs. 18,000 per annum for the maintenance of five additional female beds at the Jadavpore T.B. Hospital and five free female beds at the Kurseong Sanatorium attached to the said hospital. To obviate the necessity of any extra expenditure, the cost would be met by re-adjustment of the Hospital grant.

Friday: 8th January

SEQUEL TO WORKERS' STRIKE NOTICE

Referring to municipal workers' strike notice, the Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, at the meeting of the

Corporation held on Friday, the 8th January, said that the strike had been postponed till the 31st January next. They must, therefore, be up and doing towards redressing their grievances.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE**Cost Of Primary Education**

The 22nd All-India Education Conference concluded its session at Trivandrum recently after adopting a number of resolutions.

The conference reiterated its opinion that the total cost of primary education should be borne by the State.

In the Secondary Education section, the conference was of the opinion that greater attention should be paid to boys at the adolescent stage and that as a first step towards proper canalising of their creative energies fine art should be given a prominent place in schools. The conference was of the opinion that boys and girls in secondary schools should not be allowed to take part in politics.

In the International Peace and Geopolitic Education section, the conference held that books which fostered hatred of another language, literature and art were a potential danger to international peace and should be banned. It recommended the introduction of Asiatic and European languages and literatures in postgraduate courses of Indian Universities and also recommended the establishment of exchange professorships in Universities and urged the need for the study of world history by University students.

In the Childhood and Home Education section, the conference urged to the Government of India the adoption of an all-India nursery school education policy and programme, open child guidance clinics and organise psychological services for schools. It also urged the adoption of a "children's charter" for India and invited attention to the children's charter approved by this Federation at its Nagpur session in 1935.

In the Vocational Educational section, the conference was of the opinion that full use should be made of modern psychological tests adapted to Indian conditions for organised vocational education and particularly for selecting boys and girls for training in specific vocations.

The conference was of the opinion that restrictions imposed on the admission to University courses of study should not be applied without adequate reference to the physical and mental development of the candidates.

Under Women's Education the Conference expressed the view that girls should be trained at the school in the art of self-defence so as to enable them to protect themselves.

The conference dealt exhaustively with matters under military studies, recreation, health and physical education. It was of the opinion in particular that boys and girls should be given preparatory military training and formed into Union Cadet Corps and as a first measure archery, fencing, jujutsu or lathi play should be taught to both boys and girls in high schools.

It accorded its full support to the decision taken by the Amraoti Conference of the All-India Physical Education under the presidency of Sri Sarat Chandra Bose which met in October, 1946 with regard to the formation of a general body known as the National Association of Physical Education of India and of a National Council to prepare the Constitution and chalk out the policies and programme of the said Association.

It welcomed the decision of the Central Government to start a national War Academy at Poona.

Postponement Of Corporation Election

Government Notification

The General Election of the Corporation of Calcutta, due to be held in March next, is postponed for a period of one year by the Government, under Rules 5 and 12 of the Rules for the preparation of the Electoral Roll. The preliminary roll in that respect was prepared and published by the Corporation in due time. But as the recent disturbances in the city caused a great deal of displacement of population in almost all the Wards, the preliminary roll was prepared and published on the assumption that the residents would return to their respective localities after the disturbances had subsided. So, the roll, according to the Government, does not truly represent the actual distribution of population in the city.

After very careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances the Government have come to the conclusion that it will not be reasonable or practical to proceed with the election on the basis of the preliminary roll already prepared and published.

Below is reproduced the text of the Notification dated Calcutta, the 7th January, 1947, issued by the Government of Bengal in the Department of Health and Local Self-Government (Local Self-Government Branch) extending the life of the present Corporation by one year:—

NOTIFICATION

Whereas the next general election of the Corporation of Calcutta is due to be held in March, 1947, and under rules 5 and 12 of the rules for the preparation and publication of the electoral roll for the purposes of the election of the Councillors of the Corporation, the preliminary electoral roll for each constituency was prepared and published on the 15th day of November, 1946, in connection with such general election;

And whereas a considerable number of the electors who were displaced from their constituencies owing to the recent disturbances in the city and are not likely to be able to return to their former localities to take part in the election, will be deprived of their municipal franchise if the general election is held in the said month on the basis of the electoral roll so prepared and published;

And whereas in the opinion of the Provincial Government the municipal franchise of these electors should not be allowed to be lost by reason of their departure from their respective constituencies in the circumstances mentioned above;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (4) of section 25 and the proviso to section 39 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923) the Governor is pleased to extend for one year—

(a) the period of 8 years for which the electoral rolls referred to in section 25 of the said Act for the time being in force shall continue in force under sub-section (4) of that section, and

(b) the term of office of 8 years of the existing elected Councillors and of the existing Aldermen of the Corporation of Calcutta.

By order of the Governor,

Sd/- R. A. DUTCH,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WHY THE ELECTION HAS BEEN PUT OFF

Difficulties And Dangers Stressed By Retiring Chief Executive Officer

The following letter addressed to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, in charge of Health and Local Self-Government (Mr. R. A. Dutch) by Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, a few days ago before he relinquished office of Chief Executive Officer, will explain to our readers the reasons for postponement of the General Election of the Corporation of Calcutta due in March, 1947:—

16th December, 1946.

My dear Dutch,

You are aware I am retiring with effect from 24th December, 1946, and I think it proper that I

should record for your information my experiences in connection with the work for the next Municipal General Election which has so long been in my charge.

The preparation of the draft rolls till their publication on November 15th last was seriously impeded by the August disturbances and their aftermath. The number of working hours available for the staff was severely curtailed and the attendance of the staff considerably interfered with. For some days in August and in October the attendance was

nominal. The election staff has to record progress each working day, and they cannot put off till tomorrow what they have got to do to-day without disastrous consequences in the end. I had a serious apprehension in my mind that the preliminary rolls might not be published on the due date and you may remember that I wrote to you that necessity might arise for changing the date of publication and altering the subsequent programme. I called for heroic—shall I say, almost superhuman—efforts and my Electoral Roll Officer with the help of a devoted band of workers including the Foreman of the Corporation Press, rose manfully to the occasion, and achieved, what was under the circumstances, almost an impossible task. I heaved a sigh of relief when the publication of the Preliminary Rolls on the appointed date of the 15th November became an accomplished fact.

The draft rolls, as published by me, naturally bear evident traces of perfunctoriness. It was not practicable to examine closely the proof copies because of terrific congestion in the Department as well as in the Presses, and an element of good luck favoured the sustained efforts of my men when the rolls came out for publication on the morning of November 15th. Necessarily, much remains to be done by the Department in respect of these rolls to make them presentable in the final form.

The revision stage is fast approaching. Having regard to the diffidence of the gentlemen who have been approached this time for consent to serve as Revising Authorities and the man-hours we are yet losing daily in the process of working the programme, I am rather nervous about the fate of the Election programme. The election staff, as you know, has often to work day and night to keep up to the requirements of the task, and it is beyond question that there has been severe restriction upon their free movement and the scope for sustained effort. The rolls this time are substantially heavier by something between 40 and 50 per cent. The difficulties with regard to printing the rolls have increased tremendously owing to the relatively short time that is necessarily left at the disposal of the Presses and they will be put to severe strain in printing the final rolls in time even if we neglect the question of the rather exorbitant cost.

Claims and objections have already begun to pour in in large numbers. I wonder how to take effective steps for service of notices on thousands of parties in the present situation. Personal service is all the more difficult in the conditions obtaining, and that would require additional preparation and planning. The city is practically divided into 'Pakiethan' and 'Hindusthan', and in the prevailing atmosphere of suspicion and hatred, the service of notices is indeed a tough job. Very shortly, say, from the first week of January next, we shall have to take steps for the selection and equipment of polling stations and, farther on, if the present situation continues, we have also to think of the safety of the hundreds of officers and staff (and there will be quite a number of ladies among them) who will have to be employed in connection with the conduct of the election. The safety of the polling booths and the safe custody of the election records

will also be of considerable moment, besides the safety of the electors themselves. Prompt and sustained Government help in the shape of Police and Military protection must be forthcoming whenever called for if the election programme in all its stages is to be carried out to success. The Registering Authority and Election Officer, who succeeds me, will have to make heroic efforts, if a breakdown is to be avoided till the election reaches the final stage.

I would also draw your pointed attention to a state of affairs which local enquiries held in connection with the preparation of the preliminary rolls has brought to light. In various parts of the city there has been wholesale transfer of population belonging to particular communities. Innumerable houses are under lock and key, and though the owners or occupiers are technically in possession or occupation and their names have been accordingly entered on the rolls, it is very doubtful if they can or will cast their votes within the constituency concerned. It may be impracticable for potential candidates to approach the electors within the constituency. In my view, this is a serious situation, because it is calculated to affect the purposes of the election. I would cite the following instances as very glaring cases:—

General Constituencies:

Wards Nos. 8, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28 and 29.

Muhammadan Constituencies:

Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 22, 23, 24 and 27.

In fact, there are probably few General or 'Muhammadan' constituencies which have not been affected one way or another as a result of the shifting of population. The names of the electors were allowed to stand on the preliminary rolls on the presumption that they would return to their respective localities after the disturbances had subsided. But in some of the constituencies, a large section of the electors of one particular community keep away from their former residences and will probably not be back to take part in the coming election.

On the whole, I feel that a very serious responsibility rests on the Registering Authority and Election Officer as well as on the Government and while it may not be absolutely an impossible task to keep to the Election programme, it will certainly call for advanced, well-thought out and sustained planning if a breakdown is to be avoided in the remaining part of the programme. I have thought it fit to take you into confidence before I relinquish my office.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) S. CHATTERJI.

R. A. Dutch Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Secy, Government of Bengal, Dept. of H. & L. S. G.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN U. S. A.

Nearly 34,000 people were killed in traffic accidents in the U. S. A. in 1946. Some 38,000 deaths were recorded in 1945 when war-time restrictions limited travel. In 1941 the figure reached 39,969 deaths.

Madan Mohan Barman

A Tribute

By AN ADMIRER

MR. Madan Mohan Barman entered the Corporation as a Councillor in 1924 and for 22 years, except for a break of one term, he rendered civic services with great zeal and devotion. Thoroughly familiar with the history of all the main questions that came up before the Corporation from time to time, he brought a wealth of data and statistics to the discussion of every subject and his record not only as a member of the House but also as a member of the various Standing and Special Committees on which he served, was almost unique. He was a prime mover behind many of the utilitarian and beneficent measures passed by the Corporation during the last 22 years, one notable instance being the initiative on his part that led to the

nearest to his heart. From him the call of suffering humanity always evoked a sympathetic response, and his services in connection with the Bengal Famine of 1943 are unforgettable. A hard-headed businessman and a realist he never minced his words and called a spade a spade. In his college days he was an all-round sportsman and his keen sense of humour and his readiness to let bygones be bygones were his crowning virtues.

Some time ago he lost his only son. The shock sapped his vitality and he was taken seriously ill. He applied to the Corporation for leave of absence from its meetings and the House expressed on the occasion their devout wish that he might soon recover to full health and activity. He went to Hathras for a change several months ago and returned to Calcutta only the other day, none the better for the change. All of a sudden came the call of the Great Reaper and "after life's fitful fever" he has gone to a region from whose bourne no traveller has ever returned!

By the sudden and sad death of Mr. Madan Mohan Barman, the city has lost one of its distinguished citizens, who was for about two decades connected with the Corporation as a Councillor, in which capacity he proved himself a singular success, having won the esteem, regard and admiration of his fellow citizens to whom his ungrudging service to the poor and the distressed, his unflinching devotion to every good and noble cause which he made his own, his high-souled civic patriotism and transparent sincerity of purpose and last but not least, his unfailing courtesy and urbanity, served as an object-lesson and of whom his colleagues in the Corporation and his fellow citizens outside were really proud and whose memory they will always cherish.

COUNCILLOR M. M. BARMAN

CORPORATION CONDOLES HIS DEATH

The Corporation at its meeting held on the 3rd January last condoled the death of Mr. Madan Mohan Barman, a sitting Councillor, and adjourned its meeting fixed for that day without transacting any business as a mark of respect to his memory. One minute's silence was also observed.

All departments of the Corporation including schools, workshops, etc., remained closed on Saturday, the 5th January in honour of his memory.

In moving the condolence resolution the Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman said: "In him we have lost a good colleague, a friend and a man who knew the entire machinery of the Corporation fully well." He added that Mr. Barman used to take a keen interest in the civic affairs and the Corporation had been benefited by the wealth of his experience and sharp intelligence.

Councillor Barman served the ratepayers of Calcutta as Councillor for 22 years.

establishment of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette. His knowledge of technical matters was almost encyclopaedic, and what he did not know of Municipal affairs was not worth knowing.

On the floor of the House he was known as a great fighter who fought ceaselessly for the rights of ratepayers and for the amelioration of the condition of the Harijan employees of the Corporation alum-dwellers in the city. As a member of the railway Rates Advisory Committee, he was instrumental in securing to the Corporation a substantial recurring saving on railway freight for stone metal. In his younger days he was closely associated with Labour and Trade Union movements in the country, and the welfare of the labouring classes was always

INDEPENDENCE DAY

NO PROCESSIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS TO BE HELD

In a resolution on the observance of Independence Day the Congress Working Committee says:

"The next Independence Day is taking place at a moment critical in India's history, when the country is on the verge of independence we have struggled for and yet many obstructions remain, and a sense of conflict and struggle pervades the country. The occasion requires a solemn rededication to the cause of freedom with a full realisation of the grave issues that confront the country. The Working Committee are of opinion that on this occasion the day should be observed with all solemnity and in furtherance of national and constructive activities and the pledge taken individually or in groups without any speeches being delivered. Processions and public meetings should not be held for this purpose.

"The Committee advises Congressmen and Congress Committees accordingly."

All-Bengal Municipal Chairmen's Conference

Municipalities Should Tap Their Own Resources To Meet Increased Expenditure

That he could hold out no hope of any great financial assistance from the Government to help the municipalities to overcome their present difficulties and to provide for their future needs was declared by Mr. Mohammad Ali, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, Bengal, in the course of an inaugural address at a joint Conference of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Bengal Municipalities and the Council of All-Bengal Municipal Association at Howrah Town Hall on the 31st December, 1946.

The Bengal Government was already very heavily committed, he said, indeed beyond its foreseeable resources.

The Conference was attended by over 53 representatives out of 119 different municipalities in Bengal.

The Minister-in-charge suggested that the municipalities should tap their own resources to meet their increased cost of expenditure.

He also disclosed that the question of amending the Bengal Municipal Act on the following lines was engaging the attention of Government:—

- (1) *Adequate representation of minorities in municipal bodies.*
- (2) *Appointment of executive officers, subject to the approval of local Government.*
- (3) *Amalgamation of small municipalities around Calcutta.*
- (4) *Abolition of nomination system.*
- (5) *Introduction of the system of ballot by symbol.*

PROVINCIAL TOWN PLANNING ACT UNDER CONSIDERATION

THE Minister-in-charge said that municipalities could not expect Government granting them subventions indefinitely to enable them to meet their increased cost of administration. They would soon have to meet this basic cost entirely from their own pockets.

Similarly, in regard to the higher cost of maintenance of roads, drainage and water supply, the money must come ultimately from their own resources. "I take it that you wish to preserve, and indeed to enlarge, your independence. But if you are financially dependent on Government, where is the reality of that independence which you crave and do enjoy in law?"

The present Government of Bengal had a definite rural bias. The needs of the villagers were far greater than those of the townsmen. Hitherto all amenities of decent living had been denied to that vast multitude of the Province's population that resided in villages. It was time that Government paid sufficient attention to improve the living conditions of villagers and better their standard of life.

"The trading community," he said, "has grown rich during the war. But I ask you whether that section of the community is contributing its fair share to your revenues. Is all the ability which you display in your private concerns paralysed when you come to deal with the affairs of your town? You do not allow your private debts to escape collection: why then do you allow the dues of the citizens to go by default? You demand good work and value for money in your private transactions; why then do you allow so much public money to run to waste in your capable hands? Government cannot, and

should not, go to the rescue of people who can help themselves if they so choose at the expense of the rural people."

In regard to town improvement and slum clearance, the biggest and most urgent problems faced them in Calcutta and Howrah. Dacca and Chittagong, came next. The Bengal Government were pushing on with legislation and with practical plans for mitigating the extreme miseries of bustee dwellers. At the same time, they had in mind a Provincial Town Planning Act and a Housing Act under which they hoped to be able to hand to future generations towns and cities in better condition than they were today.

He could not hold out any hope of great financial assistance from Government to help the municipalities to overcome their present difficulties and to provide for their future needs. The Bengal Government were already very heavily committed, and a large part of that commitment was on account of schemes and projects which were really the responsibility of local bodies.

The Minister said that he was aware that great damage had been done to the roads by military traffic and that so far nothing had been given to the municipalities for their rehabilitation. "This is a question about which Bengal Government have been long in correspondence with the Government of India, and I do not act improperly when I say that we have not been given a square deal. I can assure you that Government will do everything in its power to secure for our local bodies justice and fairplay in this matter."

The tasks confronting the municipalities in the immediate future were heavy and urgent, and they would have to rely largely on their own resources to undertake them. That many of their resources had remained untapped could not be denied. The first duty of the municipalities would be to tap these resources to the full. Government were examining the feasibility of increasing certain provincial taxes and making over the additional revenue to municipalities. But whatever increase of income might result from this, they would not be able to escape the unpleasant task of self-taxation if they desired to have substantial progress.

Referring to the proposed amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act, the Minister said that the changes intended to be introduced related mainly to the amalgamation of smaller municipalities, abolition of the nomination system, introduction of voting by ballot and prevention of overcrowding in dwelling houses.

MR. SAILA KUMAR MUKHERJEE

In his address, Mr. Saila Kumar Mukherjee, Chairman, Reception Committee, and Chairman, Howrah Municipality, said: "No municipality can under existing circumstances properly function unless the State adopts a more progressive and forward policy and does not simply play the role of a "Drain Inspector."

"The social and economic conditions in post-war period in the province have so terribly affected every sphere of life that it is beyond the normal capacity of municipalities to carry on its normal existence, far less to think of improvement schemes.

"Although the municipalities have received from the Government during the period of the war and thereafter subvention to meet a portion of the increased cost incurred to confer additional amenities to employees, the threatened discontinuance of this amount, though economic conditions caused by the war and its aftermath have not in the least improved, would be disastrous for municipalities if they have to find this added expenditure out of their normal revenue.

Mr. Mukherjee continued: "Correspondence has been going on with the Government for the last two years for compensation to be paid by military authorities for damage caused to roads. Only recently the military authorities from the Government of India have given their definite decision that military authorities cannot pay any compensation as all roads were not roads for strategic military purposes and the Government of India has referred us to the Provincial Governments for help out of the Development Funds

"Contributions that were paid by the Government to municipalities prior to the war out of the Motor Vehicles Tax Fund were withheld during the period of the war with a definite assurance that they are being accumulated to the credit of the municipality to be paid after the materials would be available. Now after the war, although the municipalities out of their slender resources have been compelled to make heavy expenditure for normal maintenance of their heavily damaged roads which were unattended to during the period of the war, the contribution so far received from the Government has not been paid with the result that municipalities who

used to frame their road budget and road-repairing programme on the basis of these contributions find it almost impossible to maintain their roads properly out of their normal revenue due to various other increased costs of road materials.

"To be serious about improvement of slums and *bustees* Government must provide financial assistance to municipalities as otherwise if the landlords cannot expect any improved rental from improved *bustees* there would be no incentive to spend money on improvements by private individuals.

"It is imperative that if we want to develop our municipality then we should find out new sources of revenue other than merely rates and taxes and a small income out of the professional taxes. It is only reasonable that a share of the Amusement Tax, Electricity Duty, and Commercial Sales Tax, which are realized by Government mostly from urban areas, should be made available to municipalities for their development."

MR. BIREN ROY

Presiding over the Conference, Mr. Biren Roy, M.L.C., Chairman, Behala Municipality, referred to the Local Self-Government Minister's statement that the present Government had a rural bias. Mr. Roy stated that this should not be over-emphasised by not rendering assistance to many semi-rural municipalities, thereby effectively ruralising these urban areas.

Mr. Roy stated that the Government hinted at the carrying on of an investigation into the economic condition of the municipalities to find out whether more taxes could be imposed. Mr. Roy emphasised that before such an investigation is undertaken, a minimum estimate of annual expenditure for each particular urban area must have first to be determined. Government may come to a computation of the minimum respective needs of the various urban centres and replenish them with funds needed, if they intend real business, Mr. Roy remarked.

The Conference decided to send a deputation to wait on the Minister for Local Self-Government with a joint demand of the municipalities of the province to compensate them for damages to motorable roads, replacement of equipments requisitioned during the war, Motor Vehicles Tax allotment accumulation during the last 7 years and contribution towards dearness allowance to employees.

The Conference also passed unanimously a resolution conveying good wishes to the Constituent Assembly.

The All-Bengal Municipal Conference is scheduled to meet at Behala on January 25 and 26.

NEW HIGH COURT JUDGES

Mr. Justice Phani Bhushan Chakravarti, at present an Additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the same High Court in the vacancy of the late Sir Syed Nasim Ali, says a *Press Communique*.

Mr. Amiruddin Ahmed, Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, has been appointed an Additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court with effect from the date on which he takes his seat to August 31 next, says a *Press Communique*.

CALCUTTA : OLD AND NEW

Lindsay Street

By B. V. Roy, M.A.

LINDSAY Street, running east and west just to the south of the Hogg Market, connects Chowringhee Road with Free School Street. It is named after the Hon'ble Robert Lindsay, who was a Christian under the East India Company (and many other things besides) and who possessed a house here.

In a previous article dealing with the life of "Bengum Johnson" (published in the *Gazette* of the 20th July, 1946) I stated that in the early days of Calcutta, it was not rare to find that an Englishman who came out as a "writer" under the Company on thirty rupees a month, retired to England after 8 or 10 years of service, with a fortune sufficient at least to keep him in comfort, if not to live like a "Nabob", for the rest of his life. As an instance of this, I mentioned the name of Robert Lindsay, who came to Calcutta as a writer in 1772, and after spending about 18 years in India in various capacities, returned to his home land with a large fortune. It is with his interesting career in this country that I shall deal today, taking my facts mainly from the "Lives of the Lindsays" published in three volumes in London in 1849, of which one volume contains the memoirs of some of the Lindsays written by themselves.

Strictly speaking, Robert Lindsay was not an Englishman, but the son of a Scottish peer. He was the son of James, Earl of Balcarres, who had eight sons and three daughters altogether. Of these three daughters, one—the Lady Bunc Lindsay, was the authoress of the touching popular ballad "Auld Robin Grey", and she gives us this glimpse of Robert's boyhood days:—

"Robert had a natural mercantile genius for improving the two pence per week which was allowed him for his *menus plaisirs* (i.e., luxuries in food), but when improved, it was at anybody's service who needed it more than himself.....Robert bought a knife for six pence, used it for three months, and then sold it to (his brother) Colin for a shilling. Colin discovered this, and complained of his brother in terms so judicious and pathetic, that the whole family pronounced that Robert must be a merchant, and Colin My Lord Chancellor. Robert was forthwith destined to go to India as a writer to the Company..... 'Tis by trifles such as this, that the destinies of mankind are generally decided."

Robert, however, did not immediately go to India. At the age of 14 he went with an uncle to Cadiz, and there settled for a time in a mercantile house. Next he was removed to Xeres. In the spring of 1772, having secured a writership under the East India Company, Robert embarked for Calcutta on board the *Prince of Wales*, East Indiaman, landing in Calcutta in September, 1772. He was first appointed to do duty in the Accountant-General's Office, but before long he was transferred to Dacca with a situation under the Dacca Council. Whilst thus employed, he cast his eyes longingly on Sylhet, then a wild frontier province, and determined to make a bold move to get its management into his

hands. Mr. Holland, a Member of the Dacca Council, had been entrusted with the difficult task of effecting a settlement of the revenues of Sylhet, and on his return to Dacca presented his rent-roll to the Council, amounting to no less than £25,000 per annum (or rupees two and a half lakhs). At the same time he said that they were a most turbulent people, and that it would require much trouble to realize it. Mr. Holland's health had broken down, and he did not wish to go back to Sylhet, which was young Robert's opportunity. Of this, Robert in his Memoirs, writes:—

"I am sensible, Mr. Holland said (speaking of the revenue collections of Sylhet) it will prove an arduous undertaking; and none but a man possessed of a sound constitution with great energy and determination, is fit for it. I thought for some time and turning quickly round, I said 'I know a man who will suit you exactly.' 'And where is he to be found?' asked Mr. Holland. I answered 'I am the man,' upon which my friend threw himself back in his chair, and with a loud laugh replied 'Lindsay, you are the most impudent fellow alive! Our establishment is more than 20 in number, 18 of whom would jump at the appointment; and here are you, the youngest of the whole, aspiring to it yourself!' 'And can you blame me, my friend' said I 'for looking to the top of the tree?'"

Robert Lindsay did, however, in spite of many difficulties and obstacles, succeed in obtaining the appointment as Collector of Sylhet. In the meantime, he did a little "side" business at Dacca, of which he gives an account thus:—

"Among the numerous articles of commerce carried on in the interior of the Dacca District, salt is not the least considerable..... At certain periods it is brought up in large boats to Dacca, and there exposed to public sale. In the mode of exposing the lots to sale, I could perceive no small intrigue was carrying on; for I saw that the natives had not that free access to the public sale, to which they were entitled; and that the lots fell, as they were put up, to the dependants of the Members in Council, who by this means, gained to themselves a considerable advantage. A fair opportunity, I thought, now occurred of bettering myself without injury to the public. I, therefore, conversed with a wealthy native on the subject who fully entered into my views and proposed to advance me a large sum of money upon a mutual concern, provided I would appear as the ostensible purchaser. I, in consequence, appeared at the next sale, and became a purchaser of salt to the extent of £20,000; and the speculation turned out so well as fully to enable me to pay off all the debt I had contracted during my long residence in Calcutta, and to place a few thousand rupees in my pocket."

The above frank statement of Robert Lindsay needs no comment, and the reader will see for himself how all commercial transactions were carried out in those days to the "advantage" of those in authority, and how fortunes were quickly made. As to Lindsay, having secured the Sylhet appointment, he now turned his eyes around to see what opportunities there were for making a fortune.

"My pay as Resident," he writes, "did not exceed £5,000 per annum, so that fortune could only be required by my own industry." But he was suffering under a severe handicap as he had no capital. The want of capital was a sad drawback to one of Robert's enterprising nature, but at last he hit upon a service. To understand his plan, it is necessary to mention that the entire revenues of Sylhet, amounting to about two and a half lakhs of rupees, were at that time paid in *courries*, Lindsay writes:—

"I have now to describe the manner in which we received the rents from the country and afterwards remitted them to Dacca. The actual collection amounted to 250,000 rupees. It was here natural to ask, how many *courries* go to a rupee? I give you a distinct answer: four *courries* make one *gunda*; twenty *gundas* make one *pun*; sixteen *puns* make one *cawn* (*Kahun*) and four *cawns* one rupee. Thus when multiplied together you will find that the rupee contains 5120 *courries* You may imagine, then, how troublesome it was to manage this ponderous circulation.....it required in fact many large cellars or warehouses to contain them, and when finally collected for the year, a large fleet of boats to transport them to Dacca"

A half-caste Portuguese clerk in Calcutta, who was a favourite of Mr. Croftes, the Accountant-General, had hit upon a scheme to make profit out of the *courries* collected as revenue of Sylhet. He had made an offer to Government to purchase the whole of the *courries* collected, at a certain fixed price, the money to be payable two years after. As there was always loss during storage and in transit, the Government were inclined to accept the offer, specially as Mr. Croftes backed up the clerk (named Lopez). Lindsay, however, coming to learn of it, submitted his own proposal to purchase the *courries*, and to make payment six months after, instead of two years as proposed by Lopez. Lindsay got the contract, and says: "from this signal piece of good luck, and from the conspicuous advantage I derived from the great command of money to carry on my commercial pursuits, I have to date the origin of the fortune I acquired in the Company's service." The subsequent mercantile ventures of Lindsay were of many and various kinds, among which may be mentioned the building of ships and the manufacture of lime. He took up ship-building "less in the way of independent speculation, than as the means of affording facilities for the conveyance of his produce to the coast." In fact, many of his ships were not quite trustworthy, and when he wrote to his mother, Lady Balcarres, about this venture, she replied characteristically: "I understand, my dear Robert, that you are a great ship-builder; your talents in this line I do not dispute, but I have one favour to ask of you, which is, that you will not come home in one of your own building!"—And, writes Robert—"I implicitly followed her advice."

The manufacture of Sylhet lime was one of Lindsay's largest and most successful ventures. In the period that followed the retaking of Calcutta from Siraj-ud-dowla's hands in 1757, there was brisk activity in house-building in Calcutta, and specially owing to the building of the New Fort (Fort William), vast quantities of lime were required, which were supplied by Lindsay from Sylhet. "The Hon'ble Robert conceived the idea of remitting

the value of the *courries* (collected as revenue) in limestone, for which he held the contract, and keeping the revenue of Sylhet in payment. It was only the unfortunate limit to the demand for mortar in Calcutta that prevented the whole land-tax of the District from passing into his pockets." In the year 1789, having amassed a considerable fortune, Robert Lindsay returned to his homeland, where he lived to a ripe old age, and died in 1886. In the words of the author of the "Lives of the Lindsays" he "assumed by turns (as circumstances presented occasion) the character of a soldier, magistrate, political agent, farmer, ornamental gardener, elephant-catcher, tiger-hunter, ship-builder, lime manufacturer, physician and surgeon."

In one place in his Memoirs, Robert Lindsay makes the following remarks regarding the fidelity of native servants, which are worth quoting:—

"I have often heard my countrymen impeach the honesty of the low ranks of the natives of India. In order to counteract this impression, I take this opportunity of relating a fact, which can hardly be instanced in more civilized society. I never had from Government a contract by which I could dispose of my numerous elephants to advantage; I therefore sent off annually from Sylhet from 150 to 200 elephants, divided into four district flocks, or caravans. They were put under charge of the common *peon* or menial of the lowest description, with directions to sell them wherever a market could be found, at Delhi, Seringapatam, Hyderabad or Pannah. These people were often absent 18 months. On one occasion my servant Manu, after a twelve-month's absence, returned all covered with dust and in appearance most miserable; he unfolded his girdle and produced a scrap of paper of small dimensions, which proved to be a Banker's bill amounting to three or four thousand pounds!—his own pay was thirty shillings sterling per month. I had no security whatever but my experience of his integrity; he might have gone off with the money if he pleased. But I never felt or showed the smallest distrust, and they always returned with bills to the full amount. When I left India, Manu was still absent in one of these excursions; but he delivered to my agents as faithful an account of the produce, as he would have done to myself. Can stronger proof of honesty be given than what I have related? I certainly was most fortunate in all my menial servants, having seldom or never changed them during a residence of 18 years. But I must acknowledge I give the preference to the Hindu than to the Muhammadan."

With a few words relating to some of the brothers of Robert Lindsay who also came to India and served under the Company, I will close this account.

The Hon'ble, John and James Lindsay joined the 73rd Highlanders, and fought against Haider Ali. John was taken prisoner after the battle of Conjeeveram in September 1780, and rotted in captivity at Seringapatam for nearly four years. It was after Tipu Sultan had concluded a treaty of peace with the English in 1784 that he was released. A fourth brother, the Hon'ble, Hugh Lindsay had been a Captain in the Company's Mercantile Marine Service, and in his later years became a Director and Chairman of the East India Company. He died as late as 1844, at the age of 80 years.

U. S. Child Welfare Programme

Aims To Contribute To Future Citizenship

THE health and welfare of children, no less than their education, is a public responsibility. If, during the coming decades, children are to grow to maturity physically and mentally fit, able to assume their positions as responsible members of society, they must be assured of healthy bodies and healthy minds when young."

This is the theme of the report submitted to President Harry Truman by the National Commission on Children in Wartime as the basis of its plea for an increase of 75 million dollars for a permanent and enlarged child health and welfare programme in the United States.

The broad scope of the recommended plan, issued under the title "Building for the Future", aims at the extension to "all children" of the pre-war principle of Federal co-operation with states and communities in developing their health, welfare and educational services for children and youth.

During the war, the question of child welfare mushroomed into one of the most critical and acute social emergencies facing the country.

Cessation of war did not bring an end to this problem, but rather placed it in sharper relief. The programme received an admirable test during the emergency period, emerging at the end as still a great national need, which demands broader legislation, more funds, more trained and intelligent direction, as well as acceptance by the public as an obligation for the development of the country's future citizens.

PROVISIONS OF BILL

Accordingly, the new child welfare programme now before the Congress of the United States calls for "building courageously, imaginatively and ungrudgingly, without discrimination as to race, colour, creed or national origin, the services which will reach out to all children and youth."

Fifty million of the 75-million-dollar bill would be allocated for maternal and child health services, comprising dental care for young children, a school health programme, and the care of mothers, infants and pre-school children. Twenty-five million dollars would be used for the aid of crippled children.

A period of ten years is set up from the present year as the logical limit for the provision of the all-inclusive services through Federal and state aid.

Within this ten years, the United States should provide child welfare services reaching into every country of every state; and should have greatly expanded community resources for the care of children of employed mothers, for foster care of dependent children, and for juvenile delinquents.

In a broader educational sense, the recommendations include: Broadening of the benefits of Social Security system to dependent children; free textbooks and school lunches; and strengthening of legislation to curb child labour. Full development

of Community Councils and home responsibility is an important concern of the programme.

"IN DEFENCE OF CHILDHOOD"

Guarding the interests of school children and directing the over-all programme in their behalf is an official organization, the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour in Washington.

From the nation's capital, the Bureau functions "in defence of childhood," co-operating with Federal agencies, state and local health and welfare departments, juvenile courts, schools and private institutions in the dissemination of child welfare benefits.

Education, to prevent many diseases and difficulties of childhood, is one of the Bureau's major purposes, and among these, the proper education of uninstructed parents is of paramount interest.

In 1943, the Bureau distributed 410,000 copies of a booklet, "Prenatal Care", and 1,200,000 copies of a similar one on "Infant Care". The infant mortality rate for 1943 was the lowest on record for the United States. Of every 1,000 babies born, 960 survived their first year. The figures represent a drop of 12 percent. in infant mortality since 1941, and, in spite of wartime shortages of doctors in every community, support the far-reaching effect of lessons in family responsibility for the care of the mother and the baby.

PRE-NATAL AND PRE-SCHOOL FACILITIES

Thus, an important characteristic of child care in the United States is the fact that it begins with the mother before the child is born. Pre-natal care is provided by visiting nurses in the remote rural areas, and in towns and cities in modern clinics and health offices. Here the expectant mother visits a doctor regularly and has the best advice for her own physical care, nutrition, and preparations for the birth of her child. Proper hospital care is also provided for needy mothers, and usually for a period after childbirth.

Day care for the young children of working mothers in nursery schools or day nurseries begins at a very early age from one to two years. These institutions are easily one of the most heart-warming and appealing phases of American childcare.

Thousands of pre-school youngsters, who otherwise be shifted about by working mothers in the best way possible now receive healthful care and adequate supervision during the day in nursery schools.

The nursery school programme received its first major impetus in the depression year of 1933, when a Federal emergency relief measure, part of the Works Projects Administration (WPA), was authorized to include child-care centres.

From urban areas, they spread to smaller industrial cities, and benefits were brought within the range of the poorest working mothers, rather than only those able to pay fees to private nurseries.

In the ten years after the first Works Projects Administration (WPA) programme was authorized, more than 800,000 children from two to four years of age were enrolled in child-care centres, all from low-income families. In eight states, food for the nursery children was provided by local communities.

DAY NURSERIES TO CONTINUE

The day nurseries usually operate on a six-hour basis, from 8 o'clock in the morning. Children are given milk and fruit juice in mid-morning, a full meal at noon, with rest, recreation and kindergarten teaching occupying the afternoons until the young charges are called for by their mothers.

Youngsters coming from drab, unsanitary and impoverished homes have received incalculable benefits from the sunny surroundings of the nursery schools, with their gaily painted or papered walls and brightly coloured furniture; giant blocks for games and for teaching the alphabet; paints, beads and clay which the older children fashion into art objects according to their imagination. Musical games and folk dances implant national cultural patterns which become well inculcated by the time children enter public school.

With the impetus of war, the necessity for day care for young children pyramided overnight, as working mothers poured into war industries. Some 1,000 nursery schools, operated under the WPA programme, were taken over for direct Federal administration, while new centres were opened as rapidly as possible. Numerous war plants set up their own day-care centres for the children of women employees. At the end of the war, many of the child-care centres were closed automatically as war plants shut down or Federal emergency funds ceased.

But the great need continues to exist. Many working mothers have returned to their homes, it is true, but thousands of others will continue in industry, particularly those whose husbands were war casualties.

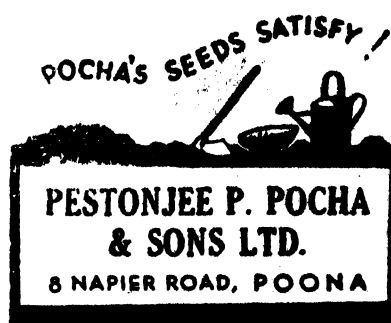
Foundations for healthful living created by the care of pre-school children are strengthened by similar provisions when they reach school age. Reaching from the largest city schools to the most remote rural areas, the School Health programme in the United States provides a sound guardianship of the health of its school children.

The best medical services of competent physicians and nurses are available in school clinics and first-aid rooms, where any illness of a child is immediately detected and reported to his parents for treatment. Immunization clinics and health inspections are held regularly, as well as dental and eye clinics. The teaching of daily health habits, physical education and proper sports is as important in the public school curricula as other prescribed academic subjects. The visiting nurse, particularly in smaller schools where regular school clinics are not permanently available, is an important figure in the school life of many children, whose health needs are almost entirely provided through such care.



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SCHOOL LUNCH AID HEALTH PROGRAMME

The School Lunch is an accompaniment of the health programme which has reached a high standard of achievement in the United States. The adequate feeding of school-age children with foods which will contribute to their physical and mental growth is a recognized nutritional requisite.

Operation of the school lunch programme in the past has varied according to individual school and community provisions, but under the new child welfare programme, Federal funds will be available to all schools for lunch facilities.

The work and co-operation of volunteer women in the community is highly important for the success of the project. Parents and Teachers Associations, Mothers' Clubs, and business and civic organizations contribute funds and services when necessary. In rural areas, home-canned vegetables and fruits are important items in making school lunches possible.

Co-operation with other countries in the advancement of child welfare for a number of years has been a concern of leaders in the United States. Such collaboration has functioned definitely with the other American republics of the Western Hemisphere, through the Pan American Child Congress. The Congress has been held each four years since 1916 in various North and South American cities, for the purpose of exchanging reports and ideas on the progress of child welfare activities in all the Americans.—USIS.

Calcutta News & Views

COLLECTIVE FINES IN THE CITY

The Indian Association, Calcutta at a meeting held on the 6th January, adopted a resolution deprecating the "in equitable distribution" of collective fines imposed by the Government of Bengal in Calcutta and other areas in Bengal. It urged the Government to take effective measures to prevent such "unfairness and discrimination."

By another resolution the Association urged the Government of India to secure repatriation of the seven Indian soldiers, now undergoing trial by a general court-martial at Singapore. Dr. P. N. Banerjee presided.

Further collective fines were imposed by the Commissioner of Police on certain areas of the city in the course of a circular issued on the 7th January.

PROF. MORDELL INVITED TO LECTURE

The University of Calcutta has invited Prof. L. F. Mordell, of Cambridge University, to lecture to the students of the university. A well-known mathematician in England. Prof. Mordell is now attending the session of the Indian Science Congress in New Delhi.

DR. C. C. DAS GUPTA

Dr. C. C. Das Gupta, Professor of History, Rangpur Carmichael College and Ghose Travelling Fellow of the Calcutta University, has just returned from Cambridge after more than two years' stay in England. He worked under Dr. H. W. Bailey, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Cambridge. His thesis on the development of the Kharosthi script for the Ph.D. degree of the Cambridge University has been highly spoken of by his examiners, Dr. R. L. Turner, Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London and Dr. T. Burrow. Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford. He and Dr. Bailey are now jointly engaged in the study of certain important documents which will be published in a book-form from Copenhagen.

WOMEN DOCTORS IN BENGAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Five women doctors have been appointed to the Bengal Medical Service. They are: Miss Anwara Khatun, Mrs. Surabala Bardhan Ray, Miss Janaki Devi Arora, Miss Kamala Bose and Miss Sephalika Biswas.

This is for the first time that women have been appointed to the provincial medical service.

The appointments, it is learnt, were made this week in pursuance of a decision taken by Bengal Government to keep five seats in the provincial medical service reserved for women henceforth.

MR. SARAT CHANDRA BOSE

Saying that the future of Asia, including that of India, "is now being decided on the battlefields of Viet Nam," Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose on the 4th January appealed to Indian youths to come forward "in thousands to help the Viet Nam Republic," and to take a volunteer army to fight alongside the Viet Nam Republic forces.

Mr. Bose has resigned his membership of the Congress Working Committee as a protest against the action of that body in recommending to the A.I.C.C. acceptance of the British Government's statement of the 6th December last.

It may be recalled that, when the Working Committee met, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose requested it, through the Congress President, to reject the December 6 statement as unwarranted interference on the part of the British Government.

SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

Provisions of the draft Secondary Education bill were discussed, it is learnt, at a Special Meeting of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University on the 8th January. Syed Muazzamuddin Hossain, Education Minister was also present.

It is further learnt that the discussion was inconclusive and will be continued further.

The Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, Mr. P. N. Banerjee, had an interview with the Chancellor on the same day when, it is learnt, the proposed Secondary Education Bill was discussed.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY IN BENGAL

A sum of more than a crore of Rupees is proposed to be set apart by the Government of Bengal for the development and expansion of Islamia College, according to *Anurita Bazar Patrika* report.

Although final plans as to how the development programme is to be undertaken have not yet been decided upon it is further understood that the College is to be shifted from its present site to the suburbs of the city and is to be converted into a residential one. Ultimately, however, this college is likely to be turned into what is now vaguely termed as the Moslem University of Bengal.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, in a Press statement, says that the idea to start a Muslim University in Bengal was not originated from any attempt to drive a wedge between Muslims and non-Muslims in the sphere of education and cultural advancement, as is alleged in certain quarters.

It has been the dream of every educated Muslim, Mr. Fazlul Huq continued, and it is a tragedy that Bengal's Muslims have played an insignificant part in the public life of India.

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CALCUTTA HOUSE RENT BILL

A deputation consisting of Kumar K. C. Mallick, President, House Owners' Association, Mr. Amar Saha, Secretary, South Calcutta House Owners' Association and others waited upon Mr. Fazlul Rahaman, Revenue Minister, on the 30th December last to represent their view-point in regard to the provisions of the Calcutta Rent Bill, 1946, now before the Legislature.

The Revenue Minister assured the deputationists that it was all along the intention of Government to make legislative measures equitable to all parties concerned and that there was no reason to deviate from that principle in the case of the Calcutta Rent Bill.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

Calcutta's total mortality during the week ended December 28 was 877 against 868 in the previous week. Mortality figures in the corresponding weeks last year were 876 and 770.

There were nine attacks and seven deaths from small-pox against two and two, respectively, the week before. During the corresponding week last year there were three attacks and two deaths.

Cholera attacks and deaths numbered 7 and 2 respectively, against 14 and 10 in the preceding week. Figures for the corresponding weeks last year were 7 and 11 attacks and 3 and 7 deaths.

Malaria caused 43 deaths against 61 the week before. There were 38 and 28 deaths from the disease in the corresponding weeks last year.

Total mortality in Calcutta during the week ended January 4 showed a drop of 48 from the previous week's figure of 877. At 829, it was even lower than the average for the corresponding week over the past five years.

Attacks from smallpox increased slightly during the week, namely 14, against the preceding week's figure of 9, only five persons, however, succumbed to the disease as against seven the week before. During the corresponding two weeks last year, attacks and deaths averaged one each.

There were 12 attacks and 7 deaths from cholera against 7 and 2 respectively the previous week. Last year, attacks numbered 22 and 7, and deaths 8 and 3 during the two corresponding weeks.

Malaria claimed 34 victims against 43 the week before. Last year's average for the corresponding week was 37.

CALCUTTA EDITOR ARRESTED

Dr. Syed Zillani, till recently editor of the Calcutta daily 'Morning News', was arrested on the 6th January, by the Calcutta Police. The arrest was made after a raid on his house where two unlicensed revolvers are reported to have been found. According to the police, the revolvers are believed to be part of ammunition stolen recently from a transit camp in Barrackpore.

About Rs. 14,000 in small coins and currency notes were also recovered from Dr. Zillani's house during the search.

Dr. Zillani was produced before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on the 7th January and was remanded to police custody pending further inquiries.

GUEST CONTROL ORDER

The Bengal Government have decided to relax the Guest Control Order which prohibits a person to entertain more than 24 guests without a permit.

Promulgated during the 1943 famine, the order originally prohibited the feeding of more than 50 guests without a per-

mit from the authorities. In 1946, the number was reduced to 24. The Government have now decided to raise the maximum number of guests who could be entertained without a permit to 50.

THE 'PATRIKA' STRIKE CALLED OFF

The strike in the Calcutta offices of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* was called off on the 2nd January afternoon. The paper resumed publication on the 5th January.

U AUNG SAN PASSES THROUGH CALCUTTA

U Aung San, President of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League of Burma, and Deputy Chairman of the Governor's Executive Council, passed through Calcutta on the 2nd January on his way to London for talks with His Majesty's Government on Burma's constitutional future.

He led the Burmese Delegation consisting of five other members of the Executive Council.

INDIAN MUSEUM PICTURE GALLERY

Over 1,200 specimens of various Indian schools, including a representative collection of Tibetan banners, are on view in the Picture Gallery of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, which reopened on the 1st January after being closed since December 1941, when the Museum buildings were requisitioned by the Army.

The Picture Gallery owes its origin to a hope expressed by the then Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, in Dec. 1874 when opening a fine art exhibition in Calcutta that a permanent art gallery would eventually be established here. Sir Richard Temple, the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, took steps to accomplish this object. Accordingly in 1876, three buildings (at Baitakhana in continuation of Bowbazar) immediately adjacent to the Government School of Art were secured which formed the nucleus of the art gallery for the housing of its exhibits some of which were received as presentation and others purchased by the Government of Bengal. The Gallery thus established in connexion with the School of Art was opened on April 6, 1876, by Lord Northbrook.

In 1905, Mr. E. B. Havell, then Principal of the Government School of Art, persuaded the Government to dispose of a collection of European pictures and to use the proceeds for buying examples of Indian sculpture and painting. Thus the Art Gallery in its present form was established in Calcutta. Subsequently, the Art Ware Court and other art collections of the Museum were amalgamated with those of the Art Gallery belonging to the School of Art and placed in charge of the Principal of the School. The entire collection is called the Art Section of which the Picture Gallery forms a part.

The present collection is of great historic interest. An effort has been made to bring the collection up-to-date by including a few specimens of work of modern Indian artists. (*Statesman*).

CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES ENQUIRY COMMISSION

The Calcutta Disturbances Commission of Enquiry which adjourned on the 29th November last, resumed its sitting at Belvedere on the 8th January. The sitting was held in camera.

The Commission at the outset discussed whether the proceedings should be open to the Press and the general public or continue to be held in camera.

After hearing lawyers representing different parties, Sir Patrick Spens, President of the Commission, reserved orders.

When the Commission met on the 14th November last it decided to sit in camera on account of the disturbed conditions prevailing in the country at the time, and to reconsider the matter in January. The proceedings were held in camera until the 29th November last when the sitting was adjourned.

SEPARATE PROVINCE OF WEST BENGAL

A conference of the supporters of the movement for the formation of a separate province in the compact Bengali Hindu areas of West Bengal, North Bengal and East Bihar was held recently at 220 B, Rashbehary Avenue, under the presidency of Maj.-General A. C. Chatterjee. The conference was attended by a large number of delegates from most of the districts of Bengal and East Bihar.

Resolutions were adopted demanding the creation of a separate province for the Bengalee Hindus and asking Hindu and other nationalist members to refuse to sit in C Group when the Constituent Assembly breaks into Sections.

A strong committee was formed to carry on the movement with Major General A. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Upendra Nath Banerji, Editor, *Dasumati*, Dr. P. N. Banerji, ex-M.L.A. (Central), Rai Bahadur Khagendra Nath Mitra, Dr. Jadavendra Nath Panja, M.L.A., Dr. Srikumar Banerji, Ph.D., Mr. Radha Nath Das, M.L.A., Mr. Kedar Nath Chatterji, Editor, *Modern Review*, Dr. S. N. Sinha, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, etc., and Mr. Hemanta Kumar Sarkar as General Secretary.

CUT IN MUSTARD OIL RATION

The Bengal Government's intention to make up for the recent reduction in mustard oil ration in Calcutta by supplying 4 chittacks of ground-nut oil was announced by Mr. S. N. Ray, Additional Food Commissioner, at the weekly Press Conference at the Writers' Buildings on the 6th January.

Mr. Ray said that Bengal Government had secured a big quota of ground-nut oil from Madras and they hoped to be in a position to supply it through the city ration shops along with the reduced quantity of mustard oil in about three weeks' time. This would restore the oil supply to the original quota of 8 chittacks per head per month, he said.

Mr. Ray declared that there was no prospect of the cut in mustard oil ration being restored in the near future, and the rationing machinery had broken down.

B. P. C. C. ANNUAL MEETING

A walk-out staged by members of the Forward Bloc marked the proceedings of the general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in Calcutta on the 31st December last. The meeting was convened to elect office-bearers for 1947, Mr. Bhupati Mazumdar presided.

When Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, seconded by Mr. Kuran Shankar Roy, proposed the name of Mr. Surendra Mohon Ghose for re-election as President, some Forward Bloc members wanted to discuss the merits and demerits of the candidate. This was disallowed whereupon some 32 members left the meeting as a protest against the "undemocratic procedure" adopted for the election of office-bearers. After their departure the proceedings took place without any hitch.

The name of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was proposed and seconded for the presidency, but was later withdrawn by the proposer.

Meeting after six years, the Committee adopted a number of resolutions, one of which related to Mahatma Gandhi's proposed march through villages in Noakhali. Appreciating his efforts to bring about communal harmony in the province, the resolution advised Congressmen to arrange contacts between members of different communities to restore mutual confidence and goodwill.

The following office-bearers were elected: *President*—Mr. Surendra Mohon Ghosh. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli, Mrs. Labanya Prova Dutta, Mr. Bhupati Mazumdar, Mr. Habibur Rahman Chowdhury and Mr. Prafulla Sen; *Secretary*—Mr. Kalipada Mookerjee; *Assistant Secretaries*—Mr. Promotho Guna, Mr. Rasik Das, Mr. Deven Sen, Mr. Abdus Sattar and Mr. Rabi Bose; and *Treasurer*—Mr. Amar Krishna Ghose.

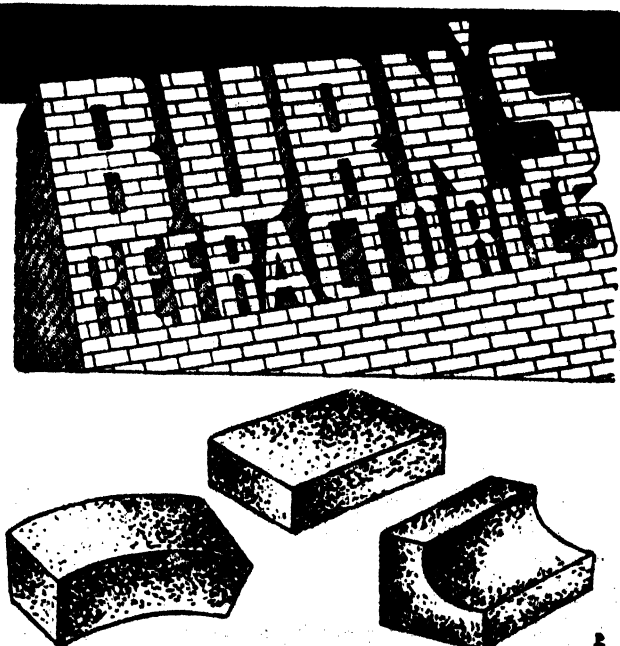
INDIAN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

At the annual general meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association held on the 5th January, Mr. B. Sen Gupta presiding, the following office-bearers were elected for the current year: *President*—Mr. Satyendranath Majumdar (Swaraj), *Vice-Presidents*—Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sen Gupta, Dr. Dharendra-nath Sen, Dr. Sasadhar Sinha, Mr. Vivekananda Mukherji, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose and Moulana Ahmed Ali (Navajug),

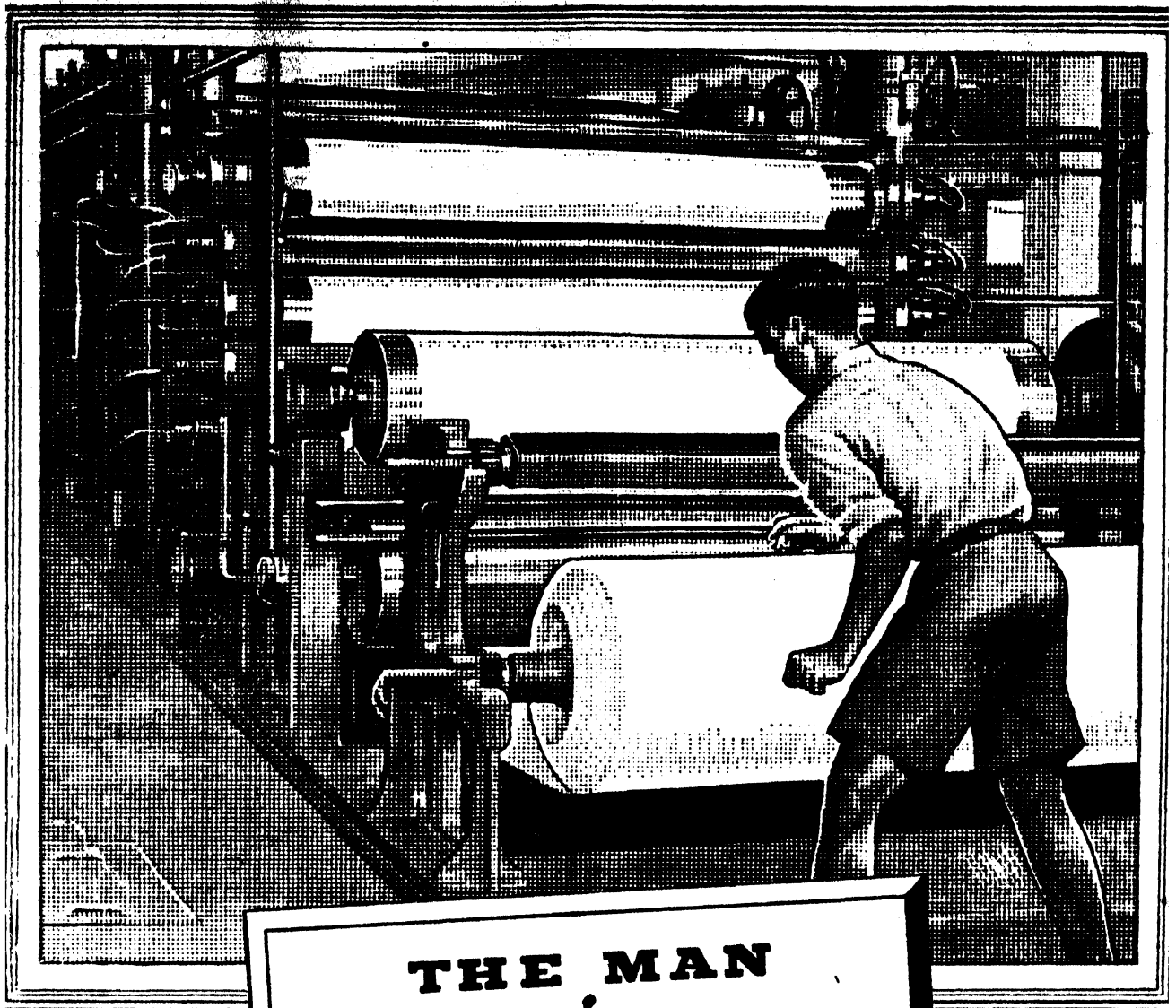
Treasurer—Mr. Jatinprabhat Bhattacharya, *Auditor*—Mr. Bhupati Mohan Sen, *Secretary*—Mr. Sachindralal Ghose (Amrita Bazar Patrika), *Jt. Secretary*—Mr. Gopal Bhowmik (Krishak), *Asst. Secretaries*—Mr. Bhusan Ch. Das (Jugantar), Mr. Ramesh Ch. Bhattacharya (Hindusthan Standard), Mr. Khagendranath Das Gupta (Swaraj) and Mr. Sudhindranath Sarkar (Bharat).

The manufacture of Burn's refractories available in chrome, silica, clay and magnesite is carried out under the strict control of Technical Specialists. Burn's refractories are supplied to Railways, Iron and Steel Manufacturers, Glass Works and to all Industrial Concerns requiring heat resistance media.

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2 MISSION ROW CALCUTTA



THE MAN *in* INDUSTRY

THE PAPER-MAKER

THE ANCIENT Chinese and Egyptians are believed to have been the first to discover that woody fibres when separated, soaked and flattened, could be made into a sheet and used for writing. Without their discovery, the invention of printing would have been useless and there could have been little advancement of knowledge.

To supply the demands of the printer, the modern Indian paper-maker uses great machines which feed a fibrous pulp of bamboo, sabai or wood through trains of rollers, drying, pressing and hardening it to produce smooth-finished paper at the rate of 500 feet or more per minute.

In India, the characteristic and ever-increasing thirst for knowledge creates a demand for literature and newspapers greatly exceeding the present supply of paper. If this be increased tenfold, the problem of taking the printed page to the people still remains. Of India's masses, 80% live in country districts, and more Good Roads would bring to them that advancement of knowledge, and with it the expansion of many industries.

**CONTRIBUTED BY BURMAH-SHELL IN THE BELIEF THAT
INDIA NEEDS GOOD ROADS FOR INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS**



PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—A to E	0 6 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 18 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 269-270	0 12 0	Do.	" 85-5	1 2 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	8 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 18 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.			Mudikhana	" 13	2 4 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Do.			
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.			Do.	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-159	0 12 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.		Monthly each.		" 111	0 10 0	
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.						
" 164-165	0 12 6	Do.						

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 7-6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—	Per day.	
E 3	" 7-6 "	Do.	" 9, 12* & 13*	As. 5 each	Potato.
G 9	" 9 "	Do.	Betel— 3 & 4	" 4	Betel leaves.

*The stalls are temporarily occupied by the spices dealers shifted from the fire damaged portion.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the work and will be received by the 2nd Executive Officer on the date noted up to 1.30 p.m. Each tender must be enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for.....". For specifications and particulars apply to the Keeper of Records, Rs. 2 per set.

The refuse platform at Chingrihat at all times a Emergency area. For the above will be opened on 13th January, 1947. The rates quoted in "B" are to remain open for 3 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office,
7th January, 1947.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. 1 Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Friday, the 17th January, 1947, up to 2 p.m.

75. Repairs to gully-pit at 58, Kailash Bose Street, Ward No. 4.—Rs. 76, dated 7th January, 1947 (15 days).

76. Construction of manhole in Vidya-gar Street near premises No. 3, Ward No. 4.—Rs. 360, dated 7th January, 1947 (5 days).

77. Construction of a lamphole at 29, Namapukur Lane, Ward No. 4.—Rs. 192, dated 7th January, 1947 (15 days).

78. Repairs to ward office building, Ward No. 5.—Rs. 899, dated 7th January, 1947 (6 weeks).

79. Repairs to vaccination station at Kailash Bose Street, Ward No. 4.—Rs. 374, dated 7th January, 1947 (1 month).

80. Repairs to pail depot in public latrine in Ramkrishna Lane, Ward No. 1.—Rs. 333, dated 26th June, 1944 (3 weeks).

81. Repairs to Sham Square (portion), Ward No. 1.—Rs. 946, dated 12th January, 1947 (3 weeks).

82. Replacing broken pan in syphon of the privies at Jagat Mukherjee Park, Ward No. 1.—Rs. 65, dated 10th June, 1946 (15 days).

83. Repairs to Jogendra Homeo Dispensary, Ward No. 1.—Rs. 381, dated 7th January, 1947 (1 month).

84. Repairs to stone-sett at Panchanon Ghosh Lane, Ward No. 4.—Rs. 398, dated 7th January, 1947 (1 month).

K. L. DE,
District Engineer I

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 7th January, 1947.

District No. III Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 15th January, 1947 up to 2 p.m.

219. Repairs to northern Cooly Barrack and boundary wall of Central Garage.—Rs. 889, dated 7th January, 1947 (1 month).

220. Repairs to kerb and channel stones of Dehi Serampore Road in Ward No. 20.—Rs. 265, dated 7th January, 1947 (3 weeks).

221. Repairs to Coolies & Drivers' quarters and office of Central Garage.—Rs. 919, dated 7th January, 1947 (1 month).

222. Shifting six existing scrap rail-racks from the old shed and constructing them in the new shed at the Coal Yard in Central Stores.—Rs. 946, dated 7th January, 1947 (1 month).

223. Repairing floor and walls of Stall Nos. 37 W. B. in Entally Market.—Rs. 564, dated 7th January, 1947 (3 weeks).

224. Repairs to Pail Depot at Shamsul Huda Road in Ward No. 21.—Rs. 327, dated 7th January, 1947 (3 weeks).

225. Repairs to narrow lane that joins Beniapukur Road & Tanti Bagan Lane.—Rs. 198, dated 7th January, 1947 (2 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 7th January, 1947.

Auction Sale of Corporation Surplus Lands, Etc.

Notice is hereby given for information of the public that the following plots of Corporation surplus land and also their properties will be sold to the highest bidders above the reserve price, at a public auction to be held by the Estates and General Purposes Committee at the Central Municipal Office on Thursday, the 16th January, 1947 at 5 p.m. on usual conditions. Public are invited to attend the auction and offer their bids.

Plans of the lands, conditions of sale and other particulars may be seen in the office of the undersigned on all working days during office hours.

Description of lands :—

1. Land at premises No. 412, Kalighat Road in Ward No. 23, measuring 3 k. 7 ch. approximately.

2. Land at premises No. 414, Kalighat Road in Ward No. 23, measuring 2 k. 10 ch. approximately.

3. Lot No. 2 on Ibrahim Road in Ward No. 25, measuring 4 k. 12 ch. approximately.

4. Lot Nos. 5 and 12 on Harahi Street in Ward No. 9 measuring about 1 kottah and 1 k. 12 ch. respectively.

5. Lot No. 4 on the new 35 ft. road connecting Pipe Road and Monsatolla Lane (portion) in Ward No. 25, measuring 7 kottahs approximately.

6. Surplus land at No. 12 Hughes Road lying to the west of Hughes Road Nikashi in Ward No. 18, measuring 8 kottahs approximately.

7. The Salami for privilege of removing blood from the Chitpore Slaughter House for three years. (Particulars may be had from the Health Officer).

R. SINHA,

Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th January, 1947.

Entally Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sm. Binoda Sundari Dey, recorded occupier of stall No. 45, Chandney in the Entally Market, for permission to transfer her rights and interest in the above stall to Basanta Kumar Sarker. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

S. M. MURSHED,
Superintendent,

Entally Market.
The 3rd January, 1947.

Re-Naming Of Roads

The following renamings have been sanctioned by the Corporation for two roads in Ward No. 4 :—

- (1) Badur Bagan Row to be renamed and called "Ramananda Chatterjee Street."
- (2) Portion of Sukheas Street from Amherst Street to Upper Circular Road to be renamed and called "Mahendra Sree many Street."

S. M. HUSSAIN,
Assessor to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd January, 1947.

Road Closed

The following road is closed to Traffic from 6th January, 1947 to 5th February, 1947.

1. Shibkolla Street in Ward No. 5 between Ratan Sircar Garden Street and Deben Dutt Road.

K. L. DE,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 3rd January, 1947.

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

Lease Of Corporation Lands

Re: Auction for lease of the Corporation lands adjoining Kulti Outfall Channel (Bantolla to Kulti), are approximately 1,700 bighas divided into 10 plots containing an area varying between 112.5 and 215.3 Bighas approximately.

Intending bidders are hereby invited at the public auction to be held by the Estates & General Purposes Standing Committee of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office Buildings on Thursday, the 16th January, 1947, at 5 p.m., for the lease of the above mentioned 10 plots of land. The rent for each plot is fixed at Rs. 4 per bigha per year and the period of lease is 25 years. The bidders will

have to bid for the salami, they propose to pay for a lease on those terms and the terms hereinafter mentioned:—

The lessee shall not assign transfer or otherwise dispose of the demised land or any portion thereof or any of the rights under the lease. Upon breach of this condition, the lease shall be determined without any reference to the party. The full amount of the salami together with the security deposit equal to one year's rent plus Rs. 2 for a copy of the Agreement shall have to be deposited by the successful bidder on the spot on the acceptance of the bid by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the Corporation. Wherever possible, the Corporation will give reasonable facilities to the lessee to draw water, at his own cost, from the Storm Water Channel or the Dry Weather

Flow Channel by means of trivances erected at his own cost satisfaction of the Chief Engineer. In case the Kulti Road is constructed opened to traffic, the Corporation reserve the right to increase the rent of the demised land by 10 per cent.

Other terms and conditions as also actual area and the site of each plot to be ascertained from the office of the Engineer or the Chief Valuer & Surveyor of the Corporation.

M. R

Secretary to the Co

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th January, 1947.

VITAL STATISTICS

II

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
21st December, 1946*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 868 against 996 and 821 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 98. The general death-rate of the week was 17.22 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 21st December, 1946, was 713 against 844 and 635 in the two preceding weeks. There were 10 deaths from cholera against 3 and 3 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week against 7 in the previous week. There was nil death from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 79 and 120 respectively against 86 and 148 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 16.21 per mille per annum.

There were 18 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 15.80.

There were 133 deaths from respiratory diseases against 136 in the previous week.

There were 43 deaths from tuberculosis against 50 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 155 against 152 and 188 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 34 from fevers, 24 from bowel-complaints and 23 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 24.88 per mille.

There was 1 imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was 24.72.

There were 8 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
28th December, 1946.*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 877 against 868 and 996 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 1. The general death-rate of the week was 17.45 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 28th December, 1946, was 730 against 713 and 844 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from cholera against 10 and 3 in the two preceding weeks. There were 7 deaths from small-pox during the week against 2 in the previous week. There were nil deaths from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 68 and 114 respectively against 79 and 120 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 16.59 per mille per annum.

There were 22 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 16.09.

There were 133 deaths from respiratory diseases against 133 in the previous week.

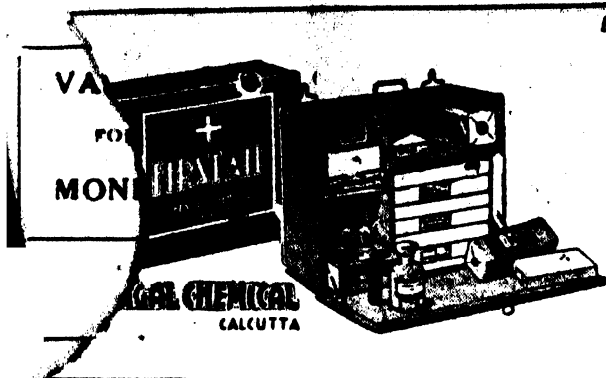
There were 58 deaths from tuberculosis against 43 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 147 against 155 and 152 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 35 from fevers, 23 from bowel-complaints and 28 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 23.52 per mille.

There was nil imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was nil.

There were 8 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the previous week.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST-AID OUTFIT
WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minus—Two pice. 1 Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badge No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Star-Shaped brass arm badges.
3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.
4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.
8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.
9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.
10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.
11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.
12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

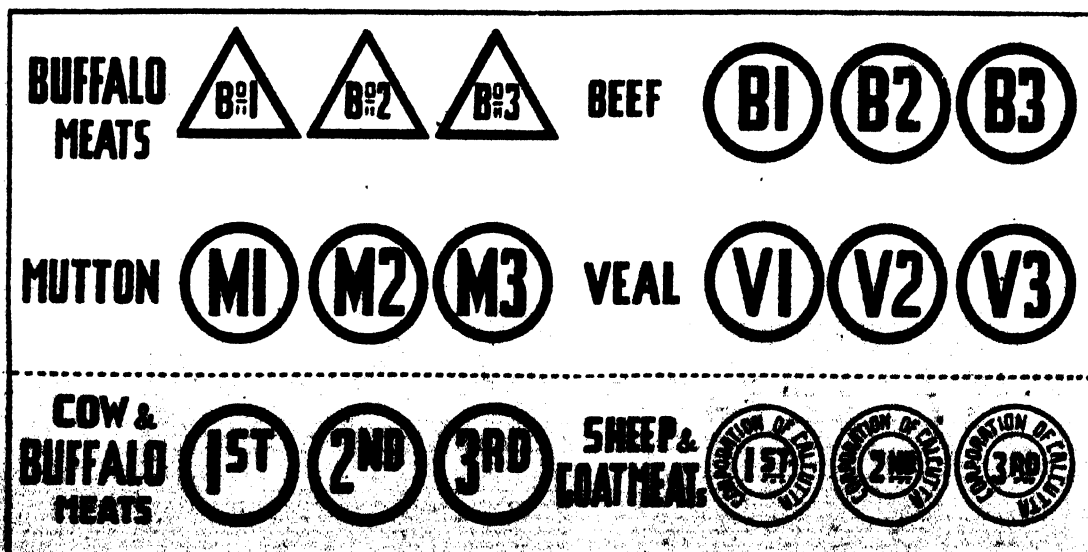
P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Actg. Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.					
Vegetables	...	...	...	Downward	
Beef	...	...	...	—	As it was
Mutton	...	...	...	—	As it was
Fresh fruits	—	As it was
Dry "	—	As it was
Eggs	—	As it was
Poultry	Downward	
Fish	Downward	

MEAT MARKS



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to wait

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Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumb
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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET
Rates quoted on the 1st January, 1947

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 140	Head each	3 120	3 20	2 00	2 40
Fillet rounderout per seer	3 80	4 80	3 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
					Loin "	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 80
ump per seer	2 120	3 120	2 80	2 100	Shoulder "	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 80
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40					
Round "	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	3 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Stut (Kidney)	3 40	4 40			Hind-quarter "	3 00	3 80		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do Malted "					Leg per seer	3 00	3 120		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
Brain each	0 120	1 00							
Heart each	0 120	1 00			MUTTON.				
Oxtail each	1 00	1 100							
Shinbones each	0 140	1 80			Chops per seer	3 00	4 00		
Skirt each	0 80	1 00			Breast "	3 00	3 120		
Tongue each	2 00	3 120			Curry Mutton per seer	3 00	3 120		
Kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00			Leg per seer	3 00	4 00		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Saddle per lb.	3 00	4 00		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 100			Shoulder per lb	2 120	3 120		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Kidneys each	0 80	0 80		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00				Heart "	0 80	0 80		
Smoked Ham "	2 00				Liver "	2 40	2 140		
Back Bacon "	2 00				Brain "	0 80	0 80		
Sticky Bacon "	1 120				Tongue "	0 140	1 00		
Pork Sausages "	1 20	1 80			Trotters "	0 16			
Pork "	1 40	1 120			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
					Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	2 40	2 80		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 80	4 00		

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80			Hilsa Fish per seer	3 00	3 80		
Chops per seer	3 00	3 80			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	2 40			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120	3 120		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 120	4 80		
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	3 40			Bombay Duck per 100				
Solled Ham per lb.	3 00	4 80			Pomfrets per seer				
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Bhetkee "	4 00	5 80		
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120			Maldine "				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	3 00	3 40			China Grass White per packet small				
Roasted Pork	3 80	4 00			Do. large per "				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	3 00			Ball chau per seer				
Cannon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	5 00			Papadams per 100	3 00	3 80		
Cocktail Sausages "	1 80	2 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 80	4 120		
Bolognae "	1 120	2 80			Dry Prawns per seer	3 80	4 60		
Compressed Pork	1 120	2 40							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

JAN 11 1947

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each (4oz)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) (8oz)	1 2 0	1 4 0	Do. Nagpur "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Apples (Cooking) "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Oapon	7 0 0	8 8 0	Do. Lahore "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. S. Africa "	—	—
Duck (curry)	2 8 0	3 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling p. lb.			Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting)	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	—	—
Do. (special)	3 8 0	4 4 0	Do. Country each	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. White Pearman	—	—
Fowl (curry) (11 oz)	1 8 0	2 0 0	*Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. American	—	—
Do. (outlet) (1 lb 1 oz)	2 0 0	2 4 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)	2 14 0	3 0 0	Celery Each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. King David	—	—
Do. (special) each	3 8 0	4 0 0	Cucumber per score	1 10 0	2 4 0	Do. Jonathan	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	3 0 0	3 4 0	Garlic per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goose	12 0 0	18 0 0	Ginger "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pigeons	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 12 0	3 8 0
Turkey Cook	25 0 0	35 0 0	Turmeric	0 15 0	1 4 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Hen	15 0 0	20 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			*Knol kohl Darjeeling p. lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
heavy lot	2 0 0	2 4 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Bedana Kabul per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. (Dressed)	2 14 0	3 2 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0	0 2 6	Black Berry per score	—	—
EGGS.			*Leek per lb.	—	—	Cocoanut each	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ducks per score	2 12 0	3 4 0	Lettuce each	0 1 6	0 2 6	Country Apples per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	3 0 0	3 8 0	Lettuce per score	2 12 0	3 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	—	—
Do. (special) per score	3 8 0	4 0 0	Lobia per seer (small)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)	—	—	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	—	—
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Leek (Country) each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	—	—
Guinea fowl	4 0 0	5 0 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Partridge	—	—	Do. Patna red (old)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Pheasant	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. " white "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Plover	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Country red "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 0 0	12 0 0
Quail	—	—	*Parasip per seer	0 14 0	1 12 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	4 8 0
Rabbit	10 0 0	15 0 0	Peas Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Anar per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0
Snippets per each	0 8 0	0 10 0	*Do. Darjeeling " lb.	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Hazaribagh "	—	—	Jack Fruit each	—	—
Teal (large)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Teal (cotton)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Simla "	1 4 0	2 0 0	Khurbane	1 4 0	1 8 0
Wild Duck each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Country "	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Sand Grouse each	—	—	Snake Cofl	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Wild Duck (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Lime patty per score	0 12 0	1 2 0
BIRDS.			*Do. Darjeeling "	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	80 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Country do.	0 14 0	1 2 0	Lichees per 100 (Monsaff-	—	—
Do. (Hen)	80 0 0	32 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	pur)	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy)	5 0 0	50 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Country)	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Old) Nainital	0 12 0	1 4 0	Locket per score	—	—
Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.	—	0 8 0	Do. (New) Small	0 10 0	0 12 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Do. Madras (Controlled)	—	—	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Artichoke per seer	0 8 0	—	Do. (Small) (Round)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
*Beetroot Darjeeling per	—	—	*Do. Shillong (Cont.)	—	—	Mask Melon " lb. (Lucknow)	—	—
lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	*Rhubarb per lb.	—	—	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	—	—
Do. Agra	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pulbu. (Patil) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Do. Country per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Radish English per bundle	—	—	Do. Do. (Madras)	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Country per bundle	1 4 0	1 10 0	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
*Do. French Darjeeling	—	—	Spinach per lot of 20	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Stipa	—	—
Do. Butter per score	—	—	Squash per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fasile	—	—
Brinjal " seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Mohon Bhog	—	—
Cabbage each	1 4 0	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes red per ar.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Green per score	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhosh	—	—
*Do. Darjeeling lb.	—	—	Tomato per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Do. Himsagore	—	—
Do. (Ranchi)	1 4 0	2 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling per lb.	—	—	Do. Begamfulli	—	—
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Kanchan	—	—
*Do. Darjeeling per lb.	—	—	Do. Ranchi "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
Do. (Allahabad)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Shillong "	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. Safata	—	—
Do. (Lucknow)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Tamarind (Green) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	—	—
			*Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling	—	—	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mulberry per score	—	—
			Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Nagpur Mossam per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0
			each	0 8 0	0 12 0	Poons "	3 0 0	4 12 0
			Do. Darjeeling each	—	—	Bombay "	3 0 0	4 0 0
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Oranges Sylhet	—	—
			Red " per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
			Tarai per seer	—	—	Do. Darjeeling	—	—
			Kankrole per seer	—	—	Do. Madras per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
						Do. Nagpur 8-10	1 0 0	—
						Do. (Squeezing) 10-12	1 0 0	—

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

At present Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

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Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationery

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pineapple Country each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Chilgoos per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Jessore " ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Quince (Darj.) ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score			Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Comilla " ...			Sofata 8-10 ...	1 0 0		Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	8 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	4 8 0	5 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Star Apple per score			Dates Arab per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz.	1 12 0	2 8 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0	
Do. Amritsar " ...	0 13 0	1 4 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 14 0	2 8 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Papaya Jasore each ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Watermelon Country each			Khurma per seer ...	2 4 0	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...			Do. Goalund each ...	6 0 0	8 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	5 0 0	6 8 0	lb. ...		0 10 0
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
Kandahar ...	0 4 0	0 7 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb.			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	O. Apples ...			shelled per lb. ...		
Pumalo balbar each ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						per lb. ...		6 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tid (8 lb.)	32 0 0					Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Liby do. ...			DRY FRUITS			per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			Do. Kandahar per seer		
Calcutta do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Pista Salted unshelled		
Peas (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond Salted (large)	2 8 0	3 0 0	per lb. ...	5 8 0	6 0 0
Do. (Wainital) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	per lb. ...			Do. Salted shelled per lb.		
Do. Kulu 6-8 ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Almond English (large)	2 8 0	3 8 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Do. California per lb. ...			per lb. ...			Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 8 0		Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled)	2 8 0		Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		per lb. ...			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Almond Iran (Shelled)			Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	per lb. ...			Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	2 0 0		Almond Salted (small)		2 8 0	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...			per lb. ...			per packet ...		
Do. Punjab " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apricots Dry with seed	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...		
Pineapple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	per lb. ...			Oak Raisin per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peaches fresh			Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Do. (Salted) ..	2 8 0	2 12 0			

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*E (New) 40-50	1 0 0	Cheese.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
						" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 9	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 167)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 8 0		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	8 16 6	
Mango Juice „ ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
			*FLOUR			*Matches—		
BUTTER ETC.			Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 sticks each box ...	0 0 6	
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price			
Bombay „ ...	2 12 0	2 14 0	Patent flour No. 1 per		0 6 0	*COAL AND COKE		
Dinapur „ ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	seer ...			*Domestic Coke (retail)		
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 12 0	Californian flour per bag			per md. ...	1 6 0	
Cow's Ghee „ ...			of 5 lbs. ...			*Domestic Coke (whole-		
Butter Ghee „ ...	6 8 0	7 0 0	Californian flour No. 2			sale) at the Depot ...	1 6 0	
Ag Mark Ghee „ ...			per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Country flour per seer ...			Spices—		
MILK AND CREAM.			*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 5 0	Chillies per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			Do. White per seer ...					to
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Red „ „ ...		0 5 6			1 0 0
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Wheat „ „ ...		0 0 0	Halud „ ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
			Wholemeal (Flour) „ ...		0 8 0			to
FISH.			Suji „ ...					0 8 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 4 0	3 0 0				CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	*RICE			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6	Control	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Rice (retail) ...		Price	Plum Cake „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Outla per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 6 6	Xmas Cake (Almond		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Robi per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium per seer ...	0 6 6		Plum Puddings (English)		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	coarse per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Baddock (whole) ...	2 12 0	3 4 0	Do. per seer ...	0 4 6		Slab Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				packet ...		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	*DALDA VEGETABLE			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mango fish with roe ...			GHEE			Assorted Chocolates per		
Do. without roe ...			1 lb. tin ...		1 5 0	lb. ...		4 0 0
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			2 lb. tin ...		2 4 6	Short bread per lb. ...		
seer ...			5 lb. tin ...		5 7 6	English Sweet, Assorted	1 4 0	
Mullet per seer ...	2 5 0	2 12 0	10 lb. tin ...		10 4 6	per lb. ...		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	*SUGAR			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Prawns per seer (small) ...	3 8 0	3 0 0	Gur per seer ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 12 6		Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (Large) ...	3 0 0	3 12 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)					
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 12 0	Crystal (best) ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Sea fish ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Medium (small grain			Glaxo ...		
Other fish ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	white) ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Golden Puffs ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Bengal ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Sharkel ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				per lb. ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kalai per seer ...			per lb. ...		
Ladies finger ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar „ ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
			Chola „ ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor „ ...			per tin ...		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		Khasari „ ...					
			Mung (Bhaja) „ ...			BUTTER.		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0					Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	Plus
Dinner Roll „ ...	0 1 0		*Cocogem—			Polsons „ „ ...	2 10 0	Sale
Cheese Bandal „ ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	9 lb. tin ...	10 12 6		Champion „ „ ...	2 6 0	Tax.
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	5 0 0	5 4 0	2 lb. „ ...	7 9 6				
Do. Edam „ ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	6 lb. „ ...	7 7 6		BRITANNIA		
Do. Overland per lb. ...			*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	1 5 0	Selling	Cheese ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		Castor Oil ...		Price	Gem ...		
			*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 10 3		Gem Iced ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			„ „ Ag. Mark ...	1 10 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }						Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Do. unmixed, „ ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Marie ...	1 5 6	
Kream per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Milk ...		
			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Mixed (House-		
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	Control-	hold) ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	rates,	Wice ...	1 5 0	
			No. 1					
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9				
			No. 2					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.,

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.	1 12 8	3 2 9	Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 12 0		per tin	1 2 0	
Mimki	1 8 8	1 12 3	Red do. do.	2 8 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre	0 13 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	3 4 0		1 lb. loose	0 12 6	1 5 0
School	1 10 0	2 14 0				Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 4 0	
Thin Arrowroot "	1 12 8	3 2 9	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water	0 14 8		Special Darjeeling Red	2 12 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological Loose	1 15 0	3 6 8	Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 8 0		White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special	3 8 0	6 4 0	Yellow Label Orange Pe-	2 5 0		bag		
Now & Gate Milk Food			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 4 0		Rosela Assorted Jams	1 1 0	
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		per tin		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken			per tin		
						Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			SPICES			oz. tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Cloves ground per phial	1 2 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Sweetened Condensed	0 13 0		Cinnamon "	1 0 0		per pkt.	3 8 0	3 0 0
Milk—			Ginger "	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
per Tin			Mixed Spice "	1 2 0		1 lb. per tin		
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder			" Herb "	1 2 0		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
1 lb. loose			Sage "	1 2 0		tle		
Skimmed Milk			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	3 8 6		ISPAHANI'S TEA—			per lb.		
Do.			Mountain Bouquet			Radgate or Nickson Ba-	2 4 0	
Horlick's Malted Milk—			1 lb. packet	3 6 0		con per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Green Spot Loose per lb.	4 4 0		Oatmeal (Austrian)		
Morton's Peppermints per			Yellow Spot	3 2 0		2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 8
lb.			Red Spot	1 15 6		Indian Oats per packet	Small	Large
			Gold Dust	2 0 6		Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Star Dust	1 14 6		per tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Frugnell's King Cocoa-	1 2 0	4 8 0
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	3 0 0		nut Hair Oil	0 4 0	0 9 0
			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Cobra Boot polish,	1 9 0	
			Ansam per lb.	2 12 0		*Chamois Leather large		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			DUST TEA			*Mosquito Destroyer, box		
			Darjeeling and Ansam			*kno's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	1 0 0
Dunhill Cigar 25 only	10 8 0		Dust per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	3 12 0
Three Castles tin of 50	0 2 0	0 4 0	Red Assign Coffee per lb.	2 5 0	2 10 0	*Elierman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
Asseska per packet			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 1 0		*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
Assor per pkt.	0 6 0	2 0 0	Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		*Amrutjan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
Assort Navyout per pk.	0 6 0		Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	1 2 0	1 4 0	*Oriental Balm	1 6 0	1 14 0
" (Magnum)			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 2 0		*Sloan's Liniment	2 11 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb.			Delmonte Fruits 2 "			*Kruschen Salt		
Spencer's "Doretto"	4 4 0		Chutneys	1 8 0	1 12 0	Blattabane Cock-		
Do. "Planters" per			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0		roach Extermina-		
50			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 4	0 14 0	tor	0 10 0	
State Express 555 Ciga-		2 12 0	Do. (Country) 1 lb.	0 12 0		Do. 1 1/2 Oza. tin	1 0 0	
rettes per tin			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 3 Oza. "	2 4 0	
Faming Show Cigarettes			Panama	1 0 0	1 0 0	Do. 8 Oza. "	4 0 0	
per packet	3 0 0		Pepper			Do. 16 Oza. "	24 0 0	
Black & White tin of 50	2 12 0		Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 7 lb "	126 12 0	
Heaven A tin of 50	2 8 0		Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		PAINTS.		
Japan tin of 50	2 0 0		Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0	3 0 0	Enamel Paint English		
Dunhill Special Cigar	10 8 0		Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0		per doz.		
Wisdom Java Dawson per			Quaker Oats 36 oz.	1 10 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
100 Cigar	8 8 0		*Glasco per tin	2 15 0		Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Out-Fish 15, 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
(G. K.) 5 & 6	0 5 0 "	G. K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
GHEE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna			Pean		0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Blawwar) (Sree	6 2 0		Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 5 0	
Chinitshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil (Controlled Price)			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Mustard Oil	1 7 0		Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deshi Bollea			Cocoonut Oil			Goat & Khasi	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0
.. (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }	0 10 3		Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata)			Hillas	1 8 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)	0 6 0		Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control	0 5 6		Parasy		
DAL.			Do. (white)			Bagda	1 8 0	2 8 0
Gram (Patnai whole)		0 10 0	Suji	0 8 0		Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)			Gur (Bell) (control)			Orab per pair	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0	1 0 0	.. Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	3 8 0
Do. (Sona)			VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)		0 12 0	Potatoes Nanital			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Arahar Dal		0 10 0	Potato (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal						Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 8 0						
Salt (Control)								

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		3 8 0
Mug Dal per sr. (Kacha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		3 8 0
Arahar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		0 10 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 3 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Cows' Head			.. (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer...	Contld.	1 7 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranohi			Cocoonut Oil		1 4 9	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		8 3 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		6 3 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Bhadawa do.			Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4—6	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		8 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pesta	6 0 0		Rice		
Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Aral	1 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Grapes per seer	3 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
*Do. (Bata)			Naspati 12—22	1 0 0		rettes, 555		
*Flour per seer (White)	0 6 0		Mango 4—6	1 0 0		Passing Show Ciga-		
*Atta	0 6 6		.. (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
*Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Gur (Bhelli)	0 6 0		VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
*Flour (Whole Meal)	0 6 0		Patal (Desi)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Patal per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Potatoes New (Desi)			(glass) each		
			Potatoes (Nanita)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jam		
			Brinjal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Jelly		
			Ginger	0 8 0	0 6 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion	0 2 0	0 14 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cauliflower each			(Large)		
			Cabbage per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)			Elephant Brand tin		
			FISH			Do. per bottle		
			Parasy per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " bulk		
			Pona	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun		
			Do. (Cut Pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda	2 12 0	1 12 0			
			Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0			
			Orab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 8	2 0 0			
			Hilla Fish					

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 0 0	Mango Sukul	—	—	Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0		Do. Sepia	—	—	Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	—	—
Goat per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Begamfully	—	—	Deshi (Nagra) per md.	—	—
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. doz	—	—	Do. (Medium)	—	—
EGGS			Do. Langra	—	—	Patnai (Atap) " md.	—	—
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhastara	—	—	Hilly (old) per md.	—	—
Fowls " "	2 8 0		Do. Kaliout	—	—	Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	—	—
			Do. Fazli	—	—	Jhingasal per md.	—	—
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari	—	—	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	—	—
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri	—	—	Do. No. 2 per md.	—	—
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Sapeda	—	—	Chamormoni	—	—
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapkhaz	—	—	Balam (old) per md.	—	—
Plunger " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar	—	—	Chini Shakkar No. 1 per	—	—
Pati Lemon each		0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh	—	—	maund (old)	—	—
Ladies finger per seer		0 1 0	Kharbuza per seer	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 1	—	—
Kagzi Lemon per pair			Orange Ichhanagore	—	—	per maund	—	—
Onions Patna red per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Madras	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 2	—	—
Do. Bombay	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		per maund	—	—
Do. Country	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Nagpur	—	—	Kamini per maund	—	—
Potatoes Nainital	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bombay	—	—	Peshwar Rice per md.	—	—
Do. (controlled)	0 10 0		Pasta Bagdad per seer	—	—	Dhaki Chata	—	—
Do. Madras			Do. Multan	—	—	Fine per seer	—	—
Do. Gauhati			Do. Kabul	1 0 0	8 0 0	Coarse	—	—
Country			Pears 6—12	2 0 0	3 0 0	Medium	—	—
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapur each	—	—			
Fatal Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)	—	—	SUGAR, ETC.		
seer			Do. Country each	—	—	Crystal Sugar per seer	—	—
Do. Dist per seer			Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Java	—	—
Do. Hilly	0 10 0		Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Cocoonut Oil	—	—
Cabbage	0 9 0		Do. Martaban per score	—	—	Mustard Oil	—	—
Cauliflower each			Musket per seer	—	—	Salt per seer	—	—
Peas Ranchi per seer			Pomegranate per seer	—	—			
Do. Darjeeling			Do. Multan per seer	—	—	Flour	—	—
Do. Deshi			Do. Kandahar	3 0 0	4 0 0	Atta	—	—
Beans			Bedana (Kabul)	—	—	Sujee	—	—
Squash			Raisin (Rad) per seer	—	—	Atta fresh per seer	—	—
Tomato			Do. Sultana	—	—	Chabdausi Atta per md.	—	—
Green Mangoes each			Almond shelled	3 0 0	4 0 0	Til Oil per seer	—	—
Bit per seer			Do. without shell	3 0 0	—	Fine per seer	—	—
			Do. do. large	5 0 0	—			
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer	—	—	DAL		
Apple Cashmere 6—12			Water melon Goolando	—	—	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Kulu			Do. Deshi each	—	—	Mug Dal	—	0 10 0
Do. Quetta 4—8	1 0 0		Do. Farukabad	—	—	Arhar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Nainital		4 0 0	Do. Quetta	—	—	Kalai	—	—
Alabokhara per seer		8 0 0	Do. Bhagapur each	—	—	Khesari	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricot		0 8 0	Sarbati Lemon	—	—	Mosoor (split)	—	0 8 0
Batavia each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Musembi 6—12	1 0 0	8 0 0	Do. (khari)	—	0 10 0
Bel fruit each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0	—	Mator	—	0 10 0
Cocoonut each (green)	0 8 0	0 5 0	Do. Shelled	—	—	Chana Dal	0 10 0	—
Do. dry each	0 8 0	0 5 0	Nut Ground	—	—			
Chilghosa			Sharifa	—	—	TEA.		
Dates Arab	1 8 0		Nona (each)	—	—	Rose Mixture	2 0 0	—
Do. Bagdad			BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe	—	—
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Quality per lb.	2 6 0	3 6 0
Do. Nasik			Bombay	2 8 0	3 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe	—	—
Do. Quetta			Aligarh	2 8 0	3 0 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jessore	4 0 0	—	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australia			Dinapur	3 8 0	—	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Khorma per seer	2 0 0		Pabna	3 8 0	3 12 0	Darjeeling Autumn	—	—
Kasur Deshi		3 0 0	Darbhangha	—	—	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khobani		3 0 0	Mazafferpur	—	—	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cow's Ghee	—	6 0 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Lichis Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Mozafferpur per			Bhaina Ghee	4 6 0	—	Superior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Black Raisins per score			FISH			In bulk, per 25 oz. bottle	—	—
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
Plums per score 1 lb.			Bhetke per Sr.	2 8 0	—	Inferior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Jamrul			Prawns	1 4 0	1 12 0	In bulk, per 25 oz. bottle	—	—
Golapjam			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)	—	—
Penifal per seer			Rohi	2 0 0	—	" " Bulk	—	—
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 8 0	—	Owl & Swan per tin	—	—
score			Small fish	—	1 0 0	" " Bulk	—	—
Shunk Ali per seer			Chetal	—	—	Monkey Brand per tin	—	—
Safata			Crab per pair	—	—	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	—
Mango (Local Sandal)			Koi per seer	—	—	(White)	0 8 0	Contr.
			Singhee per seer	—	—	Klephant Brand per bot.	—	lledshcp
			Magoor per seer (small)	—	—	(Red)	—	—
			Do. (large)	—	—	Snowflake per tin	—	—
			Gaida	—	—	Soft Coke per md	—	1 6 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET **Rates quoted on the 3rd January, 1947**

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pom per seer	1 80	2 00	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (Out pieces)	2 00	2 80	seer (Controlled)	0 60	0 80	Sujeer Do.	0 80	
Silong	2 00	2 50	Pulbul per seer			Atta Brown Do.	0 80	
Lobster	1 120	2 00	Raddish (Country) per			Flour (Wholesale) Rationed	0 80	
Bagda	2 80	3 00	score			Wheat	0 60	
Bhangaur	2 00	2 40	Squash per seer			RICE.		
Bhetki	2 40	2 80	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 30	0 40	Rice (Controlled) "A"	0 10 0	
Other Fish	0 120	1 80	Pumpkin each	0 40	0 60	Do. do. "B"	0 60	
Shila	1 80	2 00	New Potato	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. do. "C"	0 40	
Kai & Magoor	4 00	5 00	FRUITS.			SUNDRIES.		
Farney	1 00	2 80	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer		
Crab each	0 20	0 30	Grapes	6 00		(Rationed)	1 10	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 80		Sugar (Controlled)	0 80	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 14 0	2 00	Amra (Belati) per score	1 80	2 00	Tea per lb.	1 80	2 80
Mutton	1 14 0	2 00	Bedana per seer	0 10	0 80	Gur per seer	0 120	0 14
EGGS.			Beal each	0 10	0 80	DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 00	Dates per packet	0 50	0 10 0	Arabar per seer	0 60	0 10
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 00	Almond .. seer	2 80	3 00	Chana	0 60	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per score			Masoor	0 80	0 12
Bean (French) per seer			Orange 2-3	1 00		Bhanga		
Brinjal	0 40	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per			Khasree	0 60	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 60	0 80	score	0 80	0 10 0	Kalai	0 70	
Caulliflower each	0 80	1 00	Do. (Martaban) per			Blull		
Tomato per seer	0 60	0 80	doz.	0 120	1 00	Mug (Hari) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
Cucumber per score	1 00	1 40	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Ginger per seer			Sugarcane each	0 30	0 40	Mattor	0 70	
Garlic			Pomegranate per seer			Salt	0 30	
Green Chilly	1 00	1 40	Apples			COKE & COAL.		
Onion			Green Cocanant	0 80	0 40	Soft Coke per md.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 80		Lichi			Coal " (Control)	1 40	
Potato (Nainital)	0 11 0	0 12 0	BUTTER.			Fuel	2 80	
			Butter per seer	2 00	2 80	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Madras			Brand per bottle		
			Ghee Lakhee					
			Do. Bhadwa					
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	6 00				
			Milk	0 12 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET **Rates quoted on the 10th December, 1946.**

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pom per seer	1 80	2 00	Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 00	Flour per seer (Rationed)	0 80	
Do. (out pieces)	2 40	2 80	Green Chilly	0 30	1 00	Sujeer per seer	0 80	
Silong	2 40	2 80	Onion	0 12 0	1 40	Flour (Wholemeal) p. ar.	0 60	
Lobster	2 80	3 00	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	0 12 0	1 40	Atta (Rationed) per seer	0 80	
Bagda	1 80	2 00	Do. (Ranchi)			Wheat		
Bhangaur	2 00	2 40	Potatoes Dashi	0 10 0	0 12 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Bhetki	2 40	2 80	Do. Madras (controlled)			Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 10 0	
Other Fish	1 80	2 00	Pulbul per seer	0 30	0 40	" " " " "B"	0 60	
Shila	2 00	2 80	Ladies finger	0 40	0 60	" " " " "C"	0 40	
Kai & Magoor	2 00	3 00	Raddish	0 50	0 60	Patnai per seer		
Farney	2 00	2 80	Squash	0 160		Banhtulsi (Manja) per md.		
Crab (each)	0 16	0 28	Sweet Potatoes	0 40	0 60	Do. (Kora)		
leaf per seer	1 00	1 80	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 120	1 80	Do. (Atap)		
Mutton	2 80	2 120	White	0 60	0 10 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid ..	2 80	2 120	Tomato-Ranchi per seer			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Crab	1 12 0		Do. (Country)	1 00	1 80	md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Dashi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	2 00	2 40	Almond per seer			Golap Bora		
Fowl each	1 80	2 80	Alubokra			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer		
Chicken each	0 120	1 20	Amra (Belati) per score			Sugar (Rationed)		
Pigeon			Bedana per seer	0 16	0 40	Tea per lb.	1 50	2 80
Duck's Eggs per score			Beal each			Gur		
Fowl's Eggs			Dates per seer	2 00		Cocanant oil	1 50	
VEGETABLES			Grapes	0 120	1 00	Arabar	0 80	0 120
Bean (French) per seer			Lime per score	0 40	0 60	Chana	0 60	0 70
(Controlled)	0 50	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 60	0 120	Khari Masoor	0 70	0 80
Brinjal	0 30	0 10 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 30	0 40	Khasree	0 30	0 60
Leekings (Ranchi)			Papaya per seer	1 40	1 80	Kalai	0 30	0 70
Leekings (Country) per seer	0 50	0 60	Pomegranates per seer			Blull	0 70	0 80
Leekings (Controlled)	0 12 0	0 13 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 30	0 40	Mug Katcha	0 30	0 120
Cucumber per score	0 12 0	0 13 0	Sugarcane each	1 40	2 00	Do. (Sona)	0 15 0	0 120
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		Orange per score	1 00		Mattor	0 70	0 80
			Mangoes 2-3			Salt	0 30	
			BUTTER			Barley Lily 1 lb. tin.	1 40	
			Butter per seer	2 00	2 40	Do. Parley 1 lb. tin.	1 30	
			Madras			Barley's Parley	2 14 0	1 00
			Ghee Lakhee			Lilly		
			Do. Bhadwa					
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	6 00				
			Milk (Controlled)	0 12 0				

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FRUITS—Contd.		
Beef per seer	1 00	1 40	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 80	0 100	Keshin Bhog 4-6		
Mutton "	2 80		Sweet Potatoes "	0 20	0 80	Fash 4-6	1 00	
Pork and Kid "	2 80		Sweet Pumpkin each	0 100	1 00	Prunes S. W. per seer		
Pork "	2 00	2 00	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer		3 00	Sarda per seer		
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 20	0 30	Sugar cane each	0 60	
Duck each	2 00	2 80	White Pumpkin each	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each		
Fowl "	1 80	4 00	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 20	0 100	BUTTER.		
Chickens "	1 00	2 00	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer		8 140	Aligarh per lb.		
Pigeon "						Dinapur "		4 00
EGGS			FRUITS			Ghee per seer	4 80	5 80
Hen's eggs per (score)		2 30	Alubokhora per seer		2 80	Pure Cow's Milk	0 100	0 120
Fowl's "		2 80	Apricot	1 40	1 80	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples 4-6	1 00		Bread 1 lb.	0 80	
Roe per seer	2 00		Figs per seer			Do. 1 lb.	0 20	
Do. (Out pieces)		2 80	Amra (Belati) per score	0 80	0 100	Do. 1 lb.	0 14	
Shrimp	1 120		Bedana per seer			FLOUR.		
Shrimp	1 120		Beal each	0 20	0 80	Flour per seer		
Shrimp	2 00	2 00	Pomegranate "		2 00	Atta		
Shrimp	1 40	1 80	Blackberries per 100	1 40		Suje		
Shrimp	2 00	2 80	Cocunut each	0 80	0 60	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 00	1 80	Mustard Apples			Latna per seer		
Crab per pair		0 40	Dates per seer	1 40		Banktula (Manja) per sr.		
Shrimp	2 00		Almond "	4 00	5 00	Do. (Kora)		
Shrimp		2 80	Grape "			Chinisakkhar per seer		
Shrimp	4 00	5 00	Do. per box			Deahi		
VEGETABLES.			Goosberry per seer			SUNDRIES.		
Spinach (Darjeeling) per			Jack fruit each	0 80	80	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 26	
Do. (Dept)	0 60	1 20	Khubani per seer			Sugar	0 86	
Do. (Dept)	1 00	1 80	Kharbuz "			Tea per lb.		1 23
Bean (French) per seer		0 60	Lichis per 100			Cocunut Oil		
Bean (Ranchi) "			Lime per score	0 100	1 00	Gur		
Brinjal	0 80		Lokote "			DAL.		
Brinjal	0 80		Oranges 3 to 4	1 00		Arahar per seer	0 80	0 100
Brinjal	0 80		Pasta per seer		10 30	Chana	0 60	
Brinjal	0 80		Plantain (Champa) per			Khari Masoor "		0 80
Brinjal	0 80		Do. Martaban) per			Bhanga		0 80
Brinjal	0 80		Do. Martaban) per			Khasaree		0 80
Brinjal	0 80		Papaya each	0 40	0 80	Mung (Hari)	0 60	
Brinjal	0 80		Pineapple "	0 80	0 80	Do. (Rona)	0 80	
Brinjal	0 80		Plums per score	0 80	0 60	Mattor	0 100	
Brinjal	0 80		Raisins	2 00	2 00	Salt		0 10
Brinjal	0 80		Roseberry per score			COKE AND COAL.		
Brinjal	0 80		Star apple			Coal per md.	1 00	
Brinjal	0 80		Tamarind per seer			Kerosene Oil in Bulk		
Brinjal	0 80		Walnut	4 00	6 00	Do. (Elephant)		
Brinjal	0 80		Mangoes (Green) per 100			Brand per tin Refined		
Brinjal	0 80		Do. (Madras)			Ordinary		
Brinjal	0 80		Golap Khas 6-10			BARLEY POWDER		
Brinjal	0 80		Langra 3-4	1 00		Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		
Brinjal	0 80		Bombay 6-8			Lily		
Brinjal	0 80		Totapari per score 6-8	1 00				
Brinjal	0 80		Sipia					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
28A Office Godown	Rs. As. P.		28B Chandney.	Rs. As. P.	
28B Chandney	0 5 0 Daily		28A "	0 4 0 per day.	
28C "	0 10 0 "			0 5 0 "	
28D "	0 8 0 "	Business to be approved by the			Business to be approved by the authority.

H. N. GUPTA.

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

(Continued from page 160)

[illegible]

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pom per cr. (Below 2 cr.)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes per seer Madras	0 10 0	0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 8 0	
Pom per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	New (Country)	0 4 0	0 10 0			
Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Nanital per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUNDRIES		
Mung	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer	1 7 0	(Contd.)
Lotus	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sugar	0 8 0	
Bagda	1 10 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 8 0	0 6 0		(Con.)	
Munguar	1 10 0	2 0 0	score			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 8 0
Musti	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	1 8 0	2 9 0
Alia	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	" (Sugarandy) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kot & Magoor	2 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.				(Ration Shop)	
Pearry	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes			Suji	0 8 0	(Con.)
Crab each	0 2 0		Grapes			DAL.		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 5 0	Chana	0 9 0	
Beef & Kid per seer	2 9 0	3 0 0	Badana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Khari Masoor "	0 12 0	0 14 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Duck's eggs per score		2 8 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Khasaree "	0 8 0	0 9 0
Hen's eggs		2 8 0	Almond "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kalai "	0 10 0	0 11 0
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Bluli "	0 10 0	0 11 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		Mung (Hart) (Katcha)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per			" (Sona) per seer	1 6 0	1 12 0
Cabbage (Country) p. ar.	1 0 0	1 4 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 9 0	0 10 0
Caulliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Salt	0 8 0	
Tomato per seer	0 8 0	1 0 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
Ginger per seer		1 0 0	Pomegranate	1 0	1 12 0	Coal		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Brand per bottle		
Onion	0 5 0	0 8 0	Madras "			BARLEY POWDER.		
Pas (Banoli)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Ghee Lakhee			Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Do. (Country)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Do.		
Turnip	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0		Barley Pearl 1 "		
Carrot	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Do. 2 "		
Beetroot	0 8 0	0 12 0	Milk			Corn Flower 1 "		
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0		Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1			Jelly		
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. S.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.S.—Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
— S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoes, etc.	20 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables
1 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0		20 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0				
		Non-foodstuff.	12 W. B.	1 0 0				
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0				
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0				
			16 W. B.	1 0 0				
16 S. B.	0 12 0	Mad.	18 W. B.	1 0 0		50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0		54 "	0 2 0	Egg.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0		55 "	0 2 0	C.V.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0		56 "	0 3 0	Vegetables
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0		57 "	0 4 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0		58 "	0 5 0	Fruit.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0		59 "	0 5 0	"
			Chandney			60 "	0 5 0	"
Pork	0 8 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruit.	61 "	0 4 0	"
"	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	62 "	0 4 0	"
"	0 8 0	"				63 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruit.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 484(1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, it is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta propose to make some amendments as per copy *attached herewith*, in the Provident Fund Rules of the Corporation *viz.*, regarding Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 22, 23, 25 and 26 of the existing Provident Fund Rules and in the Nomination Form attached to the Rules and also to make some new Rules, *viz.*, Rules 10A, 10B, 26A and 32.

These amendments and additions are proposed to be made with a view to admitting the labour staff of the Corporation to the benefits of the Provident Fund and special contribution to the Fund in lieu of the existing retiring gratuity payable to the subscribers to the Provident Fund.

Objections to the proposal, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to 7th February, 1947, after which date the proposal will be further proceeded with.

Central Municipal Office,

M. RAY,

The 18th January, 1947. Secretary to the Corporation.



**Amendments proposed to be made in the existing
Provident Fund Rules to admit of Labour Staff
being given the benefit of Provident Fund.**

Item 1.—Rule 3(b) shall be amended as follows :—

“Salary” shall comprise monthly substantive pay, and shall also include officiating pay, personal, acting, charge, duty or deputation allowance only.

Rule 3(c) shall be renumbered as Rule 3(c) (i) and the following definitions shall be added to Rule (3) and numbered as shown below :—

(c) (ii) “Assistant Manager” shall be such person as the Corporation may, from time to time, appoint who shall be subordinate to the “Manager” and shall perform all such duties of the Fund as may be ordered by the “Manager”.

(e) “Employee” shall mean an officer or servant in Corporation service who is in receipt of pay as opposed to allowance, honorarium, fee or stipend.

(f) “Month” means a calendar month
and

“Year” means a financial year.

Item 2.—Existing two rules 4(1) and 4(2) are to be combined, renumbered as 4(1) and re-written as follows :—

4(1)—Except as hereinafter provided every Municipal Employee (other than temporary hands and also those on whose behalf Corporation have to make a contribution *elsewhere* for pension or Provident Fund) shall join the Fund as a Compulsory subscriber and shall be subject to and governed by these rules, and shall sign or affix his thumb-impression to an agreement in the form annexed to these rules.

Provided that such an employee (other than a member of the labour staff) who is in receipt of a salary less than Rs. 25 per month shall not be entitled to join the Fund as aforesaid unless he exercises his option in that behalf. Outsiders who are substantive holders of temporary posts lasting for one year or more may subscribe to the Fund but not those who hold purely officiating appointments. Provided further that no such employee after he has once exercised his option of becoming a subscriber as aforesaid shall be permitted to withdraw from the Fund so long as he continues in the service of the Corporation and his subscription to the Fund shall be regarded as “Compulsory” for the purpose of these rules.

Item 3.—Rule 4(3) shall be renumbered as 4(2) and the following amendments shall be made :—

The words “Officer or servant” appearing in lines 4 and 5-6 of the existing rule 4(3), are to be substituted by the word “employee” and the words “who is contributing towards pension or” in lines 6 and 7 are to be omitted. Further, the words beginning with “a pension contribution in line 7 and ending with the words “Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923” in line 9 shall be substituted by the words “Corporation have to make a contribution elsewhere for pension or Provident Fund,”

Item 4.—The word “Senior” in line 2 of the existing rule 5 is to be substituted by the word “Chief” and the word “Officer” appearing in the lines 6 and 8 is to be substituted by the word “employee”. The words “in the month of April” appearing in line 5 and the words “on or before the 15th April” in lines 7 and 8 are to be omitted.

*Item 5(a).—*The following words within brackets are to be added after the word "subscriber" in line two of the existing rule 6(1)—"Compulsory subscription" (*other than a member of the labour staff*) and the following new rule is to be inserted at the end of the existing rule 6(1):—

"In the case of the labour staff, the rate of subscription shall be as follows:—

(a) annas eight (-/8/-) a month for those drawing a salary not exceeding Rs. 40 per month, and (b) Re. 1 or Rs. 2 per month at the option of the subscriber for those drawing a higher salary.

Provided that the option once exercised cannot be altered.

*Item 5(b).—*The following words within brackets are to be added after the word "subscriber" in line one of the existing rule 6(2) Voluntary (Class A).

(*Other than a member of the Labour staff*).

and the following "Note" is to be inserted at the end of the existing rule 6 (2)

Note.—"No member of the labour staff shall be entitled to make voluntary contribution to the Fund."

(c) The words "Officer or servant" in line two of the existing rule 6(3) Voluntary (Class B) are to be substituted by the word "employee" and the words "who is contributing towards pension or" in line 3-4 are to be omitted, the words "to Government" in line 5, shall be substituted by the word "elsewhere" and the words "or provident fund" are to be inserted after the word "pension" in line 6.

Item 6.—(a) The words "or furlough" appearing in lines two and ten of the existing rule 8 are to be omitted and the following words "*other than a member of the labour staff*" are to be added after the words "any subscriber" in line two. The words "if desired" in line 5 shall be omitted.

(b) The following paragraph is to be added as proviso to the existing rule 8:—

Provided that a subscriber who is a member of the labour staff shall while on leave, subscribe at the same rate as he subscribes while on duty.

(c) The following paragraph is to be inserted as a Note to rule 8 of the existing rules:—

Note.—No member shall be entitled to contribute to the Fund, either as compulsory or voluntary subscription, during his absence an extraordinary leave.

*Item 7.—*Existing rule 9 shall be re-written as follows:

Voluntary subscription may be stopped at the option of a subscriber at any time but in that case it can only be recommended from the commencement of a subsequent year.

*Item 8.—*The following paragraph is to be inserted as a Note to the existing Rule 10.

Note.—The compulsory subscription of each subscriber and the corresponding amount of Corporation contribution for March each year shall be taken at an approximate figure, subject to adjustment later on.

*Item 9.—*The following is to be inserted as new Rules 10A and 10B in Provident Fund Rules:—

10A.—In addition to the contribution made under Rule 10, the Corporation shall, on retirement or death of a subscriber who has rendered continuous good service for not less than 15 years, make a special contribution for credit to his account in the Provident Fund calculated at the rate of half a month's salary

for each completed year of service rendered by such a subscriber subject to a maximum of 15 months' salary. This amount of special contribution shall be calculated on the salary drawn by the subscriber at the time of retirement or death and shall be credited to his account in the Provident Fund after the special contribution is sanctioned by the Corporation.

10B.—The Rules regulating the grant of gratuity to the subscribers to the Provident Fund are repealed with effect from the date Rule 10A comes into force.

Provided that notwithstanding anything herein contained, a subscriber to or in respect of whom a gratuity has under the aforesaid Rules become payable before that date but has not actually been paid, shall not be eligible to receive such gratuity but shall be entitled to receive in its stead the special contribution admissible under Rule 10A.

Notes:—(1) Gratuity if sanctioned, to or in respect of such a subscriber, shall be deemed to be the special contribution admissible under Rule 10A.

(2) For the purpose of Rule 10A:—

(a) "Retirement" means retirement under the age limit subject to any duly sanctioned extension of service, or on account of physical unfitness, illness, or the abolition of an appointment, or on completion of the term of an appointment or for any other reason considered adequate by the Corporation. It also means voluntary retirement or resignation of service with the consent and approval of the authority empowered to appoint the subscriber.

(b) Any authorised leave of absence, whether with or without allowances, or an overstaya for sufficient reasons of any leave, does not constitute an interruption of continuous service.

*(c) "Service" includes officiating or temporary service of any kind including service in labour staff, if followed without any break by permanent service. It also includes all authorised leave of absence, whether with or without allowances.

(Explanation re. Note (c).

*(c) There is no specific definition of the term "service" in the existing gratuity rules. This para is being inserted to make the rule more explicit. The procedure noted herein has been and is being followed since the introduction of gratuity rules on the opinion of our Solicitor approved by the Corporation. It also corresponds with the definition appearing in State Railway Provident Fund Rules—rule Rule 1302 (11).

(d) The Corporation may, in their discretion, in special cases, condone breaks in the continuity of services of employees, the periods of breaks being regarded as *dies non*.

†(e) In calculating the amount of special contribution of a subscriber who was an employee holding an appointment under the Bengal Municipal Act 1884, prior to 1st April, 1924, in the area added to Calcutta, and contributing to the Provident Fund established under the said Bengal Municipal Act, half the total period of his service rendered prior to 1st April, 1924, should be taken into account.

(Explanation re. Note (e) and item 9 (Rule 10A).

† (e) Based on Government Notification No. 2080-M dated 31st March, 1924, in case of retiring gratuity to Provident Fund subscribers under the existing gratuity rules).

*Item 9.—Rule 10A with the Notes (a), (b), (d) and (e) is in accordance with the existing gratuity rules.

Item 10.—The following additions shall be made at the end of the existing rule 14 after the word “fit” :—

The Manager shall pay all such sums into the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, or any other Bank at Calcutta sanctioned by the Corporation to the credit of an account to be styled “the Corporation of Calcutta Provident Fund, Manager’s Account” and this account shall be operated by the Manager alone.

Item 11.—The following addition and change are to be made in Rule 15 of the existing Provident Fund rules :—

(a) *Addition as a new para at the end of the rule :—No interest shall accrue on the special contribution made under Rule 10A.*

(b) *Change in para 1 of the rule :—*

The word “and” appearing in line 5 of the existing rule after the word “thereto” is to be omitted and the following words are to be inserted in the last line of para 1 after the word “thereon”.

“and (D) the amount of special contribution made under Rule 10A without interest ”

Para 1 of the existing rule for which the above change has been proposed *vide* Clause (b) is noted below :—

“Separate accounts shall be kept for each subscriber showing (A) the amount of his compulsory subscription with the interest thereon, (B) his share of the Corporation contribution with the interest thereon and the share of the lapses and forfeitures added thereto, and (C) his voluntary subscriptions with the interest thereon.”

After the amendment is sanctioned, this para will read as follows :

“Separate accounts shall be kept for each subscriber showing (A) the amount of his compulsory subscription with the interest thereon, (B) his share of the Corporation contribution with the interest thereon and the share of the lapses and forfeitures added thereto, (C) his voluntary subscription with the interest thereon, and (D) the amount of special contribution made under Rule 10A without interest.

Item 12.—(a) The following words are to be inserted in line 3 of the existing rule 22 after the word “him” :—

“excluding the amount of special contribution admissible under Rule 10A.”

The relevant portion of the existing Rule 22 to which the amendment has been proposed, is noted below :—

“Every subscriber shall be permitted to nominate any person or persons to whom the whole or a part of the amount payable to him shall be paid in the event of his death.”

After the amendment is sanctioned, the portion will read as follows :—

“Every subscriber shall be permitted to nominate any person or persons to whom the whole or a part of the amount payable to him, *excluding the amount of special contribution admissible under Rule 10A, shall be paid in the event of his death.*”

(b) After words “in the event of his death” in line four of Rule 22 the full stop shall be substituted by a comma and the following words shall be added *“the amount payable to each such person being a specified share or percentage of the total amount due to the subscriber.”*

(c) The following new rules to be inserted as additional paragraphs under the existing rule 22 at the end :—

If a nominee predeceased the subscriber, the nomination, so far as it relates to such nominee, shall be treated as null and void and payment in that case shall be regulated according to rule 26 (2).

Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to invalidate, or to require the replacement by a fresh nomination thereunder of a nomination duly made before Rule 10A came into force. All such nominations will be treated as nominations in respect of the amount at credit in the Provident Fund, excluding the special contribution admissible under that rule.

Item 13.—The word "only" appearing in line 8 of the existing rule 23 is to be omitted and the following additions are to be made at the end of that rule after the word "registered" in line 11.

A nomination can also be revoked or cancelled by a subscriber by submitting in duplicate a declaration, duly signed by the subscriber and attested by two witnesses, which shall be registered in the office of the said Manager. Such declaration shall be in the Form to be found at the end of these Rules.

Item 14.—The following words are to be inserted in rule 25 after the words "rule 15" in line 3 of the existing rule :—

"Excluding any special contribution admissible under rule 10A" and the word "shall" appearing after the words "rule 19" in line 4 should appear before the word "subject" in line 3.

The existing rule 25 and the rule proposed in lieu thereof are noted below :—

Existing rule 25 :—"On the termination of the service of a subscriber, the total sum at his credit in the account prepared in accordance with the provisions of rule 15, subject to the provision of rule 20 and of any deductions directed under rule 19, shall be payable to him.

Note :—In the event of the death of a subscriber after he leaves the service but before he has received payment under this rule the amount payable shall be paid in accordance with rule 26."

Proposed rule 25 :—"On the termination of the service of a subscriber, the total sum at his credit in the account prepared in accordance with the provisions of rule 15, excluding any special contribution admissible under rule 10A, shall, subject to the provision of rule 20 and of any deductions directed under rule 19, be payable to him.

Note :—In the event of the death of a subscriber after he leaves the service but before he has received payment under this rule, the amount payable shall be paid in accordance with rule 26."

Item 15.—The word "total" appearing in line 2 of the existing Rule 26 is to be substituted by the word "entire" and also, the following words within brackets are to be inserted in rule 26 after the word "amount" in line 2 :—

"Excluding any special contribution admissible under rule 10A".

The relevant portion of the existing rule to which the amendment is proposed runs as follows :—

Existing rule 26.—On the death of a subscriber whilst in the service of the Corporation, the total amount at his credit in the account made up in accordance with the provisions of rule 15 or the balance thereof after the deduction, if any, directed under rule 19, will be disposed of in the manner following.....

On the proposed amendment being sanctioned, this portion of the rule will read as follows :—

Rule 26.—"On the death of a subscriber whilst in the service of the Corporation, the entire amount (excluding any special contribution admissible under rule 10(A) at his credit in the account made up in accordance with the provisions of rule 15 or the balance thereof after the deduction, if any, directed under rule 19 will be disposed of in the manner following....."

Item 16 (a).—The words—“as mentioned above” are to be inserted after the words “Provident Fund” appearing in line 3 and after the words “his account” appearing in line 7 of rule 26(1), and again after the words “Provident Fund” appearing in line 2—3 and after the words “subscribers’ account” appearing in line 12 of rule 26(2).

The relevant portions of the existing rules to which the amendments are proposed, run as follows :—

Existing rule 26(1).—If the subscriber has left a duly signed and registered nomination disposing of the entire amount of his Provident Fund, then the share of the nominees who are not dependants out of the entire sum payable will be paid to them, with or without the production of Probate Letters of Administration or Succession Certificate according as the total amount payable on his account does or does not exceed Rs. 5,000.....

Existing rule 26(2).—If the subscriber has left a duly signed and registered nomination disposing of only a part of his Provident Fund but not disposing of the balance, or when he has failed to file a duly signed nomination or to keep up the same, then payments shall, subject to the deductions mentioned above, be made as follows :—

In respect of the part disposed of by nominations, payment will be made in accordance with clause (1) above, and in respect of the part not disposed of by nominations such part shall be paid to the Executor, Administrator only on production to the Manager of probate or letters of administration or succession certificate to the estate or effects of the deceased subscriber, provided that if the total amount payable on subscriber’s account does not exceed Rs. 5,000.....

On the proposed amendments being sanctioned these portions of the rules will read as follows :—

Amended rule 26(1).—If the Subscriber has left a duly signed and registered nomination disposing of the entire amount of his Provident Fund *as mentioned above*, then the shares of nominees who are not dependants out of the entire sum payable will be paid to them with or without the production of probate, letters of administration or succession certificate according as the total amount payable on his account *as mentioned above* does or does not exceed Rs. 5,000.....

Amended rule 26(2).—If the subscriber has left a duly signed and registered nomination disposing of only a part of his Provident Fund *as mentioned above* but not disposing of the balance or when he has failed to file a duly signed nomination or to keep up the same, then payment shall, subject to the deductions mentioned above, be made as follows :—

In respect of the part disposed of by nominations, payment will be made in accordance with Clause (1) above, and in respect of the part not disposed of by nominations such part shall be paid to the Executor, Administrator only on production to the Manager of probate or letters of administration or succession certificate to the estate or effects of the deceased subscriber, provided that if the total amount payable on the subscriber’s account *as mentioned above* does not exceed Rs. 5,000

Item 6(b).—After the word “them” in line 17 of the existing rule 26(2) following words shall be added “at the time of payment”.

The following new paragraph is to be added under Rule 26 as Clause (8) :—

(8) *If a Subscriber or the person to whom the amount at the credit of a Subscriber becomes payable under these rules is a lunatic,*

payment shall, unless otherwise provided in the nomination, if any, filed under Rule 22, be made to the Manager appointed under the Indian Lunacy Act 1912 (IV of 1912) or to other persons authorised by law.

Item 17.—The following new rule is to be inserted as rule 26A :—

Rule 26A*.—The amount of special contribution admissible under Rule 10A and shewn at the credit of a subscriber in his account under (D) as specified in rule 15 shall, subject to deduction of any sum due by him to the Corporation, be paid :—(i) to him on his retirement ;

(ii) in the event of his death, to such of his dependants as the Chief Executive Officer may decide.

**Explanation for the proposed amendment (item 17).*

This is in terms of the existing gratuity rules except that the term "family" appearing in the existing rules has been substituted by the word "Dependants" in conformity with the Provident Fund rules.

Item 18.—The following additional paragraph is to be inserted under the existing Provident Fund Rules and numbered 82. These rules are transferred from the Pension Rules of the Corporation (Note and Proviso to Rule 18 of the Pension Rules) so far as they relate to Provident Fund Subscribers :—

Rule 82.—An employee who is a subscriber to the Provident Fund shall retire from service on his attaining the age of 55 years unless his retention for a further term be sanctioned by the Corporation on the ground of marked and special efficiency.

Provided that an employee in Inferior service who is a subscriber to the Provident Fund shall retire from service on his attaining the age of 60 years instead of 55 years, subject to the condition that he shall produce a certificate from the Health Officer on attaining the age of 55 years and every year thereafter until he attains the age of 60 years that he is physically fit for further service for one year.

Note (1).—Inferior service referred to in this rule shall include service on pay less than Rs. 20/- per month, service paid by day, hour or trip and the services of the following classes—Block Sircars, Bhandaries, Oilers, Laskars, etc., attached to steam boats, Boatmen, Durwans, Peons and their petty headmen; firemen, stokers, Coal trimmers and labourers of like nature attached to the Incinerator, Engines and Machines; Malis and their petty headmen, mistries, money testers (Poddars), Roller-driving staff, Tallymen, Tindals, Turncocks, Gunners, Khalasis, Orderlies, Bearers, Guards, watchmen, chowkidars, Liftmen, Servants, Maid-servants, Sevikas, Cooks, Ward-boys, Rickshawmen, Black-smiths, Painters, Gate-Keepers, Sepoys, Press and Machinemen, Inkmen, Proofmen, Linomen, Gallymen, Nikashi-Sircar, Platform sircar, Patch Repair Gangers, Matés, Motor Ambulance Attendants.

Note (2).—This rule shall not apply to the case of an employee holding an appointment in the Labour staff as shewn in the Budget each year.

Note (3).—The note and the Proviso to Rule 18 of the Pension Rules, in so far as they relate to superannuation of subscribers to the Provident Fund shall be deemed to be repealed with effect from the date this rule comes into force.

Item 19.—The existing Form of Nomination be amended as per specimen attached :—

Form of Declaration revoking or cancelling a Nomination.

Account No.

Ledger Folio

I hereby declare that I have this day revoked and/or cancelled the nomination made by me on.....and Registered as No.....dated.....regarding payment in the event of my death, of the amount standing at my credit in the Corporation of Calcutta Provident Fund.

Signature of Subscriber

Designation

Address

Date

Witnesses :

(1) Signature

Occupation

Date

(2) Signature

Occupation

Date

Registered as No.

Manager.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA—PROVIDENT FUND.

FORM OF NOMINATION.

I hereby declare that in the event of my death the amount at my credit in the Provident Fund excluding the amount of Special Contribution admissible under Rule 10A shall be distributed among the person or persons mentioned below in the manuer shown against their names.

I hereby appoint the persons named in Column 5 to receive payment on behalf of
is is
nominees Nos.-----who ----- a minors or ----- suffering from a legal disability,
are are
viz.-----

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Name and address of the nominee or nominees.	Relationship with the subscriber, if any.	Whether major or minor or suffering from other legal disability; if minor, state his age.	Share or percentage of the amount payable to the subscriber	Name and address of the person to whom payment is to be made on behalf of the minor or the person suffering from other legal disability.	Sex and parentage of person mentioned in column 5	Remarks.

Two witnesses to signature of subscriber :—

Witness No. I.

Signature.....
Occupation.....
Address.....

Signature of subscriber.....
Designation of do.
Address of do.

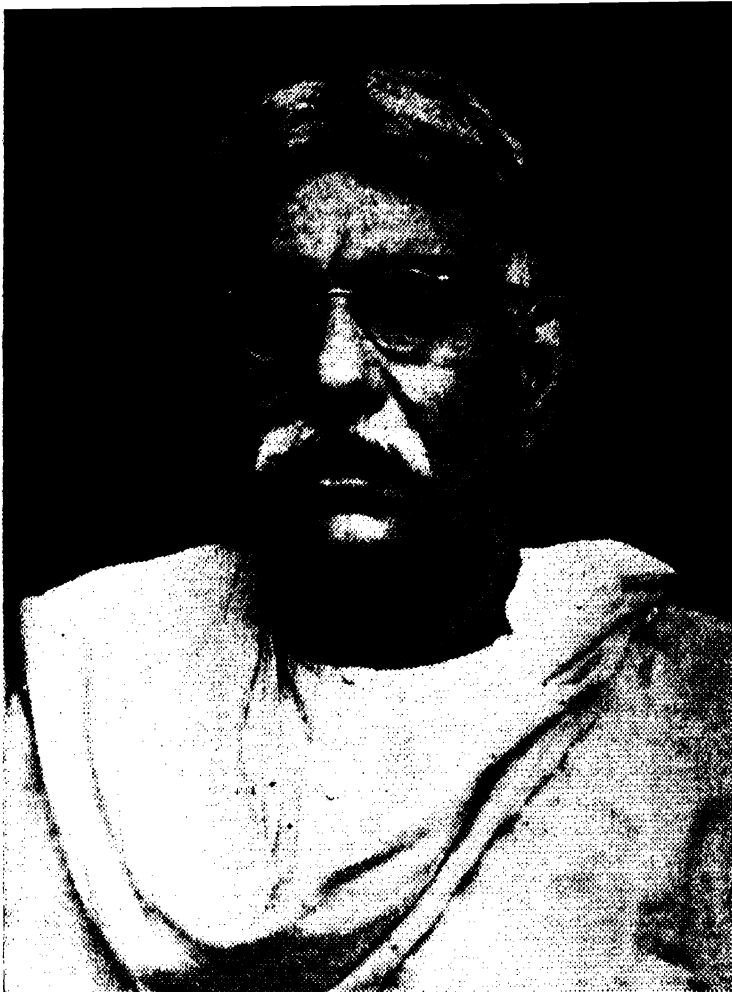
Witness No. II.

Date.....

Signature.....
Occupation.....
Address.....

Registered as No.....

Manager.



COUNCILLOR
MADAN MOHAN BARMAN

**THE END OF A
CAREER**



[Photos : By Courtesy Of Mr. Badrinarayun Barman]

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 18th January, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle And Comment

SYED JALALUDDIN HASHEMY

The sudden and premature death of Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy deprives the public life of this province of a vivid personality. He was ever a fighter in every cause that he espoused, who marched breast forward come whatever might. He did not pay to his community what was due to his country not that he loved it any the less but because he believed that in serving the land of his forbears he served all the better his brothers in faith. And he made no secret of it.

D. C. GHOSH

Calcutta has lost a well-known citizen in the death of Mr. D. C. Ghosh. In various capacities he served this city and brought to bear upon his work, his quick mind and keen intelligence. A popular figure in Calcutta society, he will be very much missed by his many friends in all walks of life. Calcutta has at least one reason to remember him. The statue of Surendranath in the Curzon Gardens was erected mainly through his efforts and will remain a lasting monument to the memory of the Master at whose feet he sat in his early youth to receive his first lessons in public life.

DR. EDITH GHOSH

The shocking death of Dr. Mrs. Edith Ghosh—victim of a brutal attack by unknown assailants in her own house—is a tragedy which will cause universal sorrow in Calcutta. That lady—the wife of a distinguished educationist of Calcutta and a former Councillor of the Corporation had come to occupy a very large place in the esteem and affections of a very large number of citizens by her professional skill and no

less by her most gracious and charming personality. She was a friend of the poor ever ready to help the needy and the distressed. That such a person should meet with such a cruel death is to be deeply deplored, and we hasten to offer to Dr. B. C. Ghosh and his sons our sincerest condolences.

STADIUM FOR CALCUTTA

It is officially stated that the scheme for the construction of a stadium in Calcutta is to be undertaken under Bengal's Development Plans to be financed from towns as a productive project. This will not involve any expenditure out of the provincial revenues as the Government of India have agreed to place at the disposal of the Bengal Government necessary funds for productive schemes.

Present arrangements do not meet the demands of a vast section of Calcutta's sport-loving public. A large part of the gate money goes to swell the profits of a contracting firm. It is the Government's intention to use a large part of the proceeds of the new stadium for the development of sport and athletic activities and the promotion of youth welfare movements not only in Calcutta but also in mofussil areas.

Tentative arrangements have been made, it is learnt, to build the Calcutta stadium in the "blue" zone of the Fort William area. It is proposed to accommodate 75,000 visitors, and will contain a combined football and hockey ground, swimming pools, cinder tracks for holding athletic sports and a gymnasium. It will also have several blocks of buildings for use by various organizations as club rooms.

Mr. Mohammad Ali, Minister for Finance, Health and Local Self-Government has issued the following statement in this connection :—

"My attention has been drawn to criticism in a section of the press regarding Government's proposal to build a stadium in Calcutta.

Government have been accused of taking up a scheme involving several lakhs of rupees for catering to the needs of the well-to-do whereas the question of housing the poor and bustee-dwellers is not being seriously tackled.

"It is, perhaps, not realized that the scheme for the construction of a stadium in Calcutta is to be undertaken under Bengal's Development plans to be financed from loans as a productive project. Moreover, the Government of India having agreed to place at the disposal of this Government necessary funds for the productive schemes, a scheme for the construction of a stadium in Calcutta will not involve any expenditure out of the provincial revenues. It is well-known that the need for a stadium in this metropolis is pressing. It is really unfortunate that when almost all the big cities in India have stadiums, Calcutta, the largest city of all, should still remain without one.

"The present temporary arrangements made by a Calcutta firm do not meet the demands of a vast section of Calcutta's sports loving public. A major part of the gate money paid by those lucky enough to gain admission goes to swell the profits of a contracting firm. If a stadium, as contemplated by Government, is constructed, a large part of the proceeds would go towards the development of sports and athletic activities in Bengal and the promotion of the youths welfare movement. The net result would be that Government be able to obtain the profits now being enjoyed by a private firm and divert this to provide suitable amenities for the proper development of sports not only in the city of Calcutta but also in mofussil areas. The allegation, therefore, that the scheme is being undertaken at the cost of the poor tax-payer of the Province is irrelevant.

"I may add that Mr. A. B. Ganguly, Joint Secretary, Health and Local Self-Government Department, has been deputed to Bombay primarily to study the housing schemes of Bombay Government. He has, however, been instructed to avail of the opportunity to study the outlay and arrangement of the Brabourne Stadium."

DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT

The 55-crore Damodar Valley project designed to ensure flood protection in Bengal, irrigation for about 8,00,000 acres mostly in Bengal, and to generate electric power of about 8,00,000 K.W.s. which would be available in Bihar and Bengal has been under consideration for the last two years.

As a result of preparatory conferences between the Central and Provincial Governments a large measure of unanimity has been achieved about the compensation to be paid for submerged lands and the resettlement of villagers rendered homeless or landless as a result of the construction of eight dams.

Allocation on financial liability and the organization of the project have also been agreed upon. It is pointed out that the measures of agreement reached relate to principles but there still remain details of execution which are still subject to negotiations between the Provincial and Central Governments.

The establishment of a Damodar Valley Corporation, its constitution and powers and the necessary finance for it are under consideration. If agreement is reached necessary legislation will be introduced in the Central Assembly during the Budget Session and the construction of two of the projected eight dams will commence simultaneously.

It has often been asked by our American friends in India and also from America if anything like the Tennessee Valley Plan can be beneficial to this country or anything like it is possible here. We may refer them now to the Damodar Valley Project. This and other projects of this nature will, we believe, help the rapid urbanization of India.

THE PUNJAB IS MORE TOWN-MINDED

The Punjab has of late been strangely town-minded. There are some 202 towns in the province, each having 10,000 or more citizens. The population figure of Lahore has gone up by some 6 times over the figure in 1891. It is said that the reasons for such growing popularity of town-life are inauguration of provincial autonomy, legislation against money-lending and the war.

The building of houses during the war period did not keep pace either with the general increase in population or with special increase in population of towns. So, living in one room tenements has been a common experience.

Mr. Yudh Raj, Chairman of the Punjab Planning Committee, is reported to have now proposed to the Government to make a beginning with a housing scheme of their own. He suggests that Government should build quarters for their employees in all important towns and should also help the industrial and commercial employers to provide accommodation for their servants by granting subsidies, grant of Crown lands and by providing facilities to obtain building materials.

DR. EDITH GHOSH

BRUTALLY MURDERED IN HER APARTMENTS

Dr. Edith Ghosh, the well-known Calcutta obstetrician and gynaecologist died on Thursday last at the Presidency General Hospital from knife injuries received when she was attacked in her home in Robinson Street by some unknown men. Mr. K. C. Sarkar, living in the same flat, was seriously injured.

Mrs. Ghosh was asleep in her room on the ground floor when the assailants entered her room through a window and attacked her with knives. She received about two dozen injuries on the head, face and hands. Mr. Sarkar, who occupied an adjoining room, heard her screams and went to her aid. While grappling with one man he was stabbed by another. The assailants then escaped.

Mr. Sarkar telephoned to Col. Denham White, who had Mrs. Ghosh and Mr. Sarkar removed to hospital, where the former died from her injuries three hours later. She made a statement to the hospital authorities before she died.

Police investigation at the scene of the crime revealed that the assailants had taken the precaution of locking the doors leading to the servants' quarters from the outside. Finger and foot-print experts were at the Robinson Street house early in the day.

Mrs. Ghosh was the English wife of Dr. B. C. Ghosh, a well-known Calcutta educationist and former Principal of Vidyasagar College. She had two sons, one of whom is now serving with the Royal Signals in England and the other is employed in the South Indian Railway in Madras.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1947

CONDOLENCES

Moulvi Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy

The Corporation at its meeting on Wednesday, the 15th January, mourned the death of Moulvi Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy, former Deputy Speaker, Bengal Legislative Assembly, and *ex-Councillor* of the Corporation.

Paying a tribute to the memory of Mr. Hashemy, the Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, said that he was a perfect gentleman and a patriot. His death was a loss to the province.

Mr. Hashemy suddenly died from heart-failure at his house, 14, Karaya Road, Calcutta, at 11 O'clock in the night of the 9th January last. He was 58.

After some months' stay at his native village Tetulia, Satkhira, Khulna, Mr. Hashemy had returned to Calcutta on the 6th January last and had planned to return to his home district on Sunday next, that is, the 12th January last. He talked to a number of visitors at his Calcutta residence in the evening. Shortly after taking his meals at about 10 p.m. he was suddenly taken ill and he expired within an hour. Death was stated to be due to Coronary Thrombosis.

Mr. Hashemy joined the non-cooperation and civil disobedience movements and suffered incarceration in the cause of the country.

A prominent member of the Krishak-Proja Party, he represented the Satkhira Mahomedan Rural Constituency on the Bengal Legislative Assembly for eight years from 1937. He was elected its Deputy Speaker. He was a member of the old Bengal Legislative Council for a number of years and was a Councillor of the Corporation from 1936-37 to 1939-40, representing Ward No. 20. He was a member of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for a number of years.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "SANIBARER CHITI"

The Government of Bengal has served an order upon Mr. Sourendra Nath Das, Printer and Publisher of "Sanibarer Chiti", a Bengali monthly, under the Indian Press Emergency Power Act, to submit a security deposit of Rs. 2,000 in connection with the publication in the Bhadra issue of the journal of an article containing words likely to bring hatred and contempt against the Government established by law in British India and also excite disaffection against the said Government.

Mr. Das has also been asked by the Government to submit a further sum of Rs. 2,000 as Keeper of the Saniranjan Press as from there the journal is printed and published.

The total security deposit of Rs. 4,000 has to be deposited with the Chief Presidency Magistrate by the 19th January, 1947.

A vigorous personality and forceful speaker, Mr. Hashemy was a doughty fighter for the cause he espoused.

He leaves behind him his wife, three sons, five daughters and two brothers.

MR. D. C. GHOSH

The Corporation at the same meeting condoled the death of Mr. D. C. Ghosh, Bar-at-Law, formerly a member of the Corporation from September, 1919 to March, 1924, representing Ward No. 16.

Mr. Ghosh was the first President of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal and held that post for a long time. He was also a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

AND OTHERS

The House also mourned the deaths of Mr. S. P. Choudhury and Kaviraj Jyotirmoy Gupta.

The meeting adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

TERMINATED AFTER 28 DAYS

The 28-day old strike by the employees of the Supply Department, Government of India, Calcutta, was called off on Monday, the 13th January.

Numbering about 250, including about 20 women, the employees went on strike on the 16th December last on the termination of a 15-day notice demanding stoppage of retrenchment.

A settlement was reached on Sunday, the 12th January, after negotiations between Mr. W. Knox Chick, Director of Administration and Co-ordination, Industries and Supplies Department, Government of India, and representatives of the strikers.

Students of a large number of education institutions in the city walked out from their classes on the 11th January last as a mark of protest against the *lathi* charge and arrests made by the police in connection with the Central Government employees' general strike in Calcutta on the 10th January, last.

Carrying the National Flag and shouting slogans, groups of students, men and women, marched along streets in the forenoon and assembled in a meeting at the University lawn.

The meeting passed a resolution strongly condemning the action of the police and demanding unconditional release of those who were arrested in connection with the Central Government employees' strike.

The meeting also demanded withdrawal of the order under Section 144 prohibiting assembly of more than five persons.

Mobile armed police parties patrolled the streets.

Middles

Tramways And Electric Supply Workers' Threatened Strikes Both Referred To Adjudication

The dispute between the management of the Calcutta Tramways Company and its workers has been referred for adjudication under the D. I. Rules to Mr. R. Gupta, I.C.S., according to a "Press Note" issued on Thursday, the 16th January.

Now that the dispute has been referred for adjudication, in terms of the Government of India Order of the 19th December, 1945, it will no longer be permissible for the workers to go on strike or remain on strike during the period from the making of the reference for adjudication until the expiry of two months after the conclusion of the proceedings.

The dispute between the Electric Supply Corporation Mazdoor Union and the management of the concern has been similarly referred for adjudication to Mr. Gupta.

The workers of both concerns intimated their intention to go on strike from the 21st January if the demands were not met in the meantime.

Immediately on receipt of the strike notices, says a "Press Note", the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, contacted the parties concerned and endeavoured to bring about a settlement by conciliation, but failed. As these disputes concern services essential to the life of the community, Government have no alternative but to refer the disputes for adjudication under D. I. Rules to Mr. Gupta.

The hearing of the cases is expected to begin as early as possible.

Mr. Md. Ismail, President, and Mr. Dhiren Mazumdar, Secretary of the Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union, in a statement on the Bengal Government's decision to refer the dispute to adjudication, say: "Even after going to adjudication on two previous occasions, the workers' minimum pay remains Rs. 22-8 per month. We would appreciate the reference of the dispute to a third adjudication if in the meantime statutory legislation for a minimum living wage had been introduced by the Government. In the absence of any such legally enforceable minimum standard, we are astonished to find the workers' demands being referred again to a highly placed official whose previous awards the Government knows have failed to mitigate the workers' discontent.

"Such methods of adjudication can not pacify the workers. If, as a result, any serious consequences follow, the entire responsibility will be the Government's."

No prospect of an early settlement of the Tramway workers' dispute with the Calcutta Tramways Company was in view towards the early part of this week.

At the invitation of Labour Commissioner, Bengal Government, representatives of the parties in dispute met in a conference at the former's office on the 11th January, when the demands of the workers as submitted in their strike notice were discussed. The discussions, it was reported, had borne no fruit.

According to the notice, the strike takes effect from the morning of the 21st January next.

STRIKE NOTICE SERVED

The Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union, which represents about 7000 Tramway employees, served on the 7th January, 1947, a 14 days' strike notice on the management of the Calcutta Tramways Company informing them that the workers would resort to a strike at the end of

the notice period unless their demands were conceded in the meantime.

A strike ballot was held by the Union on the 3rd January, in which out of 6002 participants, 5945 voted for and 41 against strike. Sixteen votes were declared invalid.

The Secretary of the Union, Mr. Dhiren Majumdar, in a Press statement appealed to the public to help the Tramway workers in their cause.

The men's demands include the raising of the basic wage from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 a month for unskilled labour and revision of all other grades accordingly, raising of the provident fund contribution from 6½ per cent to 8 1/3rd per cent., gratuity for all employees, two months' wages as bonus, improvement in leave rules and provision of quarters for all workers, pending which Rs. 5 to be granted to each man as "quarters allowance."

ACTING AGENT'S STATEMENT

Mr. W. G. Cross, acting Agent of the company, in a statement says that with the increments recently announced the starting pay of the lowest grade worker is now Rs. 22-8-0 per month. In addition, he is given Rs. 16 as dearness allowance and Rs. 14 as concessions on the prices of foodstuffs, making a total emolument of Rs. 52-8-0 each month, as against Rs. 70 (including allowances) demanded by the Union.

Regarding the men's demand for extension of the gratuity system to all employees, he says that the system has ceased to operate after the raising of the lowest rate of basic pay to Rs. 20 on the recent arbitration award. This demand, however, with that for increasing the provident fund contribution to 8 1/3rd per cent, has been referred to the London Board of Directors, who have not issued any instructions yet.

About leave rules, Mr. Cross says that the company has accepted the "generous" recommendations of the Adjudicator, to whom the Workers' grievances were referred at the meeting of 1946.

The company had to refuse some time ago the demand by the men for two months' bonus because of a substantial fall in the revenue on account of the disturbed conditions in the city and uncertainty of its income up to the end of

last year. He characterizes the Union's demand for free quarters for all workers as "entirely impracticable" in the present circumstances.

The workers of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation will go on strike if their demands are not met by the Company by 11 p.m. on January 21, 1947, states a statement issued on the 5th January by Mr. Maruff Hossein, Secretary, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Mazdoor Union. A notice to that

effect has been submitted to the Corporation by the Central Council of Action of the Calcutta Electric Workers.

The demands of the workers include three months' pay to be paid as bonus to every employee, increase in dearness allowance, 25 per cent. all round increase in scales of pay announced on December 4 last, and several others on leave and holidays, reinstatement of discharged workers, house rent allowance, old age pension and procedure regarding dismissals.

COUNCILLOR SOMNATH LAHIRI CRITICIZES THE COMPANY'S ATTITUDE

Addressing a Press conference at the Tramway Workers' Union on Monday, the 18th January, Mr. Somnath Lahiri, Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta, said that the attitude of the Calcutta Tramways company as regards the demands of tramwaymen, who had submitted a strike notice, was not conciliatory and he felt that the workers would be compelled to resort to a strike in order to secure their demands.

Mr. Lahiri added that the workers' main demands included revision of basic wages and grant of a bonus. The argument put forward by the Company as regards basic wages was not helpful at all because, according to the speaker, the basic wage that was granted at present could be termed as nothing but a 'starving wage.'

In 1938, the Bombay Government set up a committee to fix a minimum basic wage for a worker. That committee recommended Rs. 55 per month but that recommendation had not as yet been given effect to. The Tramway workers, Mr. Lahiri said, were bent upon raising their standard and their demand was Rs. 40 per month

Criticizing the attitude of the Company, Mr. Lahiri said that the pet plea of the Company, that is, lack of funds, could be easily discarded on the ground that the Government of India had stopped the realisation of the Excess Profit Tax from 1947, thereby enabling the Company to be in a position to amass a huge sum of money. The Company, Mr. Lahiri said, could easily meet the demands of the workers by spending that amount only.

Stating that the attitude of the Company and Labour Commissioner, Bengal Government, was not helpful for a settlement of the dispute, Mr. Lahiri said that they had heard reports that the Labour Commissioner had advised Bengal Government to apply the "Trades Dispute Act" in regard to the dispute and that if the strike took place after that he would declare it illegal.

Mr. Lahiri hoped that the report was wrong but in any case, this attitude would not solve the problem. On the other hand, this would only provoke the workers and the consequences of any untoward happenings would be on the Government itself.

THE MANAGEMENT EXPLAINS THEIR POINT OF VIEW

In connection with the strike notice given by the Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union the Management in a statement have explained their point of views regarding the demands.

The statement *inter alia* says:—

"The notice makes the following demands:—

1. Revision of basic wages.
2. Reintroduction of Gratuity system.
3. Increase of Provident Fund contribution.
4. Revision of paid leave rules.
5. Bonus.
6. House Rent Allowance.
7. Free uniforms.

1. Revision of basic wages.

The notice demands that the basic pay of the lowest grade worker should be increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40, per month. This mention of basic pay is misleading. It might suggest that this is the only pay received by the worker, but this is not so. There is in Calcutta no standard method to-day of paying workers. Before the war, generally, workers received 'basic pay' but now there are various ways used by various employers of giving the extra pay necessitated by the war and the increase in cost of living. Some employers increased the basic rates. Some give Dearness Allowance of varying values and some, like the Tramways Company, give 'basic pay' plus Dearness Allowance and also food from our own shops at concession rates.

From January 1, 1947, the Company have already announced an increase in the basic starting rate of 8 categories of workers.

Coolies etc. etc. from Rs. 20 to Rs. 22-8-0.

Drivers and Conductors from Rs. 26 to 30.

Engineering workmen from Rs. 25 to Rs. 29.

They are also giving an immediate uplift to all staff at the following rates:—

Below Rs. 25 Rs. 2-8-0.

Between Rs. 25 and Rs. 59 Rs. 4-0-0.

Between Rs. 60 and Rs. 100 Rs. 0-0-0.

It will, therefore, be seen that the starting rate of the lowest grade worker is Rs. 22-8-0 plus Rs. 16 Dearness Allowance, plus Rs. 14 (present value of food concession) making a total emolument of Rs. 52-8-0 per month. This does not include Establishment Charges or Carting Charges which would easily amount to Re. 1 more. All staff also are entitled to free travelling on trams. This the Company considers to be adequate and in line with other organisations. It should be noted also that the question of starting rates was considered at an adjudication held at the beginning of last year when new rates were put into effect.

2. Reintroduction of Gratuity system.

Until the beginning of 1946 the Company had a Gratuity Fund for all workers receiving less than a basic pay of Rs. 20 to which the workers made no contribution. At a recent adjudication the lowest rate of pay was increased to Rs. 20 which made membership to Provident Fund compulsory and, therefore, the Gratuity Fund ceased to operate.

3. Increase of Provident Fund contribution.

Membership of Provident Fund to tramway workers is compulsory and a worker contributes 6½ per cent. of his income to the Fund to which

the Company contribute a similar amount. A worker receives compound interest on the whole of this money. The Union demand is that this contribution should be increased to 8 1/8rd per cent. The demand was made on 27th November, 1946, and the matter together with the demand for reintroduction of the Gratuity Fund was referred to the Board of Directors in England but no instructions have yet been received.

4. *Revision of paid leave rules.*

At an adjudication in the beginning of 1946 this matter was decided. The Adjudicator having extensively considered the question recommended very generous leave rules which were at once accepted by the Company. For Engineering staff these rules gave, with full pay, 12 Gazetted holidays per year, 14 days Privilege Leave per year and 7 days Casual Leave per year. For Traffic staff 21 days' Privilege Leave and 10 days' Casual Leave per year. The Company consider this to be generous and it should be noted that Casual Leave not availed of is paid for in each case at the end of the year.

The Company have no sick leave with pay rules, but consider that the Casual Leave Scheme covers this question. The suggested leave rules put forward by the Union were considered to be entirely unreasonable.

5. *Bonus.*

In 1945 the Company paid, in all, to its employees 5 months' pay as bonus. In August 1946, during the Calcutta disturbances, one month's pay was paid. Immediately following this the Union demanded a further two months' pay as bonus for all workers. Because of the great fall in revenue of the Company due to the disturbances and the uncertainty of its income up to the end of the year, the Company was compelled to refuse this demand.

6. *House Rent Allowance.*

The demand by the Union for free quarters for the whole of our 8000 workers at the present time in Calcutta is entirely impracticable. The question of housing workers is not a matter entirely for employers but must be considered in conjunction with the local Government and Corporation.

7. *Free Uniforms.*

Certain classes of workers such as traffic staff, etc., have been issued with uniforms and the Union demand for an extension of these classes, which at the present time, with a cloth shortage in the country, is considered by the Company to be unreasonable. The Adjudicator considered this matter and he also gave the point against the Union for the same reason."

Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

Bengal Government Decision For Purchase

THE Government of Bengal have finally decided to exercise option of purchasing the entire undertaking of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.

This information was communicated, it is reported, by Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Commerce Minister, Bengal, on January 14.

It is further learnt that after the concern has been taken over by the Bengal Government, it will be run by a semi-autonomous Board. The necessary fund for this deal will, it is understood, be raised by floating loan and it is estimated that even after meeting an annual interest charge of nearly eighty lakhs of rupees, a surplus of nearly thirty lakhs will accrue to the State.

The foregoing decision of the Bengal Government may be said to have been in pursuance of the move taken by the Government of India towards a scheme for nationalization of the electrical undertakings in the country.

The principles for the control of public utility electricity supply finance, which are to constitute the sixth schedule of the Electricity (Supply) Bill, 1946, have been submitted by the Special Advisory Board, it is reported.

The Advisory Committee has scrutinized the principles, which were prepared by its Chairman. The principles are devised to fulfil the following objects:—

(a) to safeguard the interests of the consumer by limiting interest and dividends payable to the minimum necessary to ensure an adequate flow of development capital, and so effect a reduction in the selling price of electricity;

(b) to safeguard the interests of investors (and, in the long run of the consumers as well) by insistence on a properly devised system of compulsory depreciation and at the same time permit the earning of a "reasonable" or "fair" return on investment and

(c) to regulate the commission and expenses of managing agents within reasonable limits, having regard to the special circumstances of the industry.

"We are unanimously of the opinion", conclude the members of the Advisory Board, "that the principles in the form attached to this report should be made applicable to all existing licences under the Indian Electricity Act as well as to those licenses which may be granted in the future. To this end we recommend to the Government of India that the principles should form the sixth schedule to the proposed Electricity (Supply) Bill, 1946, and that they, in addition, be incorporated as soon as possible as an amendment to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910."

The report contains a minute of dissent by Mr. I. A. MacPherson, representative of the Federation of Electricity Undertakings of India.

The Advisory Board consisted of Mr. H. M. Mathews, Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India (Chairman), Mr. D. L. Mazumdar, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Works, Mines and Power, Mr. P. B. Advani, Special Officer (Electric Grid), Bombay, Mr. K. V. Karantha, Chief Electrical Inspector to the Government of Madras, and Mr. I. A. MacPherson, nominated by the Federation of Electricity Undertakings of India.

Problems Of Local Government In Bengal

Local Self-Government Minister Envisages The Future

THE Hon'ble Mr. Mohammed Ali, Minister-in-Charge of Finance, Health and Local Self-Government, inaugurated the Joint Conference of All-Bengal Municipal Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen and Council of All-Bengal Municipal Association at Howrah Town Hall on the 31st December, 1946. A distinguished gathering including representatives of 58 municipalities attended. A summary report of the conference was published in the last issue of the Gazette.

Below is reproduced the full text of the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Mohammad Ali on that occasion :—

Gentlemen,—I am pleased and honoured to be asked to open this Conference on municipal affairs. The Post-War world is, for India, a new era compared with the past. Great changes in the pattern and structure of the State are imminent. Our economy and industry are entering a new phase. It is inevitable, therefore, that great changes should be impending and exercising men's minds in the field of local Government also.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL BODIES

“Whatever may be the political and economic changes in our land, it is certain that the main task and functions of municipalities will remain substantially the same as they are now, as they have been through the ages, and will be for ages to come. The functions of local bodies in relation to the State may be well compared with those of a wife in relation to husband and family. Like the husband the State is the guardian, the bread-winner and the head of the basic unit of Society; while, like the wife local bodies are the managers of the household, providing comfort, health and happiness for the children. The husband may be wealthy and important, or poor and insignificant; but whether in a rich or a poor house the wife's duties remain substantially the same. A wife who is a poor manager can bring discomfort and unhappiness to the wealthiest household; while, good management on her part can bring contentment, health and joy to the meanest hut. In the same way it does not greatly matter how big or small the future State or States which may arise in India may be; the local bodies, and in particular the municipalities, must carry on with their domestic duties of keeping the surroundings of the people neat and clean, providing them with good water, good roads, and all those many amenities of civilised life without which freedom and greatness in the national field would be but a mockery. Indeed, unless these domestic duties are well performed, the State itself cannot become progressive or great.

PLANS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

“You will naturally expect to hear from me something of the plans for the further development of Local Self-Government in Bengal and of the resources from which such developments can be made. You are aware that the five-year plan of the Government of Bengal, in the department of Health of Local Self-Government alone, covers a vast field. Much of the work to be undertaken under this plan would be done, in other countries,

by local bodies. The great increase in the number of hospital beds in the province; the establishment of an efficient health service; the provision of special treatment for tuberculosis, leprosy, venereal disease and the like; the establishment of a provincial nursing service; water supply and drainage projects for the towns; housing for labour; and town planning—all these things ought to be the responsibility of municipalities. But we find that if anything is to be done it must be done by Government. This is after more than three quarters of a century of tutelage in the business of Local Self-Government.

CIVIC SENSE

“I ask you, why is this? The answer seems to me to be the general lack of civic sense among the people at large. You have had not insufficient opportunities of progress in these matters; the legal powers have been yours for many generations; powers to tax yourselves, powers to regulate civic conduct, and power to raise the capital necessary by loans, thus leaving to future generations a part of the responsibility for paying for improvements. But how many of you can honestly say that you have exercised these powers to the full? I have had some experience of the practical business of Local Self-Government; and, therefore, if I appear to be critical, please take it that I only mean to be helpful.

THE MAIN PROBLEM

The main problem is one of money. Recently the city of Ahmedabad conducted an investigation into its financial affairs. It was found that no less than some four lakhs of rupees was being lost annually by under-assessment of properties alone! I wonder how many of your towns and cities would escape a like result if an investigation on similar lines were conducted in them? You cannot have progress if the citizens continue thus to cheat themselves. You cannot expect to escape payment for the comfort and welfare of yourselves and your children. We owe our unhealthy surroundings, bad roads, poor water supply etc., to our fathers and grand-fathers who failed to shoulder the responsibilities and burdens of good civic managements. Unless we are now prepared to be different, our children and grand-children will be no better off than ourselves.

NO HOPE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

“In his address of welcome the Chairman of your Reception Committee has referred to the increased cost of establishments, the greater cost of road maintenance, the need for slum improvement and town planning, and the crying need for more primary education. I could well add to this list a number of other essentials for progress which our citizens require. But I can hold out no hope of any great financial assistance from Government to help to overcome your present difficulties and to provide your future needs. The Bengal Government is already very heavily committed—indeed beyond its foreseeable resources; and a large part of that commitment is on account of schemes and projects which, as I have pointed out, are really the responsibilities of local bodies. To that extent

the Bengal Government proposes to help you, and it must be admitted that the degree of assistance is neither niggardly nor narrow. It may be justifiably claimed on behalf of Government that it proposes to look after almost the entire field of capital expenditure in post-war development in the towns. A large part of recurring expenditure also will have to be found from the provincial purse. What you are required to do is to see that your daily administration, and the up-keep and maintenance of the future institutions and projects which will gradually become yours as the Bengal Development Plan unfolds, are adequately financed; and this you cannot do without facing the task of adequate assessment and collection of taxes much more realistically than you have done in the past.

INCREASED COST OF ADMINISTRATION

"As regards the increased cost of administration you cannot expect Government indefinitely to go on making subventions to municipalities. Someday, soon you will have to meet this basic cost entirely from your own pockets. Similarly, in regard to the higher cost of maintenance of roads, drainage and water supply, the cost must come ultimately, and not in the far distant future either, from your own pocket. I take it that you wish to preserve, and indeed to enlarge, your independence of any outside authority. But if you are financially dependent on Government, where then is the reality of that independence which you crave and do enjoy in law?

RURAL BIAS

"The present Government in Bengal has a definite rural bias. The need of the villagers and their helplessness are far greater than those of the townsmen. Hitherto all amenities of decent living have been denied to the vast multitude of the Province's population that live in villages. I am sure you will agree that it is time that Government paid sufficient attention to the question of the improvement in the living conditions of villagers and the betterment of their standard of life.

"Many of you are able and successful enough in managing and prospering in your various businesses and professions. There is no doubt that the trading community has grown rich during the war. But I ask you whether that section of the community is contributing its fair share to your revenues? Is all that ability which you display in your private concerns paralysed when you come to deal with the affairs of your town? You do not allow your private debts to escape collection; why then do you allow the dues of the citizens to go by default? You demand good work and value for money in your private transactions; why then do you allow so much public money to run to waste in your capable hands? Government cannot and should not, go to the rescue of people who can help themselves if they so choose at the expense of the rural people who can hardly help themselves.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT

"I am aware that great damage has been done to your roads by military traffic and that so far nothing has been given to you for their rehabilitation. This is a question in which this Government

has been long in correspondence with the Government of India, and I do not act improperly when I say that we have not been given a square deal. I can assure you that Government will do everything in its power to secure for our local bodies justice and fair-play in this matter. But should we not succeed, I fear we will have to regard the damage done as part of Bengal's enormous contribution to the cost of the war.

SLUM CLEARANCE

"In regard to town improvement and slum clearance, naturally the biggest and most urgent problems face us in Calcutta and Howrah. Dacca and Chittagong, of course, are nearly as urgent. We are pushing on with legislation and with practical plans for mitigating the extreme miseries of our bustee dwellers. At the same time we have in mind a Provincial Town Planning Act and a Housing Act under which we hope you will be able to hand, to future generations, our towns and cities in better condition than our fore-fathers handed them to us. Let us hope that you will make better use of your powers than our fore-fathers made of theirs.

IMMEDIATE FUTURE

"I have said enough to show that the tasks facing you in the immediate future are heavy and urgent, and that in undertaking them you will have to rely very largely on your own resources. That you have resources remaining untapped, within your existing circumstances, cannot be denied. Your first task must be to tap these resources to the full. Government is examining the feasibility of increasing certain provincial taxes and making over the additional revenue to municipalities. For obvious reasons I cannot dwell on this point more than this. But whatever increase of income may result from this you will not be able to escape the unpleasant task of self-taxation if you desire to have substantial progress.

"I am sure you will conduct your deliberations in a spirit of stern realism. I have tried to be as realistic as possible myself. I look forward with great interest to the resolutions which you will pass, and I assure you they will receive my very close and immediate attention.

"With these words, gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in declaring your Conference open wishing it every success."

CALCUTTA CORPORATION TEACHERS' UNION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Union was held on 20th December, 1946 in the Teachers' Training College at 5 p.m. and after adoption of the annual report and accounts the following office-bearers were unanimously elected:—

President:—Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation. *Vice-Presidents*:—(1) Mr. Abdus Sattar, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, (2) Messrs. Anath Saran Bose, (3) Palakdhari Singh, (4) Himangsu Sen, (5) Makbul Ahmed, *General Secretary*—Mr. Baidyanath Mondal, *Assistant Secretaries*—(1) Messrs. Uma Charan Bose, (2) Shyamapada Bhattacharji, *Accountant*—Mr. Sharada Charan Banerji, *Assistant Accountant*—Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Daa.

Plan For Developing Education In Bengal

Ten-Crore Scheme For Compulsory Free Primary Education

A FIVE-YEAR plan for developing general and technical education in the Province has been sponsored by the Bengal Ministry, it is learnt. The programme includes several new schemes.

Besides improving and expanding elementary training schools, some full-fledged training schools will be established in Bengal. They include general, technical, textile, medical, agricultural and vocational education schools.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION

A ten-crore scheme for introduction of compulsory free primary education all over Bengal, is understood to be under active consideration of the Bengal Government.

It may be recalled that the principle of free primary education was accepted by the Bengal Government long before and the Bengal Primary Education Act was passed providing for levy of education cess in order to meet the cost thereof. But working of the Primary Education Act in certain districts since then has shown that facility of free primary education was very little availed of by the children of the agriculturist classes in Bengal. Accordingly, the Bengal Government is understood to have decided on introducing compulsion for driving away illiteracy from Bengal.

The cost of this ambitious project would, it is learnt, come to about ten crores of rupees at a modest computation. Out of this sum, it is understood, the Bengal Government would be prepared to fund about eight crores and the Central Government will be approached for the balance either as a subvention or as a loan.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CENTRE

It is further understood, negotiations in this connection are proceeding between the Central and the Bengal Governments.

While the programme of expansion of education will be pushed on, the existing primary and middle schools and also the high schools will have some new subjects introduced into the curriculum.

The courses of studies of the existing schools will also be revised so as to provide one integrated course from the Primary to Matriculation stage, to meet the requirements of national economy.

Some new schools will come into existence to train teachers and instructors for the teaching staff, and supervisors and inspectors to fill the administrative posts.

The entire system of female education will be reorganized, and courses and activities are to be reorientated so as to make every girls' school a centre of training in household and other works. A female Assistant Inspectress will be appointed in each district to supervise the work.

A new programme of adult education has been drawn up which will include not only the liquidation of illiteracy by the opening of mass literacy centres all over the province, but also education through lectures and practical instruction.

To train the handicapped, a blind school, a deaf and dumb school and a reformatory school are proposed for each district of Bengal.

Physical culture will be a regular part of the education in the schools and colleges. The Boy Scouts Organisation and the St. John's Ambulance Brigade will also be expanded for social service in the province.

PLAN BY BOMBAY CITY

The ten-year plan of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee to liquidate illiteracy, which has been accepted in principle by the Government of Bombay, has been enforced in Bombay.

The plan which is designed to make 665,000 adults literate by stages, will cost Rs. 50,81,000 spread over a period of 10 years.

The Committee has assumed, on the basis of the ration cardholders, that out of a total population of 2,500,000, about 665,000 adults would have to be made literate during the operation of the plan which will begin with 900 classes in the first year. The rate of acceleration will be 40,000 literates in the first year and double that figure in the tenth year, when the Committee will be conducting 1,480 classes.

The plan also envisages 800 post-literacy classes in the first year and about 600 in the last year. These, the Committee considers, are essential to afford training in citizenship, and to enrich the mind of the adult.

The plan includes a scheme to start five handicraft training centres on the lines of the Wardah Education Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,00,000. Maintenance of a permanent training school in Bombay to give short-term training to teachers in the principles and practice of adult education and organization, is also contemplated.

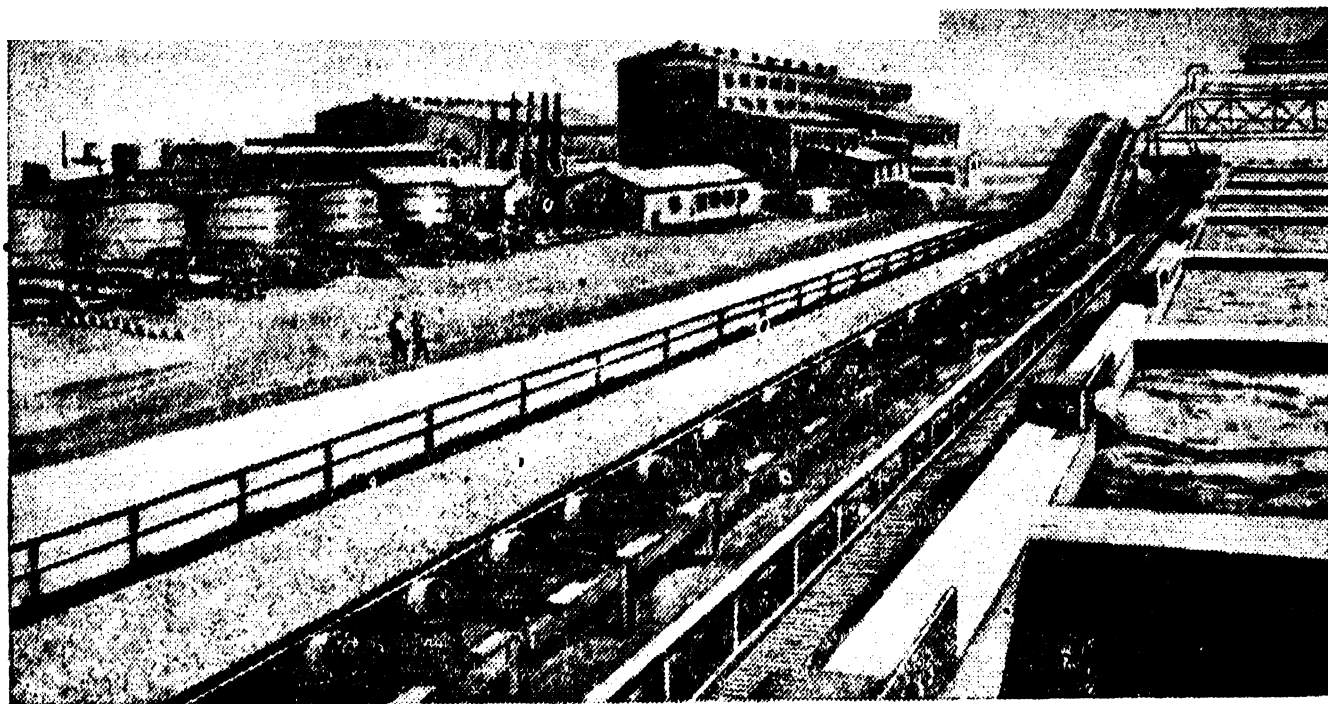
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

NET PROFIT FOR 1946

The Net Profit of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, 1946, subject to audit, including the amount brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 1,62,22,585 which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

	Rs. .
Ad interim dividend paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1946	15,70,050
Transferred to New Contingency Fund	10,00,000
Provided for Taxation	50,00,000
Bonus to Staff	11,00,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	55,00,000
Balance carried forward to next year's amount	20,52,535
	1,62,22,585

The Directors also resolved to issue out of Reserve Fund 2,10,000 new shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid-up to shareholders on Register on 1st June, 1947, in proportion of 1 new share to every 5 old shares. New shares to rank for dividend from 1st July, 1947. The Directors will call an extraordinary general meeting to pass necessary resolutions for the purpose. Proposed issue will be subject to consent of Government of India for increase of Capital.



70 MILLION TONS OF EVIDENCE

A NEW ERA IS HERE IN BULK TRANSPORTATION

FROM Antofagasta Province in far away Chile comes striking proof that bulk-material transportation jobs, however huge of tonnage or long of duration, can be more economically handled via a "rubber railroad"—a Goodyear belt conveyor overland-haulage system.

The giant Goodyear belt pictured above was installed there in May 1931. Its task—to carry nitrate-impregnated rock and conglomerate to the plant of The Lautaro Nitrate Company, Limited. Nearly half a mile in length, with a vertical lift of 31 feet at the loading bridge, it has transported in 14 years more than 70,000,000 long tons of nitrate ore—believed to be the world's record belt haul. And the belt is still in service!

This amazing performance beneath the brilliant Chilean sunshine is but one example of Goodyear leadership in belt construction. Scores of veteran Goodyear conveyor belts have established equally outstanding records under even more severe conditions. In coal mines, where damp and mildew soon rot ordinary belts, Goodyears—protected by anti-acid and mildew-inhibiting compounds—carry huge tonnages for years.

Add to this long-time high-tonnage service, the low power and maintenance cost of a Goodyear belt system—its continuous, uniform flow of material under all weather conditions—its simplicity of operation and freedom from accident hazards—and you'll quickly understand why it is the world's lowest cost-per-ton carrier.

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Medicines From The Earth

AFTER long decades of inexhaustible research to find preventive medicines, scientists turned to the earth and extracted penicillin, streptomycin and other new antibiotics to aid in man's fight against his most ancient bacterial enemies. Discovery of these offensive medical elements rates with the greatest moments of medical history.

Throughout the war, penicillin and the sulfa drugs served the invaluable purpose of saving thousands of soldiers' lives. Besides their use systematically, an external treatment with a sulfa drug powder proved an adequate combatant of surface infections. Though the period of early usage, a wave of great optimism swept the medical field, which today is slightly tinted with disappointment on subsequent deficient reactions to treatment. Learned bacteriologists, however, are not alarmed. They patiently continue their research and look to even more amazing results in the future from the so-called "miracle cure."

The earth's secret content of micro-organisms dates back to the beginning of time. In the first microbiological population antagonisms flared over space for growth, favourable temperature, acid-alkaline balance, osmotic pressure, and—most important—over the available supply of energy, oxygen and food. The eventual outcome of the long-drawn warfare was the establishment in the soil of a state of equilibrium.

Some micro-organisms, however, carried the conflict into new quarters. They abandoned the independent existence and became parasites, preying destructively on other bodies of opponents usually some higher form of animal or plant life. At first, perhaps, bacterial parasites may have invaded plants and insects; over a period of time, the insects may have passed the infection along to rodents and finally higher animals. At this point in the life of the world, disease began.

UNCEASING STRUGGLE

Since the Archeozoic era, every form of life on earth has been caught up in a desperate, unceasing struggle against pathogenic invaders. Root rot, potato scab, corn smut, and other blights testify to the presence of plant parasites. In animals parasites produce blackleg, anthrax, coccidiosis, and many other dreadful and costly diseases. But it is against the complex organism of man himself that pathogenic micro-organisms reach the peak of their frenzy. More than 80 per cent. of the human deaths in the United States in recent years have been due to disease of various kinds. The pathogens enter the human body and undermine its systemic defences by attacking blood corpuscles, killing tissue cells and otherwise obstructing normal body functions. Often the parasites overwhelm their victims, whose diseased bodies—like every organic compound—returns at last to the soil, where their complexities find their ultimate resolution in the simple, inorganic compounds of the earth.

Toward the close of the last century, bacteriologists began to ponder the fact that most parasitic invaders apparently perished with their victims in the soil. Could it be, they asked, that the earth itself produced some substance fatal to disease germs? the painstaking,—sometimes inspired,—investiga-

tions of the next 50 years supplied the answer. Scientific efforts were rewarded with the discovery of penicillin.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIBIOTICS

Between 1889 and 1944, scientists obtained from bacteria, fungi and other soil inhabiting micro-organisms a group of complex natural substances—the antibiotics—which proved to be effective against as many diseases as the sulfonamides, with much less toxic effect on man. Moreover, the new drugs fought parasitic invaders in a fashion altogether unique. They apparently interfered with the reproductive system of the microbial cells, which unable to divide, swelled to abnormal size and sometimes burst. The discovery of this antibiotic strategy climaxed nearly a century of research that stemmed back to Pasteur—the father of modern bacteriology.

One day in 1877 Pasteur noticed that some anthrax cultures with which he was working had been attacked by common air bacteria, which had completely halted the growth of the anthrax bacillus. Pasteur and his associates did not pursue the matter; therefore, it was not until 1899 that pyocyanase—the first antibiotic put to therapeutic use—was introduced. These substances, produced by common bacterium, were found to inhibit the growth of diphtheria, anthrax and other organisms when applied topically. During the next 30 years several other antibiotics were discovered that were active enough against various pathogens in the test tubes but proved unusable systematically.

In 1929 Doctor Alexander Fleming in London discovered one day while studying cultures of staphylococci that a green mold had formed on the agar plates containing a staph colony. He prepared a culture of the mold in a nutrient broth and applied the broth to various pathogenic bacteria, and found that even when diluted 800 times, the solution inhibited the growth of certain types of bacteria. However, when attempts were made to separate the substance—penicillin—from the broth, it lost most of its activity. Doctor Fleming dismissed the new antibiotic as chemically unstable.

It was only a year later that in the United States, Doctor Rene J. Dubos of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York announced the discovery of gramicidin, an antibiotic substance of great potency against pneumococci, streptococci and staphylococci, which was produced by a soil-inhabiting bacterium known as *Bacillus brevis*. Though highly toxic when introduced systematically, gramicidin appeared to have interesting potentialities for local treatment of leg ulcers and for infections of the chest cavity, the sinuses and the skin.

WORK OF OXFORD GROUP

Meantime, at Oxford, Dr. Howard Floney and Dr. Ernst Chain had begun to re-examine pyocyanase, penicillin and other antibacterial agents. The work of the new famous Oxford Group made bacteriological history. By the winter of 1940-41 they had not only solved the original problem of extracting penicillin from its culture media, but had studied its chemical properties, toxicity, and had administered it successfully to human beings. The group realized they had discovered a drug of unprecedented importance in medical history, but, because of the war conditions, were unable to produce it on a large scale.

In the summer of 1941, England dispatched two envoys to the United States with a flask of Dr. Fleming's original mold culture. The problem was presented to the Agriculture Department's Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, in the state of Illinois. Work was rushed on mold strains and extraction techniques. At the end of the year, through use of corn-steep liquor—a corn-starch by-product—as a nutrient for the mold, the Peoria researchers had developed a penicillin broth 10 times as potent as the Oxford Group. First production methods of the drug were through shallow-culture procedure. But this gave way in 1943 to deep-vat fermentation techniques, which boosted the output from 21,000 million Oxford units in 1943 to 1,688,000 million units in 1944. Still greater production was to be reached through the use of X-ray and ultra-violet that disclosed a yield roughly of 1,000 units of penicillin per cubic centimeter. Later the yearly output shot up to 7,000,000 million units.

Despite these sensational successes, science was to go a step further. Late in 1943, Dr. Selman A. Waksman, microbiologist at Rutgers University, discovered a new curative called streptomycin. It was found to be effective against tularemia, influenzal meningitis, certain kinds of pneumonia and blood poisoning. Army doctors also announced success in treating kidney and bladder infections. With regard to tuberculosis, the Mayo Clinic reported on the drug as follows: "Of the many substances tested, . . . in treatment of experimentally infected guinea pigs, streptomycin appears at this time to be the most promising."

SEARCH CONTINUES

As time passes the surge of interest in antibiotics shows no signs of abating. All over the United States, in industrial and college laboratories, the search for nontoxic antibiotics goes on. At the New

York Botanical Gardens, for instance, more than 1,000 members of a family of molds called basidiomycetes are being methodically tested for antibiotic products.

Meantime, physicians and bacteriologists go on discovering common micro-organisms with a wide range of antibacterial activity, such as uncovering a strain belonging to the *Bacillus subtilis* group found in the wound of a New York traffic victim. It is active against very nearly the same list of bacteria as penicillin and is believed to be nontoxic as well. Given the trade name of bacitracin, its output is confined to laboratories and pilot-plant quantities at present.

Thus the pursuit continues with science retracing its steps here and there as common germs are found to be building resistance to sulfa drugs and penicillin. To solve this new problem, research chemists have turned to breaking down penicillin. Already components G, K, X and F have been isolated in crystalline form. Other ingredients, however, still remain unidentified. Pure penicillin X and G are found to be widely effective. Impure G gives its greatest reaction against syphilis. Penicillin X, on the other hand, seems to produce its best results against gonorrhea, because of its ability to linger in the body.

Again scientists from time to time find a new light and see the pendulum swinging back toward the former high appraisal of the antibiotics. Bacteriologists look to the brilliant conquests of penicillin and streptomycin of some of man's most virulent parasites as sufficient hope that someday all pathogenic invaders will be confined, in the words of Dr. Hans Zinsser, "like" other savage creatures, in the zoological gardens of controlled diseases." In the meantime, the swaying struggle of science against disease goes on.—USIS.

Tool Skill...

The spirit of the craftsman has always been the achievement of perfection in production. It is there still and cannot be improved.

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Town Planning In Great Britain

New Towns Committee's Report

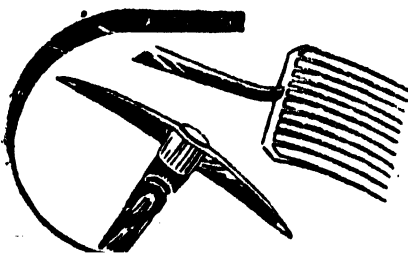
THE final report of the New Towns Committee, in Great Britain, set up under the chairmanship of Lord Reith, to suggest guiding principles on which the new towns should be established and developed, has been published.

"In this final report, the Committee state, 'we deal not only with the physical tasks involved and with the devising of machinery for them, but also with the more complex and delicate problem of founding the social structure of a new town and fostering its corporate life. We hope this report will provide ideas and guidance for those who will have the responsibility for creating new towns. So little work comparable in nature or degree has been done that we have thought it right to make available at some length the fruits of our discussions with men and women who have given much thought to all that is involved'. While the creation of new towns raises many unique issues, it also requires the exercise of techniques common to other forms of development, and to specialists in these fields much of what we say will seem obvious and unnecessary. We have also had in mind, however, the desirability of the widest general interest in this project, especially among those who, in one way or another—possibly as residents—will be directly concerned. The task is essentially a social enterprise which demands, if it is to be well done, the close and continuous scrutiny and support of a really well-informed public opinion.

"Our recommendations do not imply that there should be any one standardised pattern of physical or social structure. People differ in their tastes and customs; what may suit the Londoner may not suit the Lancastrian or Clydesider. There should be full latitude for variety and experiment. In particular we have avoided any dogmatism as to the types of dwellings that should be provided, and as to their grouping and styles of architecture. The overall standard of density on which we have based our calculations of land requirements is derived from the best available experience of recent and current public demand. But, provided that the standards adopted safeguard the basic human needs of space, air and light, there can be considerable variations in local density, and every personal preference can be met, whether it be for single-family dwellings with large gardens, terrace houses, blocks of flats, or tower dwellings. The satisfaction of the diverse preferences of different people gives opportunity for avoiding architectural monotony and adding to the interest of a town. What is true of architecture and of grouping is true also of many other aspects and functions of a town. Our recommendations must therefore be read in the light of these general considerations. New ideas and new information continually emerge, and those responsible for new towns must never be afraid of experimentations, even if that involves occasional mistakes.

(Continued on page 182)

Mining Equipment



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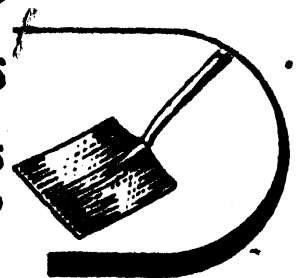
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BRITISH STEEL SHOVELS

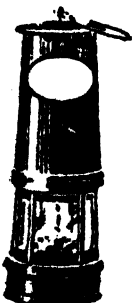
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Calcutta News & Views

ALDERMAN A. R. SIDDIQI GOES TO ENGLAND

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, M.L.A. (Central), Director of *Morning News* and Alderman, Corporation of Calcutta, left Calcutta by air in the morning of the 11th January last on a six-week visit to England.

PROF. GEORGE CATLIN

Prof. George Catlin M.P., who accompanied the Parliamentary Delegation of India, has been invited by Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, to deliver a lecture on subjects relating to Asia.

MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived in Calcutta from Delhi by air earlier this week.

Moulana Azad has been ailing for some time past.

The Moulana assumed charge as Member for Education and Arts on the 13th January. Mr. Rajagopalachari took over the portfolio of Industries and Civil Supplies and Dr. John Mathai that of Transport.

NEW BENGALI DAILY

Ittehad, the new Bengali daily of Calcutta is due to appear this week in the city.

Run under the direct supervision and management of Messrs. Syed Hasan Ali and Farkul Islam, the paper will be edited by the well-known journalist, Mr. Abdul Mansur Ahmed.

MR. JUSTICE R. C. MITTER

Mr. Justice R. C. Mitter will shortly take his seat as acting Justice of Calcutta High Court in place of the permanent incumbent who is going away on leave on the ground of health.

MR. JUSTICE GENTLE

Mr. Justice Gentle of the Calcutta High Court it is learnt, will take up his appointment as the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court from February next.

GRANT TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The Government of India, it is understood, has granted a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 to Calcutta University for the development of the Social Welfare and Labour Institute attached to the University for the training of labour officers.

SECTION 144 EXTENDED FOR ANOTHER MONTH

The order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. issued by the Government of Bengal on August 16 last, prohibiting carrying of any weapon and assembly of four or more persons at any public place in Calcutta and Howrah, has been extended for another month from January 16.

REDUCTION OF COURSES OF STUDIES

The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate of the Calcutta University have reduced the courses of studies in Arabic, Persian and Urdu for the Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A. Examinations for 1947-48.

The reduction of courses in English, Vernaculars, Second Languages (Sanskrit and Pali), and alternative Vernacular (Bengali and Hindi) have already been announced.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY SCHEME

The Education Minister, Mr. Moazzemuddin Haassan, has told a press representative that the Government have finally decided to 'skip over' the proposal of establishment of a Muslim University in Bengal.

MEETING DISALLOWED

In response to a petition by the Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Trade Union Congress seeking permission to hold a mass meeting at the foot of the Ochterlony Monument the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, has refused permission on the ground that the order under Section 144 is in force.

CALCUTTA-DELHI AIR SERVICE

Indian National Airways operates from the 16th January, on a non-stop schedule, their two East Indiaman service flights leaving Delhi at 8.30 a.m. and Calcutta at 12.30 p.m. (I. S. T.). Flying time on these journeys, which is served with their recently acquired Vickers Viking aircraft, is about 3½ hours.

The remaining flights on this service, namely that leaving Delhi at 11 a.m. and Calcutta at 7 a.m. (I. S. T.), continue to serve Cawnpore and Allahabad.

ARREST OF COMMUNIST LEADERS

Thirty-one Communist leaders and workers were arrested by the police following simultaneous searches in different places in Calcutta on Tuesday, the 13th January.

Besides the residences of the persons taken into custody, the places searched included the headquarters of the Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of India, the office of *Swadhinata*, Calcutta District Committee of the Communist party and Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha.

The places searched also included the office of the Reception Committee of the 22nd session of the All-India Trade Union Congress at 249, Bowbazar Street (top floor).

A number of documents, circulars, reports and copies of *People's Age* and *Swadhinata* were seized by the police.

The arrested persons were subsequently released.

JUTE MILLS IN CALCUTTA

In pursuance of the notice served on them by the Government of India under the Argentine (Jute and Cereals) Agreement Ordinance, about 50 jute mills in Calcutta and the suburbs will load 16,000 tons of hessian from next week for shipment to Argentina. The goods were requisitioned by the Government on September 30 and their loading was delayed because of a dispute between the Government and the mills about the price.

—TOWN PLANNING IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from page 181)

"We have in this report suggested a wide range of amenities that should be provided in new towns, because it is important to plan ahead for them and to reserve sites for all that will ultimately be required. It must not be assumed, however, that every amenity can be provided at once, or even as soon as the local community is sufficient to support it. During the period of arrears of building and shortage of labour and materials, priority will have to be given, in new towns, as in old, to houses, factories, and other indispensable buildings; and some amenities may be delayed. Moreover, what can be provided must depend on the national economic situation, the success of the full employment policy, and a rising standard of national income derived from a rising standard of production, to which we think the living and working conditions in the new towns will contribute. We believe that, on these assumptions, towns of the size contemplated could economically support the amenities suggested. For those which are essential in a new town building priority must be given, but some will have to wait their turn."

Ask for anything of every quality spring and spring washers and wire brackets, from

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Current Accounts are opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,97,67,100.
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MALIK FEROZE KHAN NOON

Malik Feroze Khan Noon, the Punjab League Leader, arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday afternoon, the 14th January, by plane from Delhi.

The object of his visit is said to be to go round the Bihar refugee camps in Calcutta and suburbs and discuss their problems.

Malik Feroze Khan Noon met on Tuesday evening the members of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League at the residence of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Bengal Premier, and discussed with them various matters relating to Bihar refugees. He will stay in Calcutta for a couple of days and will visit some camps for Bihar refugees in the city and suburbs.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Mr. Purnendu Kumar Banerjee and Prof. Satish Chandra Ghose, Inspector of Colleges, have been elected Fellows of the Senate of Calcutta University by the registered graduates of the University.

Mr. Banerjee is the youngest fellow of the Senate. Aged only 28, Mr. Banerjee is connected with 2 of the biggest colleges in Bengal, namely, the Ripon Law College

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

Calcutta's total mortality from all causes during the week ended January 11 was 760 against 826 in the previous week. Figures for the corresponding weeks last year were 783 and 797.

Cholera attacks and deaths numbered 31 and 14 against 12 and 7, respectively, the week before. During the corresponding weeks last year, attacks numbered 8 and 22 and deaths 2 and 8.

There were 6 attacks and 6 deaths from smallpox against 14 and 5, respectively, the previous week. During the week ended January 5, 1946, there was one attack and one death, while the week ended January 12, 1946, was free from the disease.

Malaria caused 29 deaths against 34 the week before and 29 and 36 during the corresponding weeks last year.

An imported case of plague was admitted to the Campbell Hospital, Monday last.

The patient, a 14-year-old boy, arrived in Calcutta from his village home in Bishanpur, Chapra district, to stay with his father at a house in north Calcutta.

All precautionary measures have been taken by the health authorities to prevent contagion.

and Bangabashi Commerce College. Mr. Banerjee is a son of Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and grandson of the late Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee.

NETAJI'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

In connection with the Birthday Celebrations of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose the following programme for the "Netaji Week" has been arranged:—

23rd January—Netaji's Birthday.

24th January—Students' Day—Students and youths organisations will meet the officers at a private gathering.

25th January—Women's Day—Meeting, at private places to be organised by Women's organisations.

26th January—Reception to the I. N. A. Officers and Officers of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment at "Belgachia Villa" at 3 p.m.

27th January—I. N. A. Officers to confer with the District delegates.

28th January—Street collections in aid of Bengal I. N. A. Relief Committee and Subhas Institute of Culture.

29th January—Workers' Day—Labour unions to arrange meetings at private places.

INDO-BURMESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

A joint Indo-Burmese volunteer expeditionary force to help Viet Nam against French imperialist forces—on the lines of the International Brigade in Spain—has been suggested by Col. Yan Naing, son-in-law of Dr. Ba Maw and a former officer of the Burma Defence Army, writing to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose from Burma.

Col. Yan Naing said he wished to contribute Burmese volunteers to the force and he himself was prepared to lead it.

Col. Naing's letter said: "We admire your initiative in this matter most profoundly. It has inspired me and my comrades immensely. Coming directly to the point, I want to suggest that we should have a joint Indo-Burmese volunteer expeditionary force or call it an Asiatic expeditionary force or brigade—on the analogy of the International Brigade that fought in Spain about 1937.

CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES ENQUIRY COMMISSION

The Calcutta Disturbances Enquiry Commission resumed its sittings last week after a month's recess.

The secretary of the Commission issued on Monday, the 13th January, the following:—

It has been decided that until further notice the sittings of the Commission will be opened to the public and the Press as from January 14, 1947.

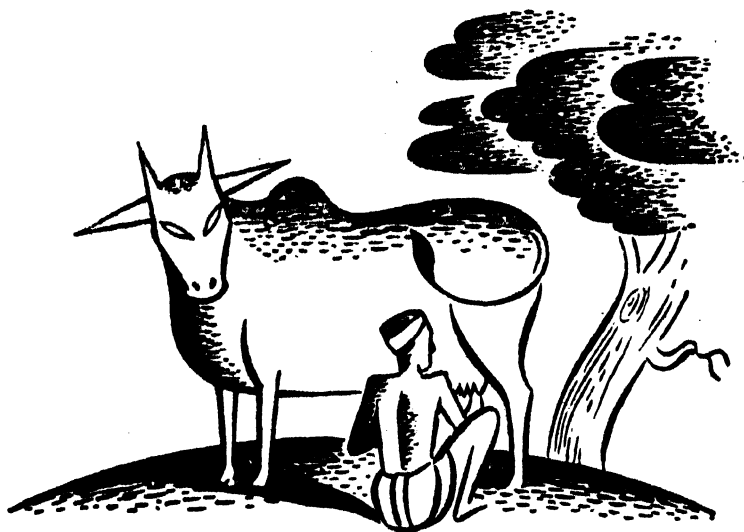
Cross-examination of Brigadier E. K. G. Sixsmith who officiated as Area Commander from August 12 to August 19 last year, continued before the Calcutta Disturbances Commission of Enquiry on Tuesday, the 14th January.

In a report, in amplification of the Eastern Command's report on the August disturbances in Calcutta, submitted before the Commission, Brigadier Sixsmith stated that he was officiating as Area Commander in the interval between General Bucher's absence and the arrival of General Ranking. On Saturday, August 10, General Bucher sent for him and warned him of the possibility of trouble on Muslim League Direct Action Day, August 16 and made sure that he (Brigadier Sixsmith) was thoroughly conversant with arrangements in the area for internal defence and duties in aid of the civil power.

Brigadier E. K. G. Sixsmith, who officiated as Bengal and Assam Area Commander from August 12–19, said in cross examination on Wednesday, the 15th January, before the Calcutta Disturbances Inquiry Commission that the military operations during the Great Calcutta Killing were done expeditiously and well.

Questioned by Mr. J. P. Mitter, Counsel for the Congress, Hindu Mahasabha and other organizations about the activities of Mr. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, Bengal, in the control room at Lalbazar, Brigadier Sixsmith said: "All I can say is that I should not have liked to work in the control room myself. I did not think that he should have been there himself."

Asked about the military taking possession of a certain document in the handwriting of Mr. Suhrawardy which had been taken away from the Commissioner of Police by Brigadier Mackinley, photographed under orders of Lt.-Gen. Bucher and a copy sent to the C-in-C, witness said: "I do not know all the details of that. I have seen a photograph copy of it. I knew a photograph of it had been taken. It is not a question to which I would attach any importance."



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But however fresh the milk the fact remains, that milk, particularly cow's milk, is more easily perishable and an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms, specially in the warm climate of the tropics. Moreover, in our country at every step beginning from milking process down to the vessel from which milk is sold, it is open to

serious contamination by dust, bacteria and other extraneous matters. The only way, that is adopted in Indian homes to render it safe is to boil it before drinking. This practice, however, affects the nutritive value of milk.

Of late, in all the western countries, with the advancement of the science of nutrition, Doctors and Dieticians have recommended the use of powdered milk in which the essentials of whole milk can be preserved. In this form milk is perfectly free from contamination.

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LECITHIN
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To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

(1) Supply and delivery of Straw at the Municipal Gowkhanas etc., for the year 1947, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1947.

(2) Supply and delivery of Oils and Lubricants during 1947-48.

(3) Supply and delivery of Petrol and maintenance of Petrol pumps during 1947-48.

Tenders for the above will be opened on 24th January, 1947. The rates quoted in the tenders for the above are to remain open for 3 months.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 10th January, 1947.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. II Engineer's Department
(Manicktala)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 21st January, 1947, upto 2 p.m. :-

39. Repairs to Narikeldanga Dispensary, Ward 29.—Rs. 265, dated 6th January, 1947, (1 month).

40. Reconstruction of culvert in Kankurgachi 2nd Lane at the junction of Kankurgachi Road, Ward 29.—Rs. 370, dated 8th January, 1947, (21 days).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 10th January, 1947.

District No. II Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the above works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1947, up to 2 p.m. :-

73. Renewal of kerb and channel stones in Metcalfe Street and Weston Street, Ward 10.—Rs. 909, dated 15th January, 1947, (2 weeks).

The petty improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 14th January, 1947.

District No. III Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1947, upto 2 p.m. :-

227. Earth work in flank of Tiljala Road, Ward 20.—Rs. 282, dated 14th January, 1947, (3 weeks).

228. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Lower Circular Road (from Entally Market to Alimuddin Street), Ward 14.—Rs. 903, dated 14th January, 1947, (1 month).

229. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Lower Circular Road (from junction of Dharamtolla Street to Entally Market), Ward 14.—Rs. 903, dated 14th January, 1947, (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 14th January, 1947.

Notice

Lawyers, practising in the different Courts of Calcutta, are hereby reminded that under Section 125 of the Calcutta Municipal Act read with Items 17 and 36 of Schedule VI of the same Act, they are liable to renew their professional licenses on payment of Rs. 25 in case of those who do not pay Income Tax, and Rs. 50 in case of those paying Income Tax. The license tax is to be paid by the 28th February, failing which the Department will be most reluctantly obliged to file prosecution against the defaulters. The Inspectors of this Department will visit the different Courts on every alternate day to whom payment may be made and who will issue license on receipt of the usual fee. Those willing to deposit in office, may send the amount between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days except Saturdays when the amount will be taken upto 12-30 p.m. only. Lawyers, practising in more than one Court in Calcutta, will kindly let me know from which Court they want to take out professional license or otherwise they will run the risk of being assessed in more than one place. This information is to be supplied to me by the 28th February, 1947.

S. GHOSHAL,
License Officer.

Central Municipal Office;
The 11th January, 1947.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mrs. Netai Bala Dasi, represented by her husband Babu Jagat Bandhu Nath, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 20 in Block "R" in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to transfer her rights and interests in the above stall to Messrs. Paresi Nath Shaw and others and to change the nature of business carried on in the above stall from Books to Hosiery and Ready made cloths.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer,

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 7th January, 1947.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
4th January, 1947

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 829 against 877 and 868 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 32. The general death-rate of the week was 16.42 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 4th January, 1947, was 656 against 730 and 713 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from cholera against 2 and 10 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from small-pox during the week against 7 in the previous week. There was no death from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 58 and 121 respectively

against 68 and 114 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 14.91 per mille per annum.

There were 13 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 14.61.

There were 133 deaths from respiratory diseases.

There were 128 deaths from tuberculosis against 58 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 173 against 147 and 155 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 3 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 39 from fevers, 25 from bowel-complaints and 19 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 27.68 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 27.20.

There were 12 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the previous week.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CO. LTD.
PHONE B.B. 1397

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—A to B	0 0 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-148	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Butter.	" 54	1 12 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Do.	" 55	1 2 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 106	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 107	1 18 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.			Mudikhana	F. 118	2 4 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.			Do.	" 119		
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 4	1 0 0	Do.	" 120	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-159	0 13 6	Do.			Do.	" 121	0 10 0	
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 122	0 10 0	
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.		Monthly each.				
" 164-165	1 7 9	Do.						
" 166-167	0 12 6	Do.						

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

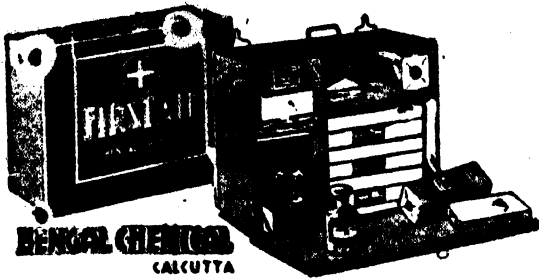
Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day. As 7-6 each	To be approved by the Committee.		Per day.	
A. 1 & 2			Potato—	As. 5 each	Potato.
E 3	" 7-6 "	Do.	" 9, 12* & 13*		
G 9	" 9 "	Do.	Betel— 3 & 4	" 4	Betel leaves.

*The stalls are temporarily occupied by the spices dealers shifted from the fire damaged portion.



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CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. *No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.*

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Actg. Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.					
Vegetables	---	---	---	Downward	
Beef	---	---	---	---	As it was
Mutton	---	---	---	---	As it was
Fresh fruits	---	---	---	---	As it was
Dry "	---	---	---	---	As it was
Eggs	---	---	---	---	As it was
Poultry	---	---	---	Downward	
Fish	---	---	---	Downward	

MEAT MARKS

BUFFALO MEATS				BEEF			
MUTTON				VEAL			
COW & BUFFALO MEATS				SHEEP & GOAT MEATS			

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Sound Plumbing
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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET
Rates quoted on the 15th January, 1947.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 40	Head each	3 120	3 20	2 00	3 40
Fillet rounder on	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
					Loins ..	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 86
Hump per seer	2 00	2 120	2 80	2 100	Shoulder ..	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 80
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40					
Rounds ..	2 50	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Stirloin ..	3 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Stut (Kidney)	3 40	4 40			Hind-quarter ..	3 00	3 80		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do Malted ..					Leg per seer	8 00	3 120		
					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF									
Brain each	1 120	1 00			MUTTON.				
Heart each	1 120	1 00							
Oxtail each	1 00	1 100							
Shinbone each	1 40	1 60							
Skirt each	2 50	1 00							
Tongue each	2 00	2 120							
Kidney per dose	3 80	12 00							
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80							
Beef Drippings per seer	1 120	2 100							
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE									
Cooked Ham per lb.	3 00								
Smoked Ham ..	2 00								
Back Bacon ..	2 00								
Barley Bacon ..	1 120								
Pork Sausages ..	1 20	1 80							
Pork ..	1 40	1 120							

PORK	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market									
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80			Hilsa Fish per seer	3 00	3 80		
Chops per seer	3 00	3 80			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	3 40			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120	3 120		
Cooked Pork Biddison per lb.					Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 120	4 80		
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	3 40			Bombay Duck per 100				
Boiled Ham per lb.	3 00	4 80			Pomfrets per seer				
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Bhetkes ..	4 00	5 50		
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120			Maldine ..				
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	0 0	3 40			China Grass White per packet small				
Roasted Pork	8 0	4 00			Do. large per ..				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	3 00			Ball chaw per seer	3 00	3 80		
Canon Ham (Sliced) per ..	4 00	5 00			Papadams per 100	4 80	4 120		
Cooktail Sausages ..	1 80	2 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkes per seer	3 80	4 60		
Bologna ..	1 120	2 80			Dry Prawns per seer				
Compressed Pork ..	1 120	2 40							

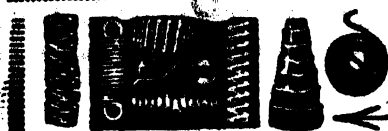
N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable as present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

GRAPHITE

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		
Chicken (Spring) each (4oz)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Caulliflower, Benares each	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chicken (Broth) (8oz)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Nagpur ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Dapon ..	5 0 0	6 8 0	Do. Lahore ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Duck (curry) ..	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Darjeeling p. lb.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (roasting) ..	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Fyzabad ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) ..	3 0 0	4 4 0	Do. Country each	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fowl (curry) (11 oz)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 14 0	1 8 0
Do. (outlet) (1 lb 1 oz)	1 12 0	4 0 0	Brussels sprouts per doz.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)	2 14 0	8 0 0	Celery Each	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (special) each ..	3 8 0	4 0 0	Cucumber per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Medium roasting)	8 0 0	8 4 0	Garlic per seer	0 8 0	1 0 0
Geese ..	10 0 0	1 0 0	Ginger ..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pigeons ..	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 16 0	1 4 0
Turkey Cook ..	10 0 0	25 0 0	Turnip ..	1 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Hen ..	12 0 0	6 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in	2 4 0	2 8 0	Khol khol Darjeeling p. lb.	0 1 0	0 14 0
heavy lots	2 14 0	8 4 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. (Dressed) ..	2 14 0	8 4 0	Do. Do. per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
EGGS.			Lettuce each	2 12 0	3 8 0
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Lettuce per score	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 12 0	0 0 0	Do. Do. (large) ..	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. (special) per score	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. (Country) each	5 0 0	0 0 0
GAME.			Onions, (New) per seer	5 0 0	0 6 0
Dove each ..	1 0 0	0 0 0	Do. Patna red (old) ..	0 1 0	0 12 0
Guinea fowl ..	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. white ..	0 4 0	0 5 0
Portridge ..	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Country red ..	0 14 0	1 2 0
Peacock ..	10 0 0	16 0 0	Do. Parsnip per seer	1 4 0	1 2 0
Pheasants ..	10 0 0	16 0 0	Do. Mochupur per seer	1 4 0	1 2 0
Plovers each ..	10 0 0	16 0 0	Do. Darjeeling .. lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Quail ..	10 0 0	16 0 0	Do. Hazaribagh ..	1 4 0	1 12 0
Rabbit ..	10 0 0	16 0 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Snippets per each	0 8 0	10 0 0	Do. Simla ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Snipes ..	1 0 0	14 0 0	Do. Country ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Teal (large) ..	2 0 0	8 0 0	Snake Coil ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Teal (cotton) ..	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. (Nainital) ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Wild Duck each ..	2 8 0	0 0 0	Do. arjeeling ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Band Grouse each	3 0 0	8 0 0	Do. Country do. ..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Wild Duck (special) each	3 0 0	8 0 0	Do. kidney bill per seer	0 0 0	0 12 0
BIRDS.			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Canary (Cook) each	50	82	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 7 0	0 10 0
Do. (Hen) ..	80	82	Do. (New) Small ..	0 4 0	0 6 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Madras (Controlled)	0 4 0	0 6 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Small) (Round) ..	2 0 0	2 8 0
*Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Do. Shillong (Contd.) ..	1 4 0	1 10 0
Do. Ground per seer	0 0 0	0 0 0	Do. Chubari per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Artichoke per seer	0 0 0	0 0 0	Do. (Patna) per seer	1 4 0	1 10 0
Beetroot Darjeeling per	0 0 0	0 0 0	Do. English per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0
lb.	1 0 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Agra ..	0 4 0	0 0 0	Do. Spinach per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per seer	4 0 0	0 0 0	Do. (Patna) red per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 0 0	0 0 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
*Do. French Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 0 0	Do. Darjeeling per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Butter per score	0 8 0	0 0 0	Do. Country ..	1 0 0	1 8 0
Brinjal ..	0 8 0	0 0 0	Do. Ranchi ..	1 4 0	1 12 0
Cabbage each ..	0 8 0	0 0 0	Do. Shillong ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 8 0	0 0 0	Do. (Green) ..	10 0	0 12 0
*Do. Darjeeling ..	1 0 0	0 0 0	Do. Lucknow per bundle	7 0 0	0 12 0
Do. (Ranchi) per seer	1 0 0	0 0 0	Do. (Patna) marrow country	0 7 0	0 8 0
*Carrots per bundle, local	1 0 0	0 0 0	Do. arjeeling each	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Darjeeling per lb.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Pumpkins per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. (Allahabad) ..	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. (Lucknow) ..	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0

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Prices vary according to supplies.

At present 4000

Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pineapple Country each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Chilgoosa per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Jessore " ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Quince (Darj.)			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla " ...			Sofata 8-10 ...	1 0 0		Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	8 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champs Bunch ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Star Apple per score ...			Dates Arab per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 1	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 14 0	2 8 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Papaya Jasore each ...	0 8 0	0 14 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each			Khurma per seer ...	2 4 0	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...			Do. Goalund each ...			Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 8 0	6 12 0	Do. Kabul ...	6 0 0	8 0 0	lb. ...		0 10 0
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...	6 0 0	6 8 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
per seer ...	2 8 0	8 0 0	Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
" Kandahar ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pamalo each (country) ...	0 4 0	0 7 0	O. Apple ...			shelled per lb. ...		
Pamalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						per lb. ...		5 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tid (8 lb.)	82 0 0					per lb. ...		
Do. Liby do. ...			DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			per lb. ...		
Galasia do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Do. Kandahar per seer		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond Salted (large)	2 8 0	8 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Mainital) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	per lb. ...			per lb. ...	5 8 0	8 0 0
Do. Kulu 6-8 ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Almond English (large)	2 8 0	8 8 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. California per lb. ...			per lb. ...			Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 2 0		Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled)	2 8 0		Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Do. (Cooking) 5-8 ...	1 0 0		per lb. ...			Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Almond Iran (Shelled)			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	per lb. ...			Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	2 0 0		Almond Salted (small)		2 8 0	Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			per lb. ...			Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. Punjab " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apricots Dry with seed	1 0 0	1 8 0	per packet ...		
Pineapple per tin ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...		
Peaches fresh ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cake Raisin per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Do. (Salted) ..					

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*B. (New)			*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 49-50	1 0 0	Cheese.				" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 6	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 199)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 3 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 8 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk—	3 14 6	
Pango Juice ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin —	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
BUTTER ETC.			Household No. 8 and all			48 sticks each box ...	0 0 6	
Migarh Butter per lb. ...	8 0 0	8 4 0	other varieties per seer					
Lombay " ...	2 12 0	2 14 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			*COAL AND COKE		
Minapur " ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	seer ...					
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 12 0	Californian flour per bag			*Domestic Coke (retail)		
Low's Ghee " ...	6 8 0	7 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			per md. ...	1 8 0	
Butter Ghee " ...	5 0 0	6 8 0	Californian flour No. 2			*Domestic Coke (whole-		
Ag Mark Ghee " ...			per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 8 0	
			Country flour per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
MILK AND CREAM.			*Atta Red (Chaudash)			Spices—		
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			Do. White per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Red " " ...					
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Wheat " " ...			Halud " ...	0 6 0	1 0 6
			Wholemeal (Flour) " ...					0 7 0
			Suji " ...					
FISH.								
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	2 4 0	2 14 0	*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6		Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Rice (retail) ...			Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Bhasamanik rice per seer			X'mas Cake "Almond		
Jatia per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Medium per seer ...	0 6 6		iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Lehi per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. per seer ...	0 4 6		per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 12 0				Slab Chocolates per		
Laddook (whole) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	*DALDA VEGETABLE			packet ...		
Kilaa (Padma) per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	GHEE			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 lb. tin ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Pango fish with roe ...			2 lb. tin ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. without roe ...			5 lb. tin ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Kilaa (Ganges, whole) per			10 lb. tin ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
seer ...						per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Fuller per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	*SUGAR			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Gur per seer ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Pomfret per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 12 6		" "		
Prawns per seer (small)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Crystal (best) ...			Bolled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (Large) ...	2 0 0	2 12 0	Medium (small grain					
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 12 0	white) ...			PEAK FREANE BISCUITS.		
Sea fish ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Medium (small grain			Glaxo ...		
Other fish ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bengal) ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				Golden Puffs ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	3 12 0	4 4 0	*DAL Etc.			Barley Sugar (English)		
Jackrel ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kalal per seer ...			per lb. ...		
Kajal (Entire) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Arahar " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Chola " ...			per lb. ...		
Adia finger ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khar Masoor " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
			Khasari " ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Mung (Bhaja) " ...			per tin ...		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0					BUTTER.		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		*Cocogem—			Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	
Dinner Roll " ...	0 1 0		9 lb. tin ...	10 18 6		Polsons " " ...	2 10 0	
Cheese Bandel " ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	2 lb. " ...	2 9 6		Champion " " ...	2 6 0	
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	6 lb. " ...	7 7 6				
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	*Coconut Oil per seer ...	1 10 6		BRITANNIA		
Do. Overland per lb. ...			Castor Oil ...			Cheese ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 10 3		Gem ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			" " Ag. Mark ...	1 10 3		Gem Lowd ...		
Do. unmixed, " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0				Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
Cream per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Maria ...	1 5 6	
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 53		Milk ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 19		Mixed (House-		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0		hold) ...		
			No. 1			Nice ...	1 5 0	
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 29				
			No. 2					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.	1 12 8	3 2 9	Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 12 0		per tin	1 2 0	
Milk	1 8 6	1 12 8	Red do. do.	2 8 0		Oowiac Skim Milk Powder	0 12 6	
Petit Biscuits	0 12 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 4 0		1 lb. loose	1 4 0	1 8 0
School	1 10 0	2 14 0				Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot "	1 12 8	3 2 9	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water	0 14 8		Special Darjeeling Red	2 12 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological Loose	0 14 8		Label 1 lb. pkt.			White Sugar, 5 sears per		
Cream Cracker, Special	1 15 0	3 6 3	Yellow Label Orange Pe-	2 8 0		bag		
also tin & Loose	2 8 0	6 4 0	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 8 0		Rosela Assorted Jams	1 1 0	
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 4 0		per tin		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken			per tin		
						Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			SPICES			oz. tin		
			Cloves ground per phial	1 2 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Cinnamon "	1 0 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Ginger "	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Mixed Spice "	1 2 0		1 lb. per tin		
			" Herb "	1 2 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Sage "	1 2 0		tle		
			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
						per lb.		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
			Mountain Bonquet			con per lb.	2 4 0	
			1 lb. packet	3 6 0		Oatmeal (A u s t r a l i a n)		
			Green Spot Loose per lb.	2 4 0		2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
			Yellow Spot "	2 4 0		Indian Oats per packet	Small	Large
			Red Spot "	1 15 6		Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Gold Dust "	2 0 6		per tin		
			Star Dust "	1 14 6		Frugnell's King Coco-		
			LOOSE TEA			nut Hair Oil	1 2 0	4 8 0
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	3 0 0		*Cobra Boot Polish,	0 4 0	0 9 0
			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Chamois Leather large	1 9 0	
			Assam per lb.	2 12 0		*Mosquito Destroyer, box		
			DUST TEA			*Kno's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	3 12 0
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Dust per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Elierman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 5 0	2 10 0	*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Amrutanan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		*Oriental Balm	1 6 0	1 16 0
			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	1 2 0	1 4 0	*Sloan's Liniment	2 11 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.			*Kruschen Salt		
			Delmonte Fruits 1 "			Blattabane Cock-		
			Chutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	roach Extermina-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0		tor		
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 4		Do. 1 1/2 Ozs. tin	0 10 0	
			Do. (Country) 1/2 lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. 3 Ozs. "	1 0 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 8 Ozs. "	2 4 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 16 Ozs. "	4 0 0	
			Pepper			Do. 7 lb "	24 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 56 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		PAINTS.		
			Sauces Australian per tin	1 12 0	8 0 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0		per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 36 oz.	1 10 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			*Glaze per tin	2 15 0		Do. (Japanese)		

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants

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8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Sta.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Shop and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shop and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Cut-Fish 15, 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 5 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
(G. K.) 5 & 6	0 5 0 "	G. K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse)	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium)	0 6 6		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine)			Pabna "			Peas		0 12 0
Do. (Kora)			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		6 2 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap)			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.)			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.)			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0
Golap Khas (Do.)			Ghani Oil (Controlled	Prior)		MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deshi Boilea			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khasi	1 8 0	2 0 0
Dudhkailma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }	0 10 3		Other		
Rupaal			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 5 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)	0 6 0		Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control	0 5 6		Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	1 8 0	2 8 0
Gram (Patni whole)			Suji			Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)	0 10 0	0 10 0	Gur (Bell) (control)	0 8 0		Orab per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0
Mug Dal			" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	3 8 0
Do. (Sona)		1 0 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Nanital			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Arahar Dal		0 12 0	Potato (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 10 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)								
Do. (Kharl)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaia)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		3 8 0
Mug Dal per seer. (Kaacha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		3 8 0
Arahar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer			EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk		0 10 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 3 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)			Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Do. (Kharl)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer	Contd.	1 7 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranohi "			Cocconut Oil		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark) "		6 3 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		6 3 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 4 lb.		
Bhaduwa do.			Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4—6	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		6 0 0	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Dates Arat	1 0 0	8 0 0	*Rice		
*Sugar (White) per seer			Grapes per seer	3 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Waspati 12—32	1 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
*Do. (Bata)			Mango 4—6	1 0 0		rettes, 555		
*Flour per seer (White)	0 6 0		" (Langra)			Passing Show Ciga-		
*Atta	0 5 6		Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		rettes 1 tin.		
*Do. B			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (O. B.)		
Gur (Bhall)	0 6 0		Patal (Desi)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sago (Pearl)		
*Flour (Whole Meal)	0 6 0		Patal per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes New (Desi)			Pascal's Logenges		
			Potatoes (Nanita)			(glass) each		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jam		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Jelly		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 6 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 14 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cabbage per seer			(Large)		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 10 0	0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
			Pona	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " bulk		
			Do. (Out Pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rising Sun		
			Bagda	2 12 0		Do. per bottle		
			Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0			
			Orab (each)	0 16 0	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0			
			Kila Fish					

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	—	3 0 0	Mango Sukul	—	—	Rice	—	—
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0	—	Do. Sepia	—	—	Dinajperi Khatari Bhog	—	—
Goat per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Begamfully	—	—	Deeshi (Nagra) per md.	—	—
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. dos	—	—	Do. (Medium) " "	—	—
EGGS			Do. Langra	—	—	Patnai (Atap) " md.	—	—
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhastara	—	—	Hilly (old) per md.	—	—
Fowls " "	2 8 0	—	Do. Kaliot	—	—	Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	—	—
VEGETABLES			Do. Fazli	—	—	Jhingasal per md.	—	—
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Nilambari	—	—	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	—	—
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri	—	—	Do. No. 2 per md.	—	—
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Sapeda	—	—	Chamormoni	—	—
Winger " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Golapphas	—	—	Balam (old) per md.	—	—
Fati Lemon each	—	0 1 0	Do. Himnagar	—	—	Ohini Shakkur No. 1 per	—	—
Ladies finger per seer	—	0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh	—	—	maund (old)	—	—
Kaghi Lemon per pair	0 4 0	—	Kharbuza per seer	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 1	—	—
Onions Patna red per seer	—	0 5 0	Orange Iohannagore	—	—	per maund	—	—
Do. Bombay " "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Madras	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 2	—	—
Do. Country " "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0	—	per maund	—	—
Potatoes Nainital	—	0 10 0	Do. Nagpur	—	—	Kamini per maund	—	—
Do. (controlled)	—	0 10 0	Do. Bombay	—	—	Peshwar Rice per md.	—	—
Do. Madras " "	—	—	Pesta Bagdad per seer	—	—	Dhaki Chata " "	—	—
Do. Gauhati " "	—	—	Do. Multan	—	—	Fine per seer	—	—
Country	—	—	Do. Kabul	1 0 0	8 0 0	Coarse " "	—	—
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	—	—	Pears 6-12	2 0 0	3 0 0	Medium " "	—	—
Patal Murshidabad per	—	—	Pineapple Singapuri each	—	—	SUGAR, ETC.	—	—
seer	—	—	Do. Assam (Local)	—	—	Crystal Sugar per seer	—	—
Do. Dist per seer	0 10 0	—	Do. Country each	—	—	Java " "	—	—
Do. Hilly " "	0 9 0	—	Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Cocoonut Oil " "	—	—
Cabbage " "	—	—	Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Mustard Oil " "	—	—
Caulliflower each	—	—	Do. Martaban per score	—	—	Salt per seer	—	—
Peas Ranchi per seer	—	—	Musket per seer	—	2 8 0		—	—
Do. Darjeeling " "	—	—	Pomegranate per seer	—	—	Flour " "	—	—
Do. Deeshi " "	—	—	Do. Multan per seer	—	—	Atta " "	—	—
Beans " "	—	—	Do. Kandahar	3 0 0	4 0 0	Suje " "	—	—
Squash " "	—	—	Bedana (Kabul)	—	—	Atta fresh per seer	—	—
Tomato " "	—	—	Raisin (Rad) per seer	—	3 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.	—	—
Green Mangoes each	—	—	Do. Sultana " "	—	—	Til Oil per seer	—	—
Bit per seer	—	—	Almond shelled	3 0 0	4 0 0	Fine per seer	—	—
			Do. without shell	3 0 0	—		—	—
FRUITS			Do. do. large	5 0 0	—	DAL	—	—
Apple Cashmere 6-12	—	—	Surdah Quaman per seer	—	—	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Kulu	—	—	Water melon Goalando	—	—	Mug Dal	—	0 10 0
Do. Quetta 4-6	1 0 0	—	Do. Deeshi each	—	—	Arhar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Nainital	—	4 0 0	Do. Farukabad	—	—	Kalai	—	0 10 0
Alubokhara per seer	—	3 0 0	Do. Quetta	—	—	Khesari	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricot " "	—	0 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur each	—	—	Mosoor (split)	—	0 8 0
Betavia each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sarbati Lemon	—	—	Do. (khari)	—	0 10 0
Mal fruit each	—	—	Musembi 6-12	1 0 0	—	Mator	—	0 10 0
Cocoonut each (green)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0	—	Chana Dal	0 10 0	—
Do. dry each	0 8 0	0 5 0	Do. Shelled " "	—	—		—	—
Chilghosa " "	—	—	Nut Ground " "	—	—	TEA.	—	—
Dates Arab	1 8 0	—	Sharifa	—	—	Rose Mixture	2 0 0	—
Do. Bagdad " "	—	—	Nons (each)	—	—	Golden Orange Pekoe	—	—
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	—	—	BUTTER, ETC.	—	—	Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 8 0
Do. Nasik	—	—	Darjeeling do. per lb.	—	—	Rose Orange Pekoe	—	—
Do. Quetta " "	—	—	Bombay " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Aligarh " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australia	—	—	Jessore " per seer	4 0 0	—	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Khorma per seer	2 0 0	—	Dinapur " "	3 8 0	—	Darjeeling Autumn	—	—
Kasur Deeshi	—	—	Pabna " "	3 8 0	3 12 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khobani " "	—	8 0 0	Darbhangra " "	—	—	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Masafferpur	—	—	KEROSENE OIL.	—	—
Lichis Country per 100	—	—	Cow's Ghee	—	6 0 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—	—	—
Do. Mosafferpur per	—	—	Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Black Raisins per score	—	—	Bhalsa Ghee	4 6 0	—	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	—
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	FISH	—	—	"Victoria" Swan—	—	—
Plums per score 1 lb.	—	—	Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Jamrul " "	—	—	Bhetkee per Sr.	2 8 0	—	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	—
Golapjam	—	—	Prawns	1 4 0	1 12 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)	—	—
Parifal per seer	—	—	Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	" " Bulk	—	—
Kancha-Mita Mango per	—	—	Rohi	2 8 0	—	Owl & Swan per tin	—	—
Score	—	—	Rohi (cut pieces)	2 8 0	—	" " Bulk	—	—
Shunk Alu per seer	—	—	Small fish	—	1 0 0	Monkey Brand per tin	—	—
Safata	—	—	Chetal	—	—	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	—
Mango (Loa Bandel)	—	—	Orab per pair	—	—	(White)	0 8 0	Contro-
			Kol per seer	—	—	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	lled shcy
			Singhee per seer	—	—	(Red)	—	—
			Magoor per seer (small)	—	—	Snowflake per tin	—	—
			Do. (large)	—	—	Soft Coke per md	—	1 6 0
			Gilda	—	—		—	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO., LTD.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description

PRICES IN THE SARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd January, 1947

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pons per seer	1 80	2 00	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (Out pieces)	2 00	2 80	seer (Controlled)	0 60	0 80	Sujees Do.	0 80	
Along	2 00	2 60	Pulbul per seer			Atta Brown Do.	0 80	
Lobster	1 20	2 00	Raddish (Country) per			Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 80	
Bagda	2 80	3 00	score			Wheat	0 80	
Bhangaur	2 00	2 40	Squash per seer			RICE.		
Shetki	2 40	2 80	Sweet Potatoes	0 20	0 40	Rice (Controlled) "A"	0 10 0	
Other Fish	0 120	1 80	Pumpkin each	0 40	0 60	Do. do. "B"	0 60	
Hilsa	2 80	3 00	New Potato	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. do. "C"	0 40	
Koi & Magoor	4 00	5 00	FRUITS.			SUNDRIES.		
Parsy	2 00	2 80	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer		
Crab each	0 20	0 30	Grapes	6 00		(Rationed)	1 16	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 80		Sugar (Controlled)	0 80	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 14 0	2 00	Amra (Belati) per score	1 80	2 00	Tea per lb.	1 80	2 80
Mutton	1 14 0	2 00	Bedana per seer	0 16	0 60	Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
EGGS.			Beal each	0 50	0 10 0	DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 00	Dates per packet	2 80	3 00	Arahar per seer	0 60	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 00	Almond " seer			Chana	0 60	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per score			Masoor	0 80	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer			Orange 2-3	1 00		Bhanga		
Brinjal	0 40	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per			Khasaree	0 60	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 60	0 80	score	0 80	0 10 0	Kalai	0 70	
Cauliflower each	0 80	1 00	Do. (Martaban) per			Biuli		
Tomato per seer	0 60	0 80	dox.	0 12 0	1 00	Mug (Harl) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
Cucumber per score	1 00	1 40	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Ginger per seer			Sugarcane each	0 80	0 40	Mattor	0 70	
Garlo			Pomegranate per seer			Salt	0 30	
Green Chilly	1 00	1 40	Apples			COKE & COAL.		
Onion			Green Coconut	0 80	0 40	Soft Coke per md.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 80		Lichi			Coal " (Control)	1 80	
Potato (Nainital)	0 11 0	0 12 0	BUTTER.			Fuel	2 80	
			Butter per seer	2 00	2 80	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Madras			Brand per bottle		
			Ghee Lakhee					
			Do. Bhadwa					
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer					
			Milk					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th January, 1947.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pons per seer	1 40	1 80	Garlic per seer	0 12 0		Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (out pieces)	2 00		Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 00	Sujees per seer	0 80	
Along	2 00		Onion	0 70	0 80	Flour (Wholemeal) p. seer	0 60	
Lobster	1 80		Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	0 80		Atta (Rationed) per seer	0 56	
Bagda	1 40	1 80	Do. (Ranchi)			Wheat		
Bhangaur	2 00	2 80	Potatoes Deshi	0 50	0 80	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Shetki	2 00	2 00	Do. Madras (controlled)			Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 10 0	
Other Fish	1 40	2 00	Pulbul per seer	0 80	0 40	" " " " " " " "	0 60	
Hilsa	2 00	2 80	Ladies finger			" " " " " " " "	0 40	
Koi & Magoor	1 00	3 00	Raddish	0 80	0 60	Patnai per seer		
Parsy	2 00	2 80	Squash	0 14 0		Banhtulsi (Manja) per md.		
Crab (each)	0 16	0 26	Sweet Potatoes	0 40	0 60	Do. (Kora) " "		
Seal per seer	1 40	1 80	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 12 0	1 80	Do. (Atap) " "		
Mutton	2 80	2 12 0	White	0 60	0 10 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid	2 80	2 12 0	Tomato Ranchi per seer			Kateri Bhog (Boiled) per		
Seal	1 12 0		Do. (Country)	0 60		md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	2 00	2 40	Almond per seer			Golap Seru		
Fowl each	1 80	2 80	Alubokra			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer		
Chicken each	0 12 0	1 20	Amra (Belati) per score			Sugar (Rationed)		
Figs			Bedana per seer			Tea per lb.	1 50	2 80
Duck's Eggs per score	1 12 0		Beal each	0 16	0 40	Gur		
Fowl's Eggs	1 80		Dates per seer	2 00		Cocconut oil	1 50	
VEGETABLES.			Grapes	0 12 0	1 00	" (Contd.)		
Bean (French) per seer			Lime per score	0 40	0 60	Arahar per seer	0 80	0 10 0
(Controlled)			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 60	0 12 0	Chana	0 60	0 70
Brinjal	0 50	0 60	Do. (Martaban)	0 80	0 40	Kharl Masoor	0 70	0 80
Cabbage	0 80	0 10 0	Papaya per seer	0 80	0 40	Khasaree	0 50	0 56
Cauliflower (Ranchi)			Pomegranates per seer	1 40	1 80	Kalai	0 60	0 70
Arrot (Country) per seer	0 30	0 60	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 80	0 40	Biuli	0 70	0 80
Cucumber per score	0 30	0 40	Sugarcane each	1 40	2 00	Mug Katch	0 80	0 10 0
Ginger per seer	0 40		Orange per score	1 00		Do. (Bona)	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Mangoes 2-6			Mattor	0 70	0 80
			BUTTER.			Salt	0 80	
			Butter per seer	2 00	4 00	Barley Idly 1 lb. tin.	1 40	
			Ghee Lakhee			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 20	
			Do. Bhadwa			Robinson's Barley		
			Do. Sree			Jelly	14 0	1 00
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Milk			Brand per bottle		
						Coal per md.	1 50	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.		
From	To		From	To		From	To	
MEAT.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FRUITS—Contd.		
Beef per seer	1 00	1 40	Squash (Darjeeling) per seer	0 80	0 100	Kashin Bhog 4-6 id.	—	1 00
Mutton "	2 80	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 20	0 80	Fresh 4-6 "	—	—
Goat and Kid "	2 80	2 00	Sweet Pumpkin each "	0 100	1 00	Fresh S. W. per seer "	—	—
Pork "	2 00	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	3 00	Sarda per seer	—	0 60
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 20	0 30	Sugarcane each	md.	—
Hen each	2 00	2 80	White Pumpkin each "	0 40	1 00	Water Melon each	—	—
Duck "	1 80	4 00	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 20	0 100	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 00	2 00	Potato (Darjeeling) .. seer	—	0 140	Aligarh per lb.	id.	—
EGGS.			FRUITS			Dinapur "	—	4 60
Hen's eggs per (score)	—	2 30	Alubokhora per seer	—	3 80	Ghee per seer	—	5 80
Duck's "	—	2 30	Apricot "	1 40	1 80	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 120
FISH.			Apple 4-6 "	1 00	—	BREAD		
Shad per seer	2 00	—	Figs per seer	—	0 100	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 80
Do. (Cat place)	1 120	2 80	Amra (Bela) per score	0 80	0 100	Do. 1/2 lb.	—	0 20
Mong "	1 120	—	Bedana per seer	—	0 20	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 12
Shad "	2 00	3 00	Beal each	—	0 20	FLOUR.		
Shad "	1 40	1 80	Pomegranate "	—	2 00	Flour per seer	—	—
Shad "	2 00	2 80	Blackberries per 100	—	1 40	Atta "	—	—
Shad "	1 00	1 80	Cocoanut each	—	0 80	Suje "	—	—
Other Fish	—	0 40	Custard Apples	—	1 40	RICE.		
Crab per pair	2 00	—	Dates per seer	—	4 00	Patna per seer	—	—
Shad "	—	2 80	Almond "	—	5 00	Banktulsh (Manja) per seer	—	—
Kot & Magoor	—	4 00	Grape "	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	6 00	Do. per box	—	—	Ohinlakhar per seer	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Gooberry per seer	—	0 80	Deshi "	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	1 80	SUNDRIES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 80	1 20	Khubani per seer	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	1 80
Do. (Deshi)	1 00	1 80	Kharbasa "	—	—	Sugar	—	0 86
Bean (French) per seer	—	0 60	Lichis per 100	—	0 100	Tea per lb.	—	1 120
Bean (Ranchi) "	—	—	Lime per score	—	1 00	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Brinjal "	0 80	—	Lokote "	—	10 00	Gur	—	—
Cabbage (Country) each	0 100	0 120	Oranges 3 to 4	—	—	DAL.		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 20	0 80	Pasta per seer	—	—	Arahar per seer	—	0 80
Cauliflower	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 40	0 80	Ohana "	—	0 80
Chromo (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per dos.	0 20	0 40	Khari Masoor "	—	0 80
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	Bhanga "	—	0 80
Cherry per seer	—	—	Pineapple "	0 40	0 120	Khasaree "	—	0 80
Cucumber per score	0 80	0 100	Plums per score	0 80	0 60	Mung (Hati) "	—	0 80
Ginger per seer	0 80	0 100	Raisins	2 00	3 00	Do. (Sona) "	—	0 100
Garlic	1 00	1 40	Roseberry per score	—	—	Mattor "	—	0 100
Green Chilly per seer	0 80	0 40	Star apple	—	—	Salt "	—	0 80
Ladies finger "	0 60	0 80	Tamarind per seer	—	4 00	COKE AND COAL.		
Onion "	0 140	—	Walnut "	—	6 00	Coal per md.	—	1 00
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 80	0 60	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 40	0 50	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Deshi) "	0 20	0 100	Golap Khas 6-10	—	1 00	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 100	0 120	Langra 3-4	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 50	0 60	Bombay 6-8	—	1 00	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Deshi) "	0 80	0 100	Totapari per score 6-8	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Pulbul	—	—	Stipe	—	—	Lily,	—	—
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supply.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
30A Office Godown	Rs. As. P.		30B Chandney.	Rs. As. P.	
30 Chandney	0 5 0 Daily		30 A "	0 4 0 per day.	
31 "	0 0 0 "			0 5 0 "	
	0 8 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.			Business to be approved by the authority.

N. M. SENGUPTA.

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET **Rates quoted on the 15th January, 1947.**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
One per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes per seer Madras			Controlled Rice per seer	0 4 0	
One per seer	1 4 0	1 5 0	New (Country)	0 4 0	0 6 0			
One (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 4 0	Nanital per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
One	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer	1 7 0	(Contd.)
One	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sugar	0 10 3	
One	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 7 0	1 12 0	"	(Con.)	
One	1 8 0	2 0 0	score			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 8 0
One	1 0 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
One	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	" (Sugarcandy) "	0 10 8	0 12 0
One & Mageor	1 10 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			Suji	(Ration Shop) 0 8 0	(Op.)
One each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes			DAL.		
	0 2 0		Grapes			Arahar per seer (medium)	0 12 0	0 14 0
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Chana	0 9 0	
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	0 12 0	0 14 0
Beef & Kid per seer	2 2 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga "	0 8 0	0 10 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree "	0 8 0	0 9 0
Duck's egg per score	1 9 0		Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Kalai "	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowl's egg	1 9 0		Almond "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bluli "	0 10 0	0 11 0
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katona)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Beans (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per			Mattar	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	0 10 0	0 12 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt (Controlled)	0 3 0	
Carrot	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	COKE & COAL		
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	per doz.			Soft Coke per md.	1 4 0	
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Coal		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Ginger per seer		1 0 0	Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 12 0	Brand per bottle		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Madras "			Do.		
Peas (Ranchi)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee	5 0 0	5 8 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0		Do.		
*Turnip	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Sree	5 8 0	6 0 0	Corn Flower 1 "		
*Carrot	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Robinson's Barley		
*Mustard	0 8 0	0 12 0	Milk			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			FLOUR.			Jelly		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)			
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—"Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
10 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff.	20 Chandney	0 2 0	Vegetables.
11 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Cloth, Shoes, etc.	20 "	0 2 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store.	11/A, W. B.	0 12 0	"			
		Non-foodstuff.	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	20 "	0 4 0	Potato.
16 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	21 "	0 2 0	Egg.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	22 "	0 2 0	G. V.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	23 "	0 4 0	Vegetables.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	24 "	0 2 0	Fruit.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	0 15 0	"	25 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	0 15 0	"	26 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	27 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	28 "	0 4 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	29 "	0 4 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	30 "	0 7 0	"
26 S. B.	0 12 0	"	26 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
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99 S. B.	0 12 0	"	99 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
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Jai Hind, Netaji

A shooting star through the stygian darkness
 sped

And vanished in the encircling, canopied
 night.

The slumbrous East lay trembling at the
 sight.

The weary West was startled at the red
Radianee of a coming comet. Stirred the dead
With new pulsating life. The embattled night
Of warring nations twinkled in the light,
Which, sun-like, the phantom figure shed
O'er the darkening scene. And then a voice
Booming through the drooping Burma pines
 was heard :

"Comrades of a stricken continent ! Rejoice ;
Unfurl the flag of Freedom. Nation stirred
By the elation call of freedom must soon be
 free.

Fighters for Freedom ! Jai Hind"

— Jai Hind ! Netaji !

(M. CHATTERJEE)



THE GREAT PILGRIM

DESTINY gave him to us and destiny has caused his dramatic departure into a historic immortality. He was a *great pilgrim* in quest of a treasure for which enslaved India had been yearning and attempting to reach up to, even nearly three decades preceding the fateful birth of the Indian National Congress.

EVOOLUTION halted at the gates of India—when revolution was knocking at her door. It was given to him to unlock the doors of Freedom whereof the key had been misappropriated by alien tyranny. And it was under his banner again that India was united to revolt and reconquer her birthright and marched in trained harmony with the full vigour of modern warfare.

SUBHAS is rightfully the "Netaji" of the fighters for Asian freedom against the dead mass of unconscionable Imperialism of the West. And a devoted India greets this day of his birth with grateful enthusiasm and that electric energy which Netaji was the man to infuse.

HISTORY will treasure the memory of this man with a regret that he who was born to rule had to own initial defeat at the hands of the aliens who still, to our shame, maintain their misrule in human culture and civilisation was achieved.

GREAT is his glory amidst the enigmatic glamour of his disappearance, greater still the dominant devotion to our duty by the Motherland which his inspiring leadership has instilled.

OUR united heart goes out today in deep respect for Netaji. And with our own, the homage of a grateful nation goes out—a nation that proudly claims him as its own rightful leader, a nation confident of success under the inspiration of his magic leadership.

UNTO him today we offer our humble homage. His memory recalls much of the might of our incessant striving for freedom illuminated by some of the most powerful personalities enthroned in the memory of man as fearless fighters and liberating leaders of the enslaved. But it is to him that we owe the lesson of indomitable action, for it was he who rescued us from the tradition of courting unresisted death and taught us to fight to live.

ROYALLY we hail him and pray that his sacred memory may keep undimmed the fire of revolt which he lit in our hearts. And let us work to achieve, in fitting tribute to that memory, that unity of India and Indians which he taught us through the magic marvels of his I. N. A.

A FUGITIVE from British "justice", he yet remains the idol of his nation for whose emancipation his is the predominant contribution since the dawn of this century. Inspired by the ideals which Vivekananda had preached and prayed for, the inspiration which ennobled Desha-bandhu into a mighty saviour of his people and hailed by Rabindranath into the leadership of Bengal, he achieved where others had failed.

BRAVE and beloved, our Netaji remains today our supreme inspiration, and we hail him today not as a stereotyped idol, patently nationalised, but as yet the living electric, ennobling and activating Netaji who led and leads us yet further to march forth for the struggle to overcome the last barriers to freedom. Great he always is; greater, if living; and greatest, if dead. But for all time to come India does and will hail him as the Hero of Indian Emancipation—the great pilgrim in quest of liberty for the land of his and our birth. Hail, Netaji—
JAI HIND!

Calcutta Celebrates Netaji Birthday

Opening Of "Netaji Bhawan"

CELEBRATING the 51st birthday anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on Thursday, the 23rd January, Calcutta hoisted the National Flag on many a house-top, garlanded the portrait of the great leader, saw parades of volunteers of various organizations, sang national songs from early morning till night-fall, called meetings and rallies of workers, students and citizens and illuminated houses in the evening.

Buses, private cars and lorries plied on city streets carrying the National Flag on their bonnets to mark the occasion.

I. N. A. men, including 150 officers, who had come to the city from different parts of India on the occasion, observed the day, meeting groups and reiterating their pledge to be loyal to Netaji and to the cause for which he stood and strove.

AT "NETAJI BHAWAN"

On the occasion of the opening of "Netaji Bhawan" in the afternoon Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, led a procession of about 150 officers of the Azad Hind Fauz, from his residence at Woodburn Park to "Netaji Bhawan", the name given to the family residence of Netaji at 88/1, Elgin Road, which has now been made a gift of to the nation by the brothers of Netaji and turned into a national museum.

Mr. Bose and officers of the Azad Hind Fauz presented a military salute to 'Netaji Bhawan' and entered the house.

The procession was composed of four officers in each row. Mr. Bose stood in the front row, with Major-General Shah Nawaz and Col. Habibur Rahman on either side. Amongst officers of the Azad Hind Fauz were 20 members of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment.

Raja Mahendra Pratap and Col. Bo Yan Naing and Lt. Bo Ko Ko who had come from Rangoon on invitation from Mr. Bose, were also present during the function.

SUBHAS INSTITUTE OF CULTURE

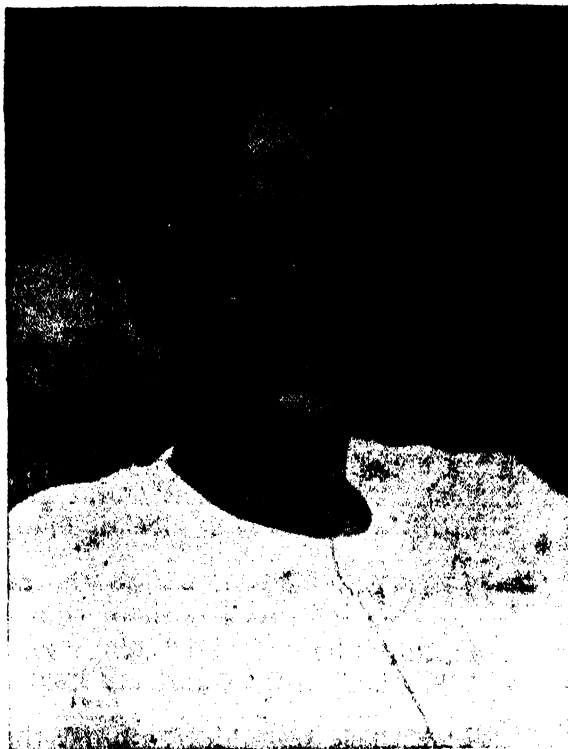
"Our educational system may be criticized and I think rightly criticised--as a soulless education. It had hardly any root in the soil of India. The soul of India does not find expression in the University institution"

This was observed by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, opening the Subhas Institute of Culture at 227/2, Lower Circular Road in the same afternoon after the ceremony of opening the Netaji Bhawan had been over.

Mr. Bose added that it was for the purpose of the education of our young men of schools and colleges that they thought that this was an opportune moment to open such an institute.

Mr. Bose had explained the aims and ideals of the Institute. Maj-Gen. Shah Nawaz, Col. Habibur Rahman and Mr. T. C. Goswami also addressed the gathering on the various aspects of Netaji's life and work.

In declaring open the Institute, Mr. Bose said that the need for such an institute had been keenly felt for many years, he might say, for many decades. He would not be disclosing any secret when he said that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose conceived the idea of such an institute many years ago. Unfortunately,



due to certain reasons over which Netaji and others had no control, he could not organize such an institute before he left the soil of India.

Col. Habibur Rahman, while addressing the audience, said:—

"The lesson that we learnt from the Far East was that we Indians could join together when called upon to shoulder a sacred task. The lesson was the lesson of unity.

Major-General Shah Nawaz said in the course of his speech that Netaji had repeatedly told them that India's freedom could only be won at the cost of her blood and not by compromise with the British. He had said, "Give me blood, I will give you freedom. Youngmen of India, the Major-General said, should remember these words of their leader.

Mr. Tulsi Goswami said that culture, it was often said or thought, was not usually associated with great men of action. That was historically untrue and it was never more untrue in the case of that great leader Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. "This man, who later shook the mighty British Empire, was a man of philosophy and a man of deep emotion", he said.

A PRESS CONFERENCE

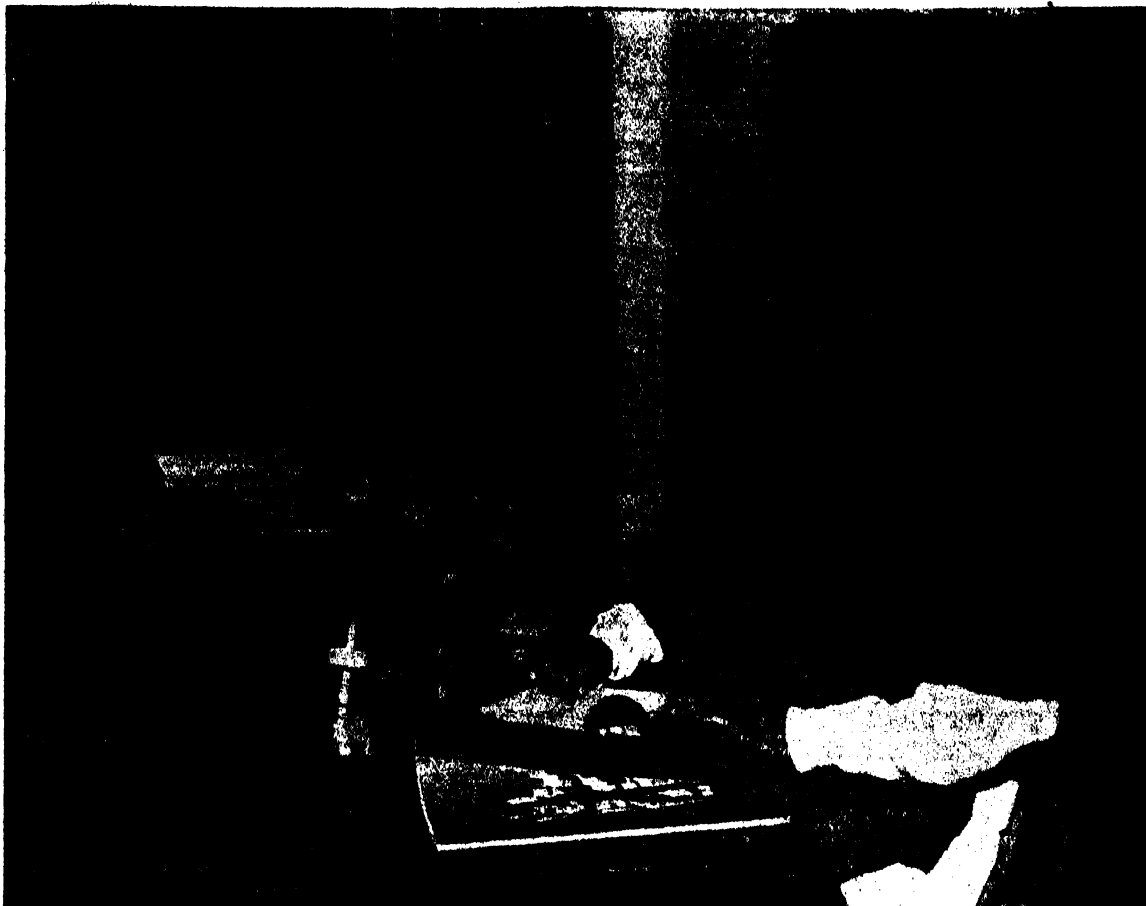
Netaji made his soldiers realize that the most important problem facing any Indian was the achievement of the freedom of his country and so long we are all united on that issue, there can be no difference amongst us", said Major-General Shah Nawaz addressing a Press Conference at Belgachia Villa on Wednesday, the 22nd January, the day before the celebrations of Netaji's 51st birth-day took place.

DISTURBANCES IN BOMBAY

OVER NETAJI'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

The police opened fire a number of times on Thursday, the 23rd January, to prevent a clash between members of two communities, when Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's birthday was celebrated in the city of Bombay.

A strong military picket had been posted in the affected area.



ALDERMAN SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

ALSO PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

This photo was specially taken for the 'Calcutta Municipal Gazette' by Parimal Goswami in 1932 for the Ninth Health Number of the 'Gazette'.

When Netaji Was In The Corporation

[By SUDHIR CHANDRA RAY CHAUDHURI, B.L., Attorney-at-Law; Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta]

ON the 14th April, 1924, a twenty-seven-year-old young man stepped inside the red buildings on the Surendra Nath Banerjee Road. Those who gathered at the gate of the city's municipal offices to see their new Chief, greeted him with astonishment in their eyes. Did they want to say; 'What a shining young fellow! but would he be able to discharge the duties that devolved on him?' Some assured the others, he was no ordinary man. They referred to the incident when that young man, then a student of the B. A. class at the Presidency College, had taught better manners to the arrogant European Principal of that college. They remarked, he had stood fourth in the list of the successful candidates at the I.C.S., examination in England held for the year 1920, but had felt more for the new national movement of freedom, than taking the whole country in its grip, than the Service of the Heaven-born. They did not forget to recall that the same young man was the worthy lieutenant of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, who had selected him out of his many followers since he had bravely and nobly passed through all trials and tribulations that sought, to overpower the zealous patriots. They said, he had courted imprisonment for upholding the campaign of Non-co-operation with the Government, and as such, he would be the right man to be at the head of the city's citadel of self-government.

Some two months before, in pursuance of the new Calcutta Municipal Act, the Bengal Swarajya

Party, under the leadership of the Deshabandhu, had taken the administration of the city's Municipality into their hands. A new life was breathed into the institution that had so long lain buried under a deadweight of nominated Chairmen and the non-descript Commissioners. The bureaucracy, that showed signs of giving way to the people's demands, suddenly felt that it had been deprived of its paramountcy and power. So, when the young, 'recalcitrant' patriot was selected for the post of the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Government took some time to give its approval to such selection. With the Deshabandhu as the first Mayor of the city, the appointment of Subhas Chandra as its first permanent Chief Executive Officer would mean,—"Writers' Buildings" were afraid—a complete metamorphosis of the civic government of Calcutta, the second city of the British Empire.

For no more than seven months could he occupy the seat of the executive head of the Corporation, and even during this short stay he took up the control of every important work, done or proposed to be done by the Corporation. As a link between the Corporation and the rate-payers of Calcutta, as an organ through which the rate-payers' representatives could speak to the public for greater co-ordination of civic services, the idea of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* originated with him, and he personally prepared the detailed scheme of the man-

ner in which it should be conducted. This *Gazette* has since the day of its inception carried out the ideals set before it by the young Executive, who had a vision that none other after him has possessed. He was in the Corporation for no personal pecuniary gain but because he could thereby create an ideal self-governing institution which would remain an example for the rest of the country to follow.

The bureaucracy felt uneasy when a new creative force worked for progress within the limits of Local Self-Government and apprehended that such progress might one day, perhaps not far off, be in contrast to the activities of the Government to the latter's disadvantage. The earliest chance was hence taken by the Government to deprive the New Corporation of its guiding spirit. Under a new ordinance, called the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, Subhas Chandra was arrested and kept in prison for more than two years and a half. He was released in May, 1927, only two days after the expiry of the leave granted to him by the Corporation, and after the acting appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukerjee had been confirmed.

The Corporation accorded its first Chief Executive Officer welcome after release, but he could not be taken in again for the post that he had filled, though for a short period, with such great success and greater vision. It was so unfortunate a situation, indirectly created by the Government, that the City Fathers looked blank before it.

During the next two years Subhas Chandra plunged himself deep into the national movement that drowned the whole country in its flood-tide. Now, too, he saw a vision for India, greater than Dominion Status, which was then the aim of Mahatma Gandhi and others. He sounded the clarion call of "complete and full independence" much ahead of the time. The bureaucracy became busy putting down the growing national movement. Seizing the opportunity of his leading a procession taken out in Calcutta in celebration of the All-India Political Sufferers' Day in August, 1929, it got Subhas arrested and thrown into prison. It was in the same August, but a year later, when Subhas was undergoing imprisonment, he was elected an Alderman of the Corporation, and also the Mayor of Calcutta in the vacancy caused by Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta having failed to take the oath of allegiance as an Alderman within three months of the date on which his term of office commenced. A month after his elevation to the Mayoralty of Calcutta, Subhas Chandra was released and, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, he took the chair of honour. The work that the New Corporation had taken up "under the inspiration of the puissant personality of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das of immortal memory and to which Jatindra Mohan Sen-Gupta, on whose worthy shoulders fell the mantle of his departed leader, gave an undeniable impetus", and on which Subhas Chandra himself had shed the light of a vision, remained for him to be carried to its fulfilment.

But what he had meant to do, and he could have done, as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, was not for the Mayor to continue on the same lines. As the Chief Executive Officer he had the opportunity of exercising his great powers of organization and administration. As Mayor, he could make use of his power of organization only, and

without the other power, in co-ordination with the first, his plans and schemes for solid work were greatly hampered. But what he wanted to do he vividly expressed while replying to the Address of civic welcome presented to him, calling him the "Lord Mayor of Calcutta", by the Corporation of Karachi in 1931. He then said that in their enslaved country there were yet no lords but all slaves. And he wanted to turn these slaves into free men and he looked upon the municipalities—the people's institutions—as so many instruments and agencies through which the great national movement of liberation could work.

Long before he had held the high office of the Mayor of Calcutta he had begun with great success his organization of the youth of Bengal, and he remains to this day their trusted and beloved leader. In the Corporation Subhas Chandra, in pursuance of his ideal, revealed in the following words which he addressed to the Aldermen and Councillors on the occasion of his election as the Mayor of Calcutta in September, 1929 what he sought and strove to do:—

"We want a radical change of the present form of administration, and, so as I am concerned, I am prepared to confess that the dream that I have in my mind is that of a Free India with a social order and a body politic based on the universal principles of justice, equality and love."

And with this great ideal before him he successfully brought together the two major parties in the Corporation,—the Congress and the Muslim League. Here, in the Corporation Subhas Chandra exercised his mighty ability for co-ordinating and using the many divergent forces for the accomplishment of the one programme that Deshbandhu Das had placed before the New Corporation:

Free Primary Education; Free Medical Relief for the Poor; Purer and Cheaper Food and Milk-supply; Better Supply of Filtered and Unfiltered Water; Better Sanitation in *Bustees* and Congested Areas; Improved Transport Facilities; and lastly, Greater Efficiency of Administration at Cheaper Cost.

The same programme is being pursued along the same lines, as marked by him, by the followers of that young Mayor, who looked upon civic freedom with the vision of a national internationalist. And, as one belonging to the party that proudly associated itself with the much-respected name,—Netaji Subhas Bose,—on the occasion of his 51st Birthday I feel happy and honoured to recount the days that saw the great leader heading along for the position of love and respect which he now holds in the hearts of millions of his countrymen. It might not be wrong to surmise that the experiences as an organizer and an administrator which he had received when working as the Chief Executive Officer of this Corporation, as a Councillor and an Alderman, and also as the Mayor of Calcutta, surely stood him in good stead at the time he began to form the Indian National Army, composed of the approved fighters for India's freedom, who stand for complete unity of the various communities in the country.—JAI HIND.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

A Chronicle: 1897—1945

BORN in Cuttack on Saturday afternoon at 1-30, the 23rd January, 1897 (Bengali era 1308, 11th Magh), sixth son of the late Mr. Janaki Nath Bose and the late Mrs. Probhabati Devi, whose ancestral home was in Kodalia, a village in the district of 24-Parganas.

1902-3

A student of the Protestant European School at Cuttack.

1909-13

Entered the Ravenshaw Collegiate School where he prosecuted his studies, standing first at every annual examination until he sat for the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University in 1913 at which he stood



SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

second in order of merit; about this time, the teachings of Ramkrishna Paramhansa and of his disciple, Vivekananda, attracted him deeply; joined the Presidency College to for the Intermediate Arts

1914

Disgusted with the common, material life, he felt a keen interest in asceticism and went on a pilgrimage to Benares, Brindaban and Hardwar in search of a Guru (Spiritual Teacher); but the practices and modes of luxurious living accepted by the *sannyasis*, whom he met filled him with

1915-16

Returned to his college life again, passed the I.A. Examination in the first division and joined the B. A. class; Principal E. F. Oates, of the Presidency College, having made some insulting remarks about the Indians, was set upon by some students and for this he was rusticated from the College.

1917-18

Through the efforts of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee he got admission into the Scottish Church College; also joined the University Military Training Corps

1919

Obtained the B.A. degree with honours in Philosophy, standing Second in the First Class; then joined the Post-Graduate class reading Psychology, but at his father's desire, he soon proceeded to England to prepare for the I.C.S. Examination

1920

Passed the I.C.S. Examination, standing fourth in order of merit

1921

Obtained B.A. degree from the Cambridge University in Philosophy, in view of the national movement for freedom, then raging in India, he did not accept Government service and immediately after returning to India saw Mahatma Gandhi on whose advice he joined Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das accepted principalship of the Bengal National College, founded by Deshabandhu Das and took charge of publicity for the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee; was appointed Captain of the National Volunteer Corps, in December of this year he was arrested and imprisoned for six months along with Deshabandhu Das, Abul Kalam Azad and others

1922

Served as Secretary of the North Bengal Flood Relief Committee edited a Bengali paper, entitled *Banglar Knatha*

1923

Was appointed Manager of the *Foruard*, the daily organ of the Swarajya Party, and elected Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

1924

Was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, after the institution had been completely seized by the Swarajya Party under the distinguished leadership of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das; while working as the Chief Executive Officer was arrested in October under a new Ordinance, about this time was also elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

1925-26

Was detained in different jails in Bengal and Burma—at Alipore, Berhampore and Mandalay; went on hungerstrike in February, 1926, while at Mandalay jail along with other political prisoners and broke the fast on the twelfth day.

1927

Was released from the jail on the 16th May on account of protracted illness; was elected President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

1928

Organized and conducted youth and student movements; was appointed General-Officer Commanding, the Volunteer Corps organized on the occasion of the 43rd session of the Indian National Congress held in Calcutta; was elected General Secretary of the Indian National Congress.

1929

Was elected President of the All-India Trade Union Congress; arrested in August for organising and conducting a procession in observance of the All-India Political Sufferers' Day; in November resigned from membership of the All-India Congress Working Committee upon a difference of opinion.

1930

Was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment, and while in jail was elected Mayor of Calcutta on the 22nd August, and was subsequently released from prison on the 23rd September.

1931

Went on an extensive tour over North Bengal; for refusing to obey Section 144 prohibiting his entry into Malda District was tried at a Special Bench of court held in the waiting room of the railway station and was sentenced to 7 days' simple imprisonment; while conducting a procession on the Independence Day that started from the gate of the Central Municipal Buildings, sustained severe injuries on his person from baton charges by the police and was subsequently imprisoned for six months. was released on the 8th March as a sequel to the Pact between Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy Lord Irwin, popularly known as Gandhi-Irwin Pact; joined the Congress session held in Karachi, where also he presided over the conferences of the young men and of the political sufferers; proceeded to Bombay to meet and confer with Mahatma Gandhi who had returned after attending the Round Table Conference.

1932

On the 2nd January while returning to Bengal was arrested at the Kalyan Railway Station under Regulation III of 1918; on account of imprisonment in different jails mostly outside Bengal,—Sioni, Jubbulpore, Madras, Vaoili Sanitarium, Berhampore Hospital and Lucknow;—his health deteriorated and was released on account of ill health.

1933

Sailed for Europe on the 1st January for treatment of Tuberculosis, what was declared by the Medical Board appointed by the Government he had been suffering from; while in Europe he stayed at a sanatorium in Vienna; was at that time prohibited from going to England, Russia or America.

1934

Without permission from the Government of India started for home having received the news of the serious illness of his father; on the 3rd December reached Karachi and came to know that his father had died just a day before he reached India; on his arrival at Dum-Dum Aerodrome was served with an order restricting his movements, was later directed to proceed back to Europe; about this time wrote the chapters of his well-known book—"INDIAN STRUGGLE."

1935

Proceeded again to Europe on the 8th January; joined a conference held on the 6th June, under the auspices of the Central European Society and organized by Indians; thereafter, attended the Conference of the Asiatic Students' Federation held in Rome, Senor Mussolini opening the Conference.

1936

Travelled to Ireland in February; arrived in Bombay on the 8th April and while still on board the ship was arrested under Regulation III of 1918 and sent to jail.

1937

Was released unconditionally on the 17th March; went to Dalhousie and lived there for five months for health reasons; on the 18th November he left for Europe by air.

1938

Arrived in England on the 10th January and on the 18th January was elected President of the Indian National Congress at the Haripura session; at this time he met D'Valera; returned to Calcutta on the 24th January and started for Haripura on the 11th February, where he delivered a most remarkable address.

1939

Went to Santiniketan on the 21st January where a hearty reception was accorded to him by Rabindranath Tagore; was elected, on the 29th January, for the second-time as President of the Indian National Congress at its Tripuri session against the express desire of the Congress High Command defeating his rival, Dr. Pattabhi Sita-ramayya; proceeded to Tripuri on the 5th March; in April resigned from Presidentship of the Congress at the Calcutta session of the All-India Congress Committee; thereafter remaining within the Congress Fold he organized and established the Forward Bloc group; presided over the anti-Imperialist conference held at Nagpur; disciplinary action was taken against him by the Congress for sending out an appeal to the Congressmen to agitate against the two resolutions adopted by the All-India Congress Committee at its Bombay session; foundation stone of the Mahajati Sadan was laid, at his invitation, in August by Rabindranath Tagore.

1940

Presided over the anti-compromise conference held at Ramgarh on the 18th March; was elected in April as Alderman of the Corporation of Calcutta where he entered into a pact with the Muslim League; presided over the All-India Forward Bloc Conference held at Nagpur in June; met Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, and Veer Savarkar; on the 29th June he launched a movement for the removal of the Holwell Movement and was arrested under the Defence of India Rules; on the 30th August a suit was instituted against him for publishing in his paper, *Forward Block*, an editorial article under the caption "The Day of Reckoning" and also for delivering a speech in April at Mohammad Ali Park; on the 28th October was elected as a member of the Central Legislative Assembly without any opposition; on the 29th November went on hungerstrike in the Presidency Jail and was released on the 5th December.

1941

News published on the 26th January of his disappearance from his Calcutta residence at Elgin Road, where he had been under house arrest; his residence was put by the Government on public sale but no purchaser came forward; the Secretary of the Home Department, Government of India, in a statement before the Central Legislative Assembly declared on the 10th November that Subhas Chandra was living either in Rome or in Berlin; seven days after, the Axis Radio broadcast about his stay in Germany and his entering into a pact with German Government; on the other hand, Mr. Amery, then Secretary of State for India, declared that he had no knowledge about Mr. Bose's whereabouts.

1942

A remark against his activities on behalf of the Axis Powers was published in the editorial columns of a local newspaper, which was protested by Acharya Kripalani in strong terms; a report was circulated by Renter

death due to a plane accident but no confirmation of the news could be available; on the 8th April Sir Stafford Cripps said that he was on the side of the Axis-Power; about this time he organized the European branch of the Indian National Army.

1943

During the trials of the Azad Hind Fauz it was later disclosed that in May and June of this year he came to East Asia on board a German Submarine; a Chungking newspaper published on the 7th July a news about his stay at Singapore, where he re-organized the Indian National Army and the Indian Independence League; on the 21st October the Azad Hind Government was established, he being elected President of that Government and Generalissimo of the Army; during this time he became popularly known as Netaji; his mother, Probhabati Devi died at her Calcutta residence on the 29th December.

1944

Commanded his army against the British-Indian attacks in the different sectors of Assam; the British-Indian army was compelled to retreat from various places, of which the retreat from Kohima is well-known. The Battle of Kohima will ever remain as a glorious chapter in the history

of the Indian National Army; at this time, the Azad Hind Fauz captured and conquered Manipur from the British and hoisted there for the first time the Indian National Flag on the soil of Free India; in the history of India's battle for Freedom the incident will ever live.

1945

During the first part of this year the Japanese began to withdraw their army, from Burma front, consequently a heavy pressure fell on the Indian National Army to keep up a bitter fighting not only for the cause of India's freedom but also for the protection of the independence attained by the Burmese people; left Burma in May and the Tokyo Radio announced him to be at Bangkok; a Japanese News Agency on the 23rd August declared that the President of the Azad Hind Government, Mr. Bose, on his way to Tokyo from Singapore by air had met an air accident at the Tyhoke aerodrome and he had succumbed to the injuries received.

[The above chronicle of NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, from 1897 to 1945, has been compiled by Mr. B. N. Chatterjee, a member of our staff.]

—EDITOR,—C. M. G.]

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 25th January, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24, 1947

CONDOLENCE

The Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, referred to the death of Dr. (Mrs.) Edith Ghosh at the meeting of the Corporation held on Friday, the 17th January, 1947. The House passed a condolence resolution, all standing.

COUNCILLOR TULSI CHARAN ROY

Councillor Tulsi Charan Roy having tendered resignation of his office as a Councillor, the House at its meeting on the 17th January last requested Councillor Roy to reconsider his decision and withdraw the letter of resignation submitted by him.

TRAINING FACILITIES TO ARMY PERSONNEL

Upon the Government proposal to provide for training facilities to army personnel with a view to fit them for civil occupation before they were discharged from military service, the Corporation on the recommendation of the Works Committee in March, 1946, had approved of the proposal on condition that not more than 10 trainees would be admitted at one time at each of the Pumping Stations and that the trainees would work according to the shift arrangement prevailing at the stations. Later, the Government intimated the Corporation that the Army themselves had a proposal about the shift arrangement. The House at its meeting on the 17th January, 1947, referred the matter to the Works Committee for consideration and recommendation.

TOWN HALL TO BE VACATED

The Administrative Officer of the Rationing Department, Bengal Government, had written to the Corporation wanting to know if it was agreeable to enter into a hiring agreement with the Government for a further year from April 1, 1947, as no suitable accommodation was available elsewhere in the city to house the staff of the Department.

It may be recalled that as far back as March, 1946, the Corporation requested the Government to release the Town Hall if storage of the paintings, etc. in the Victoria Memorial Hall could not be arranged.

The Government having been unable to induce the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall to allow the Corporation to store the paintings, etc., till the Town Hall was released by the Controller of Rationing, the Secretary, Victoria Memorial Hall, asked the Corporation in December last to vacate the room where the paintings belonging to the Corporation had been stored as the Halls were shortly going to be opened to the public.

Thereupon the Corporation asked the Government to vacate the Town Hall, at least the first floor, so that the paintings valued at several lakhs of rupees might be properly preserved.

At a meeting held on the 17th January last the City Fathers pointed out that they could not accede to the request of the Government as they had no place to store their own valuable oil paintings.

Councillor Soumnath Lahiri further pointed out that because of Section 144 Cr.P.C. now in force meetings could not be held in the open. The public was, therefore, in need of a house as large as the Town Hall and for that reason, if no other, the Government should vacate the building.

FLAT INCREMENT FOR TEMPORARY STAFF

The recommendation of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee that the flat increment of Rs. 8 per month, sanctioned in the pay of the Corporation employees after the strike in November, 1945, should be granted also to the temporary hands appointed prior to April 1, 1946, with retrospective effect from that date, was confirmed by the House.

This increment had been withheld from the temporary staff from April 1, 1946, when the revised scales of pay, incorporating the flat increment with substantive pay, became applicable to the permanent hands.

EXTENSION GRANTED TO MR. D. N. GANGULI

Extension was granted to Mr. D. N. Ganguli to work in his temporary appointment as Chief Engineer of the Corporation for six months from the 8th September, 1946, or till the post was permanently filled up, whichever was earlier.

LEAVE FOR LABOUR STAFF

The Services Standing Committee on the 3rd January, 1947, had approved a set of Leave Rules for the Labour Staff. The matter was also placed

before the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee under the orders of the Mayor.

The House at its meeting on 17th January, confirmed the Leave Rules as amended by the Services Standing Committee after consideration of objections.

TEN DAYS' LEAVE WITH PAY

In confirmation of the recommendations of the Works Committee the House sanctioned ten days' leave with full pay to every worker of the Corporation, who completes a period of 12 months' continuous service as per Rule 49B of the Factories Act, 1934.

BENEFITS OF PROVIDENT FUND TO THE LABOUR STAFF

The House also accepted a recommendation of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee suggesting modifications in the existing Provident Fund Rules of the Corporation.

The modifications sought to admit the Labour Staff to the benefits of the Fund and also provided for payment of special contribution to subscribers of the Fund in lieu of retiring gratuity.

The suggested modifications were published in the *Gazette*, dated the 18th January, 1946, inviting objections, if any, to them.

CANCELLATION OF MEETING

There was no meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1947, on account of the Muslim festival "Akhar-Chahar Sumba".

Middle

Viet Nam Day In Calcutta

Police Open Fire On Student Demonstrators

ONE was killed and more than 100 injured when police opened fire, made lathi charges and used tear gas on student demonstrators who took out processions in defiance of Section 144, which banned public meetings and processions, in observance of Viet Nam Day in Calcutta on Tuesday, the 21st January.

Of 100 injured persons removed to different hospitals, nearly 20 were bullet injury cases. The condition of five of them was stated to be rather serious.

College Street in the vicinity of the University buildings was the principal scene of action.

Seven hand-made bombs were reported to have been thrown at the police parties. Nobody was injured by those explosions. Three police officers, two sergeants and one constable, were hit by brickbats thrown by the crowds.

Over 200 arrests were made including a large number of women.

The clashes in the College Street area continued intermittently for about 6 hours, starting from midday, students attempting to assemble on the street and take out processions and the police making lathi charges and using tear-gas to disperse them.

In the afternoon Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose addressed the students assembled in the University lawn, and following an appeal made by him, asking the students to disperse peacefully and devote themselves to more solid and hard work for the Vietnamese cause, a large part of the students dispersed and by the evening the situation was quiet.

On the following day, that is, Wednesday, the 22nd January, attempts were made here and there by crowds to interfere with traffic. Police patrolled the streets and took firm action to keep the streets for disturbances. They used tear-gas and opened fire nearly half-a-dozen times.

Four persons received bullet wounds, and five lathi injuries. Ten others were rendered unconscious by tear-gas. Some 100 men were arrested.

Police parties were, it was reported, attacked with hand-made bombs. Three bombs were thrown at the police on duty near College Square.

MR. SARAT BOSE'S APPEAL FOR DISCIPLINE

Shortly after the schools and colleges had met on Tuesday, the 21st January, students from various parts of the city proceeded in processions towards College Square. A huge procession was coming along Cornwallis Street. This was intercepted by the police near Grey Street junction. After waiting for a couple of hours the police lifted the cordon and the procession moved to College Street in front of the Senate House. Meanwhile another students' procession was coming along Mirzapur Street which was intercepted by the police at College Square corner, where the police made lathi charges.

IN FRONT OF SENATE HOUSE

The number of demonstrators in front of Senate House swelled in number in no time. The police cordoned the area between College Street and Harrison Road junction and College Street and Mirzapur Street junction. Lorry loads of armed police were requisitioned and posted at different points round the area. The situation gradually worsened and towards afternoon it became tense. Large number of demonstrators which included many women squatted on the streets. Traffic was jammed and diverted. The police made repeated lathi charges and made frequent use of tear-gas bombs to disperse the demonstrators. The situation went on worsening, culminating in police firings.

IN SOUTH CALCUTTA

The police also made lathi charge and used tear gas to disperse another procession of students near Jagu Babu's Bazar in South Calcutta. This procession which was coming to College Square was intercepted there when the demonstrators squatted on the streets and remained there until nightfall. Several arrests were made and three persons were admitted to Shambhunath Pundit Hospital and injuries to fifteen others were attended to.

MR. SARAT BOSE ASKS STUDENTS TO DISPERSE

While disturbances were still continuing outside the University buildings, students held a meeting on the University lawn and urged immediate withdrawal of Section 144 and voiced their support and sympathy for the cause the Viet Nameese were fighting for.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose addressing a gathering of students at the same place in the afternoon, asked them to disperse. He said that the cause of Viet Nam could not be furthered by defying the Section 144 order on the streets of Calcutta. Mr. Bose asked those who wanted to do something for Viet Nam should see him and enrol their names with him.

Mr. Bose addressed similarly some other students who remained squatted on the street in front of the Jagu Babu Bazar.

GOVERNMENT VERSION

The Bengal Government on Tuesday night issued the following statement on the day's incidents in connection with the students' Viet Nam Day demonstrations:—

"Following attempts by students' organisations to defy the order in force in Calcutta banning processions and meetings, there have been disturbances in two areas in the city.

"Processions of students were stopped by the police and ordered to disperse. In several cases they refused to do so and obstructed public traffic by squatting in the streets. Efforts to persuade them to desist having failed, it became necessary to use force and ultimately tear gas to clear the public thoroughfare.

"In the area of College Street and the University Buildings, large number of students became riotous and assaulted the police by throwing brickbats and sodawater bottles. At least a dozen police officers were injured—some of them very seriously. In a few instances police officers were forced to use their firearms in the right of self-defence.

"Hand bombs were thrown at the police and there was at least one case of acid throwing. In spite of severe provocation, there was no firing by the police to disperse the crowds of riotous students.

"In the Bhowanipore area, a large procession of students including a number of women students was stopped by the police and asked to disperse. It did not so and squatted on the street, completely blocking it. After several hours it became necessary to clear the streets with the use of tear gas.

"About 200 arrests have been made, including some women, and 80 persons were injured of whom 29 were admitted in hospitals, including 18 persons with bullet wounds.

"The situation is well in hand and is improving rapidly."

FIRING AGAIN ON THE NEXT DAY

College Square area was again the scene of several incidents where the police opened fire on three occasions on Wednesday, the 22nd January. Three or four country-made hand bombs exploded in the area in course of the incidents.

Students of different schools and colleges in the city came out of their classes as a protest against police firing and lathi charge on the day before.

GOVERNMENT ON SECOND DAY'S INCIDENTS

A Bengal Government Press Communiqué issued in the evening on the second-day's incidents in Calcutta stated :—

"There were minor disturbances in a number of localities in the city to-day in the form of attempts to interfere with buses and the traffic generally.

"In one or two instances attempts were made to place barricades on the road and threats were given to burn the vehicles. A number of attacks were again made to-day on police personnel. In one case a police sub-inspector was attacked, and he was forced to fire his revolver to prevent it from being taken away. Acid was thrown at a fire-brigade officer. A constable was injured by a country-made bomb."

PROTEST MEETING

Resolutions strongly condemning police actions on the "Viet Nam Day", and demanding the immediate release of all those, who were arrested in connection with Tuesday's incidents in Calcutta were passed at a crowded meeting held at University Institute Hall on Wednesday, the 22nd January.

The meeting in another resolution asked Government to take immediate steps for the formation of a public enquiry committee to go into the question of the action taken by the police on the "Viet Nam Day" and to bring all those, who were found guilty to book.

The meeting was addressed by representatives of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, Bengal Provincial Students' Federation, All-Bengal Students' Congress, Students' Bureau, Muslim Students' League, Calcutta Muslim Students' League, Dacca Muslim League, Congress Socialist Party, Revolutionary Communist Party of India, Revolutionary Socialist Party of India and Communist Party of India.

MR. SARAT BOSE APPEALS FOR DISCIPLINE

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in a statement said that he could not help feeling that some interested people were trying to throw the whole city into confusion and to harm the national cause as also the cause of the Vietnamese. He emphasized, he was against any all-out or general strike being declared.

Mr. Bose appealed to the citizens to co-operate with the Subhas Bose Birthday Celebration Committee in maintaining peace and discipline in Calcutta and to frustrate the attempts of those out to create trouble.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in the course of another statement in regard to "Viet Nam Day" demonstrations in Calcutta on Tuesday stated :—

"Mr. Arabinda Bose, President, All-India Students Congress, saw me on Monday and was with me for one hour. He told me that the All-India Students' Congress was prepared to help "Viet Nam" cause by raising volunteers and money. He never said or suggested that the All-India Students' Congress had given any direction or issued any appeal for holding procession or meeting on "Viet Nam Day". As far as I am aware, no Congress leader in and outside Calcutta gave any direction or issued any appeal for holding procession or meeting on that day. From the facts, I have ascertained since, it appears that the whole trouble was created by

some Communists. I am definitely of opinion that the creation of the trouble by Communists at this stage does not promote Vietnamese cause. On the contrary, it hinders the work we have got to do in order to help the Vietnamese cause effectively."

ACHARYA KRIPALANI DEMANDS ENQUIRY

Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, issued a statement to the Press which, published on the 24th January, contained :—

"I am pained and shocked at the recent police firing in Calcutta on student demonstrators on "Viet Nam Day"

"I know that the restrictions on public meetings and demonstrations imposed by the Provincial Government have been necessitated by the communal situation. All parties are interested that as long as the communal situation remains disturbed these restrictions might remain. If they are necessary, it becomes the duty of every citizen to respect them. In this connection it is significant that the Congress Working Committee decided that on such an important occasion as the observance of independence Day there should be no big meetings or demonstrations. What applied to Independence Day should also apply to other demonstrations. The organizers of the student demonstrations on "Viet Nam Day" were not, therefore, well advised to organize demonstrations without the permission of the authorities.

"The demonstration was admittedly peaceful. The students' objective was to march to University grounds and protest against the conduct of the French and express their sympathy with the cause of "Viet Nam" independence.

"I hope the Bengal Government will inquire into this outrage and take adequate steps to prevent the recurrence of such police high-handedness and make due amends to the innocent victims of this tragedy."

B. P. C. C. SECRETARY'S APPEAL

Mr. Kalipada Mukherjee, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement appealed to students and the public to remain peaceful and not to indulge in acts which might give a handle to reactionary and anti-social elements. He expressed the opinion that lathi charges and firings by the police on students on Tuesday were "unwarranted and unprovoked". He urged the Government to withdraw the order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. He said that the Provincial Congress contemplated settling up machinery to keep contact with students, guide them and co-ordinate their activities.

ECHO OF "POLICE FIRING IN CALCUTTA"

"Reports from Mymensing indicate that there were disturbances on the 22nd January, caused by crowds of riotous students and others as a protest against the alleged police firing on students in Calcutta," says a Press Note issued recently by the Bengal Government.

One person was killed and several others, including a girl, were injured as a result of police firing at Mymensing; according to another report.

Calcutta Tramway Workers Go On Strike

City's Transport Service Greatly Affected

ON the expiry of the 14-day strike notice served on the Company the Tramway workers of the city struck work on Tuesday, the 21st January, 1947. Pursuant to their strike decision, the workers, in a body, refrained from reporting for duty. A number of workers, however, assembled at the different tram depots to collect their weekly rations.

The strike, which involves over 8,000 men—drivers, conductors, inspectors, linesmen and the staff of the head office, depots, workshop and power house, has affected Calcutta and Howrah's main transport.

Over-crowded buses carrying passengers on the bumper reminiscent of the last tramway strike days in 1945 again became the feature of the streets. Though many Government departments and mercantile houses provided their own transport to convey employees to and from work, attendance at offices was on the whole below normal.

Taxis, 'gharries' rickshaws and other forms of transport were also fully employed throughout the day.

With the exception of a few incidents of attempted interference with the running of buses in Southern Calcutta, the strike was conducted peacefully.

The minimum demands of the workers include increase in the basic wage and two months' pay as bonus. It may be recalled that the Bengal Government have already ordered the dispute between the men and the Tramways Company to adjudication.

This is the sixth tramway strike in the city.

MEN STAND BY THEIR DECISION

The impending Calcutta Tramway Workers' strike was referred to at the Corporation meeting on the 17th January last.

Councillor Md. Ismail pointed out that reference of the dispute for adjudication would not ward off the crisis of a strike as the workers stood by their original decision. He thought the matter should engage the attention of the Corporation.

The Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, assured that the matter would be taken up with the Government.

LAST-MINUTE ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT

A last-minute attempt to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the Calcutta Tramways Co. and its employees, was made by Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Commerce and Labour Minister, Bengal, when he met the company's agent and representatives of the men's Union at Writers' Buildings on the 18th January last.

Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed appealed to the men's representatives to agree to the arbitration ordered by the Government.

The Union representatives made it quite clear that the management was entirely responsible for precipitating and provoking the strike and the popular Ministry should be well advised to force the Company to give up their uncompromising attitude and concede the legitimate and just demands of the poorly paid and hard-working Tramway workers'.

MINIMUM DEMANDS

At a meeting of the men at the University Institute Hall on the eve of the strike, Councillor Md. Ismail, President of the Union, said the strike would continue until their minimum demands for the fixation of basic pay for unskilled labour at Rs. 40 a month, and payment of two months' wages as bonus, were met.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ASK TRAMWAYMEN TO RECONSIDER THEIR DECISION

SECOND DAY

The strike continued for the second day on the 22nd January. Bus plied the city streets except in two or three sections where the service was restricted because of interference.

In a Press Note issued by the Bengal Government on the 22nd January appealed to the Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union to reconsider their decision not to participate in the adjudication proceedings. After outlining the course of two previous adjudication proceedings on the tramwaymen's demands in 1944 and 1945, the Note states that the present reference to adjudication was made after negotiations for a settlement of the dispute by the Additional Labour Commissioner had failed to produce results.

"The adjudication procedure", the Note continues, "has proved so useful in settlement of disputes of essential undertakings that the Government of India have embodied it in the draft Bill amending the Trades Disputes Act. By the amendment, when a dispute has been referred to adjudication, commencement or continuance of a strike becomes

illegal. The law provides that no person employed in any undertaking concerned in the dispute shall go or remain on strike during the period from the making of the reference to adjudication until the expiry of two months after the conclusion of the proceedings under reference, nor shall a person instigate others to take part in or otherwise act in furtherance of such illegal strikes.

"Government have done everything in their power to effect a settlement and have further adopted the machinery provided by law for consideration and adjudication of trades disputes. Under these circumstances, they are not prepared to acquiesce in such conduct on the part of a Union as would cause widespread inconvenience to the public. Government will be left with no alternative but to let the law take its course if the Union persists in its attitude. This may mean a definite postponement of the consideration of the workers' demands and delay in redress thereof. Government hope that the Union will re-consider its decision and take part in adjudication proceedings and effect a speedy restoration of the transport service. Government also appeal

to the public to co-operate with them in maintaining peace and order, in preventing further deterioration and in bringing such influence to bear on the Union as may end the impasse."

BUS SYNDICATE DEPRECATES STRIKE

In a statement issued to the Press on the 23rd January, the Secretary of the Bengal Bus Syndicate, while sympathizing with the demands of the tramwaymen emphasized the Syndicate's intention to keep buses plying despite attempts being made to interfere with them.

The Secretary stated:—

"The time chosen by the leaders of the 'Tramway workers' strike is most inopportune and unfortunate. Their leaders, certainly knew before serving a strike notice on the Company Netaji's birthday comes off on the 23rd January, Independence Day follows on the 26th and that hundreds of heroes of the Indian National Army like Gen. Mohan Singh, Gen. Shah Nawaz, Col. Habibur Rahman, Col. Ehsan Qadir, Col. Bhonsle are flocking to Calcutta on pilgrimage to the birthplace of our great leader.

"Bus is now the only other transport service for the millions of workers of the City. However inadequate it may be able to cope with the rush caused by cessation of Tramway service, we can do a good deal if allowed to run peacefully with adequate quantity of petrol, which the Authorities have already promised, to make more trips by accelerating the period of service."

OTHER STRIKES IN THE CITY

OVER 17,800 workers were accounted for on the 23rd January to have been on strike in Calcutta and surrounding industrial areas demanding increased wages and dearness allowance, revision of grades of pay and reinstatement of certain dismissed employees. Those men belonged to nine factories, including a jute-mill, and the Calcutta Tramways Company.

Five labour unions, with a membership of about 40,000, were reported to have served strike notices to expire at different dates between the 24th January and the 5th February. These unions represent workers of the City Port Trust, and a section of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation's employees.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION

The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation workers' strike which was to have commenced from the 21st January was postponed till the 24th January, pending clarification of certain points arising out of Bengal Government's order referring the dispute to an Adjudicator.

The decision to postpone the strike was taken at a meeting the the C. E. S. C. Mazdur Union held at the Indian Association Hall on the 19th January.

The meeting stated that the question of referring the dispute to arbitration or withdrawing the strike notice, submitted by the Union, could not arise unless the Government explained the position regarding bonus and other points on which clarification was sought.

The Government, it was later reported, in a letter to the Mazdoor Union, about the procedure

REPLY TO GOVERNMENT

In reply to the Government Press Note on the tramway strike, issued on the 22nd January, the President and Secretary of the Strikers' Union in a joint statement issued in the Press on the 23rd January said that the Union would have had no objection to participating in the adjudication proceedings provided minimum wage legislation was statutorily enforced on the employers.

"In the absence of any such legal standards", they add, "compulsory arbitration is nothing but a hoax to deny workers their due rights."

CITY'S MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Over 800,000 passengers are carried daily by the tram cars. 560 buses, the city's second line of public transport, can take only 20 per cent. of the total daily passenger traffic.

The city's other means of transport are 960 taxis, about 1,200 hackney carriages and 6,000 rickshaws.

THIRD DAY

The city's tramways remained completely suspended on Thursday, the 23rd January, for the third day. No incidents of a serious character were reported to have occurred in the city and buses, taxis and other means of transport functioned normally. The police, however, maintained strict patrols.

The tramwaymen were in conference up to a late hour at night but no change was reported in their decision to reject adjudication in their dispute with the Tramways Company.

of adjudication, stated that there would be no delay in the announcement of the adjudicator's award. The length of time for recording his decision would, however, depend on the nature and volume of the evidence placed before him. The award would be published without alteration, and the Government are prepared to make an order in accordance with the award.

The payment of bonus to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation workers and reinstatement of certain dismissed employees had been included in the terms of reference of adjudication of the dispute between the company and its Mazdoor Union.

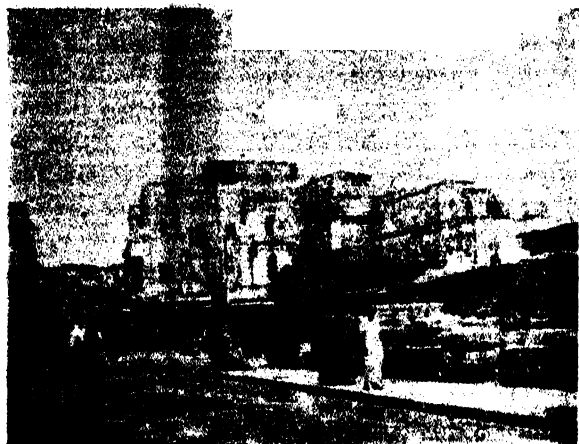
PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES

The Calcutta Port Trust employees, numbering about 22,000, are reported to go on strike on the 5th February if their demands are not met by that date. This decision was taken at a meeting of representatives of the men on the 20th January.

Their demands are stoppage of retrenchment, increment in wages, revision of grades and sanction of dearness allowance, bonus and house rent.

It may be recalled that a strike by the men was averted in December through the intervention of the Labour Commissioner, Central Government. Stoppage of retrenchment which was one of the main demands, was temporarily acceded to. It was then also agreed that a settlement of other demands would be reached between the authorities and the workers by January 15.

The President and Secretary of the Employees' Association, in a statement, said that negotiations for a settlement having failed, there is now no alternative for them but to strike.

Calcutta Ward By Ward

BUILDINGS BY THE SIDE OF BUSTEES

*Form a Common Feature of Ward No. 2.***WARD NO. II**

[By P. C. CHAKRAVARTI, Professor, City College (Commerce Department), Calcutta]

WARD No. 2 of Corporation District I is locally known as Kumartoli. It lies to the west of Ward No. I. It is also part of the Presidency town and covers an area of 214 acres. A narrow portion of this ward in the west extending along the eastern bank of the Hooghly is under the supervision of the Calcutta Port Trust. The Port Trust has its own railway lines to transport commodities, carried either by waterways or by land routes. An asphalt road, running parallel to the railway lines, serves the purpose of traffic and the river bank is provided with bathing ghats and landing stages. This ward is bounded in the north by the Baghbazar Canal mouth and by the Hooghly, in the east by Upper Chitpur Road and Chitpur Bridge Approach, in the south by Nimtolla Ghat Street and by the road leading to the Nimtola Ghat and in the west by the Hooghly. The ward has a geometrical shape of a right-angled triangle whose base rests on Upper Chitpur Road.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The entire area, according to the human settlement, is divided into three parts—(1) Kumartoli, (2) Baniatola and (3) Ahiritola. All these names signify that this tract was originally inhabited by potters, grocers and up-country milkmen. These nomenclatures were drawn from the occupation of the general mass. At present, however, potters and grocers are seen in their own localities but *Ahirs* have almost left their ancestral homes. The only important North—South through road of this ward is Upper Chitpur Road over which tramways, from Baghbazar or Belgachia to Esplanade, run up and down. The automobile service transport of the area is only by this road and Omnibuses (4 and 4A) connect this area with the southern extremity of the city. Upper Chitpur Road, within this ward, exhibits three important features. In the extreme north, along the western side of the road, godowns for jute, lime, pulses, etc.

and piles of faggots predominate. Upto Banomali Sarkar Street, residential houses, both *pucca* and *kutchra*, attract attention. Isolated shops in the ground-floor of the *pucca* houses or in huts and one or two temples break the monotony of the area.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

The red earthenware vessels, kept for sale in thatched cottages in the portion lying between Schalch Street and Banomali Sarkar Street, remind one of the *Kumartoli* of a village. The southern part of the street shows commercial activities. At its junction with Sovabazar Street, Banks occupy the first floor of many buildings, while the ground-floors are occupied by shops dealing in medicine, textile goods, shoes and what not. There are some objectionable quarters (i.e., brothels) along the street, in the portion south of B. K. Pal Avenue. The Sovabazar Market has greatly influenced both sides of this street in its trade and commerce. The Belgachia tramway line makes a sharp bend through Grey Street, at the south-western corner of the Sovabazar market. The neighbouring shops dealing in furniture are mostly of recent origin. The Oriental Seminary, one of the oldest schools of Calcutta, stands in this ward at the south-eastern quadrant. A few huts, occupied by Muslims, are seen along this street at the north-eastern part of the school.

MAHARSHI DEVENDRA ROAD

Maharshi Devendra Road that extends from Sovabazar Street to Nimtola Ghat Street in this ward, runs parallel to the Hooghly by the side of the Port Trust. The western side of the road is lined with godowns of the Port Trust, while the eastern side is occupied by buildings of olden types. Most of those buildings are now used as godowns, of which, those in the northern half are used for storing jute-bales, and in the southern ones, pulses, oilseeds have been kept. These commodities are generally

transported by buffalo-carts for long distances, and for short distances by man-power. Transport, in far inland regions, is being done by automobiles, boats or by railways. The road is generally filthy especially in the southern part; carts and buffaloes not only make a nuisance but also obstruct the thoroughfare. Due to the uneven surface water remains accumulated at places whenever it is watered and even a light shower would submerge the road. At its southern junction with Nimtola Ghat Street, temple and mosque stand side by side. They seem to carry the message that "Goal is one and the same."

Of the other roads, running north to south, Harachand Mallick Street between Sovabazar Street and Banomali Sarkar Street and Kasi Dutta Street between Nimtola Ghat Street and Beniatola Street, are worth mentioning. The former passes through godowns of jute, piece-goods, pulses and oilseeds.

There is a temple at its northern end which terminates in the Port Trust land. An asphalt road connects it with Banomali Sarkar Street in the north.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS

Kasi Dutta Street passes through residential quarters in which *kutch* houses predominate in the north, while the southern half is lined, on both sides, with *pucca* houses. The Port Trust road running along the eastern bank of the Hooghly is used not simply for loading and unloading goods. Here men come to take a bath or to enjoy morning and evening breezes, and wage-earners move from early morning to late hours of the night. Dead bodies are seen carried along this road towards the burning ghats at any time of the day. All cross-roads of this ward meet this road at different points. These feeder roads, while connecting the Hooghly in the west with the through road of the east, pass from cell to cell of the area. Of them, Nimtola Ghat Street, Ahiritola Street, Beniatola Street, Sovabazar Street, Banomali Sarkar Street, Schalch Street and Kasi Mittra Ghat Road are the most important.

NIMTOLA GHAT STREET

Nimtola Ghat Street forms the southern boundary of the ward. Along the northern side from east to west are seen stationery shops, Restaurants, carpentry, flour-milling and residential quarters. Just to the east of its junction with Kasi Dutta Street, stands the magnificent buildings with iron-gates where the Jorabagan Police-Court was once lodged. Now the premises is in the occupation of the Calcutta Police. At its junction with Maharshi Devendra Nath Road, that is at the extreme west, behind the temple and the mosque, *kutch* houses accommodate rickshaw-pullers, cart-drivers and other poor classes of people. Over this road, there is a single tramway line that connects the Chitpur service with the Strand. At present, service over this line has been stopped. This street is made of basalt-brick because of huge cart-traffic. The road leading to Nimtola Ghat passes through *kutch* residential quarters and tin-shed godowns, before it enters into the Port Trust area. Here the basalt-brick is overlaid by a thin mantle of dirt and cowdung, where better scavenging is essential.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

Ahiritola Street has, in its central portion, undergone immense changes. The congested clusters of houses have been demolished and Butto Kristo Pal Avenue opened out, extending westwards till it bends southwards to meet Nimtola Ghat Street. This diagonal extension of B. K. Pal Avenue is an improvement of the area, carried out by the Calcutta Improvement Trust. A few parks, beside this road, serve the purpose of play-grounds for local juveniles. Some of the houses, along this road, are under construction and as such a few temporary carpentry shops are still active. Close to the junction of B. K. Pal Avenue and Nimtola Ghat Street, once stood the magnificent buildings of Mathura Mohan Sen, after whose name still stands Mathura Sen's Garden Lane. His descendant, Preonath Sen was called Gurudev' by Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore. At the western end of this diagonal road, stands a charitable dispensary in memory of Sreemati Kaminimoni Dassi, where thousands of ailing persons get medicine free of cost. A school, at this point, leads the young mind to the cultural sphere. The western part of Ahiritola Street is rather narrow and is lined with godowns. This part of the road is generally blocked by carts, that are always busy loading and unloading pulses, tobacco leaves and fuels. At its crossing with Kasi Dutta Street, a market supplies the demand for vegetables of the neighbouring population. *Bustees* from the north have merged into this area. The eastern part of this road is rather wider. There the variegated colours and different heights of brick-built residences from the terraces of which cloths of different sizes and colours hang, give a colourful living aspect to the region. Here veteran religious-minded Hindus prefer to dwell. Early in the morning, old men and women with their *pujah* requirements are seen going to bathe in the Hooghly. They preserve good health and maintain active habits. In the afternoon, boys and girls play on the road, in vacant plots, courtyards of rich men and in parks of the locality. In this locality, temples are more in number. These temples bespeak of the religious sanctity of the region.

PALACES VS. HOUSES

Beniatola Street, a narrow road, passes through regions of jute godowns in the west, *bustees* in the centre and *pucca* houses in the east. All these houses are thickly peopled. In the *bustees*, live poor classes of people, who are engaged in industrial concerns and commercial activities of the neighbourhood. There are a few shops, scattered, here and there. Restaurants, goldsmith shops, stationery and shops of electric goods are among them.

Sovabazar Street, a straight road of considerable width, is a continuation of Grey Street westwards to the Hooghly. This road is lined with residences of commercial magnates of the city and of Zemindars. At the eastern end, stands the Hatkhola Post and Telegraph Office Janaki Nath Roy's residences, and offices of the Prem Chand Jute Mills and East Bengal River Steam Navigation Ltd. are found on both sides. Passing beside B. K. Pal Lodge and Pharmacy, the road enters into a region of store-houses of commercial products. Textile warehouses and jute godowns along with a few banks are the prominent features. *Bustees*, running parallel to the Hooghly from north to south in the form of a narrow strip, peep from the back of palatial buildings.



THE OLDEST WOMAN (90)
OF KUMARTOLI



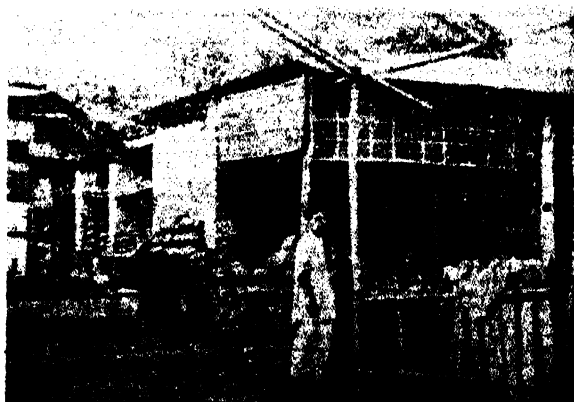
NIMTOLLAH BURNING GHAT
FRONT AND INSIDE VIEWS

WARD No. 2 IN PICTURES



COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

(Left Above) An image-maker's shop in Kumartoli; (Left Below) Busy street-scene in the western part of the Ward; (Just Below) Earthenware shops in Kumartoli.



WHERE IMAGE-MAKERS LIVE

Banomali Sarkar Street is a narrow road that passes mainly amidst *kutchha* houses. In its western terminus, are seen godowns of pulses. *Kutchha* houses exhibit two features. They are generally tile-roofed having a wide outer verandah. The verandah is meant for keeping earthen pots, pitchers, tubs, images of gods and goddesses, while the inner rooms are for dwelling purposes. This is the Kumartoli of North Calcutta, which is famous for earthen dolls and images. Here artisans from different parts of Bengal, especially from Krishnanagore, have settled from olden days. This part of old Calcutta was first settled by the native people and potters, finding both water and mud at hand, preferred this area for settlement. With the development of the city and increase in population among themselves, these potters urgently needed emigration when they moved to Bhowanipore region where, in course of time, a second Kumartoli was formed. Here this locality still retains the rural outlook where low huts and metalled roads without asphalt-coating remind one of a village-life. Roads are no doubt electrified, brick-built houses are scattered, here and there, but, still, noise and bustle and other activities of the city have not yet banished the tranquility of the region. At Hindu festivals, it bears a different outlook, when people from different parts gather to purchase images. Then the narrow roads leave no space for free movement. Some of the dolls and images, kept for show, are finished with great skill. Here some wells are still in use and their water is utilised in preparing mud. In this place and in the Bagh Bazar area straw is kept in piles for sale. Milkmen, owners of milch cows and these potters are the largest purchasers. Amidst those huts, runs a narrow road between Schalch Street in the north and Banomali Sarkar Street in the south. That is also a part of Kumartoli Street, running parallel to Upper Chitpore Road. The main Kumartoli Street leads to the Hooghly from Upper Chitpur Road.

SCHALCH STREET

Schalch Street is a short east-west road without asphalt-coating. In innumerable hollows accumulates water and the road gets submerged whenever there is a shower. On both sides of the road, are seen godowns of *soorki*, brick and sand. Raniganj tiles are also seen stored in open spaces. Brick-built houses are few and those again are of antique type. Bullock or buffalo-carts are generally responsible for damaging this road to such a great extent.

Kasi Mittra Road resembling a narrow village-path, is lined with *kutchha* houses in the western half and *pucca* houses in the eastern. This road leads to the burning ghat, the Kasi Mittra Burning Ghat. In its western part idols and images of gods and goddesses have been kept by Oriyas to earn their livelihood. Small shops of various types are also seen on both sides. Godowns run parallel to the Port Trust Railways. It is for this reason residential houses are few and far between on the bank facing the Hooghly.

The Port Trust road terminates in the Bagh-bazar Canal mouth in the north. The railway lines bridge over the Canal and extend northwards to the Chitpur Yards of B. A. Railway. The bridge with railway lines moves upward for boats to pass.

Of the several ghats in this ward, lying on the eastern bank of the Hooghly, Baghbazar, Golabari, Kasi Mittra, Kumartuli, Beniatola, Ahiritola and Nimtola Ghats are by far the most important. Toll offices are attached to most of these ghats. These ghats are provided with masonry steps for bathing purposes and with brick-built terraces for wharfs. Taxes are levied on commercial goods carried by boats. Port, Trust Offices not only collect taxes but also examine goods.

POPULATION OF THE WARD

This ward is inhabited mostly by Hindus. Of the total population of 66,789 according to 1941 Census, Hindus are 65,909, Muslims 827 and others are insignificant. The ratio of the Hindus to the Muslims is 76:1. The percentage of the Hindus to the total population is 98, while that of the Muslims is 1.2. Muslims have settled in the south-western corner and at the northern extremity of this ward. Another remarkable feature of this ward is that the ratio between males and females is 7.4. Males exceed females in population because wage-earners and people of small means form the majority of population. These people stay here alone and in most cases lead a single life as their pecuniary condition does not encourage them to marry. It may be inferred that male children are more in number than females.

Year.	Kumartoli Population
1941	66,789
1931	38,294
1921	33,984
1911	33,078
1901	30,155
1891	26,614
1881	25,682
1872	34,024

The above figures indicate that the population, in this ward, is more stable and constant increase in population has been maintained since 1881. The influx of population due to the last world-war must have caused an abrupt increase in 1941. Now 66,789 persons are accommodated in 10,788 occupied houses (both *pucca* and *kutchha*), the average being 6 for each house. Such a figure may not cause any wonder for *pucca* houses, each having an average of rooms. But accommodating 6 persons in a hut is against all canons of sanitation and hygiene. From the ratio of huts to *pucca* houses (1:26) in this ward, it may be inferred that only a small percentage of the total population dwell in huts.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The map, drawn after actual field survey, shows that most of the houses by the side of the Port Trust land, are brick-built with very few openings in the form of doors and windows. The height of those buildings is not low but moderate. All of them serve the purpose of store-houses or godowns. Some of the old residential houses in the neighbourhood have also been transformed into godowns. *Kutchha* houses are to the east of those godowns, extending from north to south in a linear belt. Only in the central part, they cover the entire breadth of the ward. These huts can again be segregated into three types depending on the modes of occupation. Some of them are meant purely for residential purposes.

and some serve the purposes of both shops and dwelling. The third type is a show-room for earthenware vessels, dolls and images or a store house of sand, lime and surki. Pucca houses occupy the rest of the ward. They accommodate people of both middle and upper-classes. Stationery shops, pharmacies, restaurants, banks, etc., are seen located in houses that stand beside the important thoroughfares. It is clear, therefore, that houses, generally meant only for residential purposes, are off from the main street, while those, on both sides of roads or streets, are partially residential and partially commercial. The zonal divisions of the ward in consideration of house-types are as follows:—

- (1) Zone of Godowna
- (2) Zone of Kutcha Houses
- (8) Zone of Pucca Houses.

In this portion of Calcutta, because of its advantageous position on the eastern bank of the Hooghly, where the thalweg of the river is smooth, and water is perennial, voluminous and drinkable, settlement dates back to the days of Job Charnock. Though populated by Indians in those early days, there was a broad promenade along the Hooghly and a Park, named Perim's Garden at the Baghbazar area of to-day, for evening walks or drives by Europeans. At present, this residential region for Indians bears a wharf along the river-side. Park and Promenade are no more. The increasing industrial

and commercial activities have effaced those places of luxury.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE WARD

The region is, at present, provided with electricity, pipe-water, sanitary privy and drainage. Notwithstanding its heavy population, market is limited. The only market, on Ahiritola Street, is situated at the north-western corner of the ward. Markets of the adjoining wards, like Sovabazar and Baghbazar Markets of Ward I and Natun Bazar of Ward 5, supply the demand. Another strange fact is that, in this ward, there is no cinema-house. Difficulty to secure land for the construction of a cinema-house, may be a possible explanation for its absence in this ward, when other factors are equally favourable. Public transport services are mainly along the eastern periphery. The Strand Road service touches the north-western corner of the ward. How nice it would be, if there be a broad walk along the riverside with a transport service running parallel to it! In that case the wharf and godowns would have to be shifted to the Canal area or to the suburbs of this Presidency town. The present commercial environment has partially told upon the peace and tranquillity that still reign to some extent, over this area. The business talks, commercial haggling, transport-signals, and blended odours of commercial products mar the serenity, natural aspect and riverine breezes of the region.

NATIONALIZATION OF ELECTRICAL SERVICE

A Worldwide Move

"Cable and Wireless," the British world tele-communications system, is to pass into public ownership in January when the balance of the shares of the Company pass into the Government hands according to the Chancellor of the Exchanges, Dr. Hugh Dalton.

The Company was nationalized under an Act passed through Parliament, 1946.

Dr Dalton stated that the new board of directors would take charge of the Company at the beginning of 1947.

LONDON'S TELEPHONE SERVICE

London's telephone services, severely restricted during World War II, are undergoing a new process of development. For this purpose equipment is being concentrated in Faraday House in London.

Housed here are the London Trunk Exchange, the overseas exchange which serves non-European countries through various radio links, the Toll Exchange serving a wide area around the capital and the automatic City and Central Exchanges.

Over half of the 4,000 personnel are women and about 600 are engineers working on maintenance and supervision of equipment. Each week over 2,000,000 calls are dealt with.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE FOR MADRAS

A new automatic telephone exchange system is proposed to be installed in the city of Madras to improve the telephone services. Mr. Krishna Prasad, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, disclosing this in a press interview said that

the new equipment would be "on the job" from about the end of January, and would be supplementary to the central telephone exchange now operating in the city.

SIND PLANS

Sind is making a beginning in the nationalization of essential services with electricity and the Government propose to take over the Larkana Electric Corporation from 1947.

It has been further decided to execute three hydro-electric schemes simultaneously, instead of one by one, as originally intended. The projects are expected to electrify most of the rural areas of the province and provide power for industrial development. The machinery is expected to arrive by the next year.

BERLIN POWER FOR RUSSIA

Urgent representations are being made to the four occupying Powers in Berlin to prevent the dismantling and removal to Russia of electric plants, supplying power to the frozen and dimmed out city of Hamburg, it is learnt.

Two of the five plants supplying the city are listed for reparations but British officials forecast an industrial catastrophe if they are removed. In drastic measures to reduce power consumption, Hamburg has been divided into three sections, one of which will be completely cut off from all power stations for 15 hours each day.

The new measures mean that one third of the city with its 1,450,000 population will be industrially paralysed each day until coal stocks being rushed from the Ruhr, reach Hamburg.

Health & Hygiene

What Mothers Should Know About Rashes

By D. A. R. AUFRANC, M.D.

MANY popular errors have been prevalent in the past in connection with the skin, chiefly owing to the fact that diseases of this part of the body were little understood. These have gradually been dispelled as a result of the application of the microscope to the examination of disease conditions. Many, however, even to-day, still cling to the old-fashioned idea that eruptions of the skin necessarily indicate an impure state of the blood. While this may be so in some cases, there is no reason to believe that the skin is any more affected by morbid conditions of the blood than are such organs as the lungs, kidneys, and liver, for example. In fact, many skin disorders are entirely local in character.

Another common error is that serious internal disorders may arise through the "striking in" of a skin eruption. Patients are at times afraid to have a skin disease cured in case the disease may break out elsewhere. Such ideas probably have arisen through a few cases of coincidence.

The skin is a complex structure, and because of its situation on the outside of the body it is exposed to various forms of injury. Common examples of this are such things as the friction of clothing, scratching, the extremes of heat and cold and the action of various irritants and parasites. Persons engaged in various occupations, such as millers, brick layers, bakers, washerwomen, etc., are also liable to special diseases of the skin due to the action of the irritants used in their occupation.

No eruption of the skin, however, arises without a cause. In some cases, it may mean little or nothing. In others, it is nature's danger signal that some serious disease is on the way. In either case, it is desirable that one should be able to recognise a rash so that appropriate treatment may be adopted, should this be necessary. Among the more common marks and rashes which appear on the skin are the following.

Redness, or hyperemia, is due to distension of either the arteries or veins just beneath the surface. When the arteries are affected, pressure on the skin will cause the redness to disappear, and this is often an important point of diagnosis. Severe itching may be present, and often the temperature rises smartly. It may be due to some form of infection or nervous excitement.

Weals consists of reddish swellings with pale centres which appear and disappear rapidly. They are accompanied by heat and pain, closely resembling the well-known nettle sting.

Stains on the skin, or maculae, are irregular spots due to deposit of blood or bile pigment, or to fungus growth.

Papulae or Pimples, or small raised formations on the skin. Such pimples may enlarge in size until they contain a small sac in which there is fluid. They are then known as *vesicles*. This fluid in turn may become pus, and we then have a *pustule*. These last three, a papula, a vesicle, and a pustule are important in regard to the rashes met with in

the various fevers, and one should learn to recognise each at sight.

With regard to the rashes of the more common fevers, these usually appear a fairly definite number of days after the disease is contracted. This, of course, is a very important diagnostic point. Then, too, the place where the rash first makes its appearance is important. For example, in small-pox, the rash frequently first appears on the extremities and face, spreading later to the trunk. In chickenpox, on the other hand, the rash is often found first on the trunk.

We see, then, that there are at least three important points in connection with a rash—the time of its appearance, its nature, whether papular or vesicular, and its distribution. These points are of great practical help in the diagnosis of the common fevers and children's complaints. Sometimes during the intense heat of summer a simple diffuse redness of the parts exposed to the sun's rays makes its appearance. This is commonly known as "heat rash", or "prickly heat". As a rule, it disappears within a few hours, and requires no treatment. Sunburn when severe, is followed by peeling off of the epidermis.

Persons subject to heat rash should wear silk or cotton next to the skin, and should avoid becoming overheated during the hot weather. For sunburn, the parts should be covered with a tepid compress, and oil or vaseline applied. When there is much irritation, cool sponging or bathing is helpful, either with plain water or with water containing a teaspoonful of baking soda to the pint. After bathing, the parts should be dried by gentle patting and without rubbing.

Nettle rash is an eruption having the characteristics of a nettle sting, that is a white raised spot in the centre of a red patch. The eruption is peculiar in that it often makes its appearance suddenly and disappears just as quickly. Other names for this complaint are urticaria and hives. It is generally due to errors in diet or to unwholesome or irritating food. A prominent symptom is severe itching of the skin; in some cases of dyspepsia and liver disorders the disease tends to become chronic.

Treatment should be directed to the underlying condition, and this removed as far as possible. The soda water mentioned above, vinegar, or equal parts of alcohol and water, may be used to allay the irritation. Sometimes sponging with very hot water will give relief.

Erythema is another complaint characterized by redness of the skin, due to congestion or inflammation. It usually makes its appearance as a diffused redness, but there may also be small pimples on the hands or face. It may be produced by cold, by rubbing together of two folds of skin, from the wearing of irritating clothes, etc. The trouble usually quickly subsides, but sometimes especially in children, slight fever may be present. In other cases the digestion may be disturbed.

The treatment of this condition is much the same as that of those considered above. In children, where the cause is usually to be found in indigestion

and want of cleanliness, these things must receive attention. A warm daily bath should be taken, and the irritated part bathed with the lotions already referred to.

Sometimes a transient rash, or hyperaemia of the skin, may be caused by the use of certain drugs,

such as belladonna, potassium, iodode, and quinine. Such rashes may be diffuse and intense, and may lead to a wrong diagnosis. There are a few individuals whose skins are especially sensitive, not only to drugs, but to certain chemicals and even to plant products externally applied.—NNF.

BOMBAY'S PROHIBITION SCHEME

Main Features Described

A recent meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Bombay Government has approved the prohibition scheme of the Minister of Excise, which will be completed within four years beginning from April, 1947.

The main features of the scheme are :

1. The Government will give a chance to addicts to change their habits and enough time to improve their way of living.

2. Dealers in intoxicants will not be taken by surprise, as they would be if there was complete prohibition all at once in any of the areas of the province. They will get enough time to switch over from their present trade to other undertakings which are more beneficial and healthier from the point of view of society.

3. The Government will get enough time gradually to make arrangements to meet the situation as it arises out of the unfolding of the plan from year to year.

The new prohibition programme, which will be applicable simultaneously to the whole of the province, may be divided into three parts, namely, 1. Administrative; 2. Financial; 3. Legislative.

In the field of administration, it is intended to abolish the distinction between dry areas and prohibition areas. The only difference between these two types of areas is that in prohibition areas high countervailing duties are imposed on the import and possession of country liquor and toddy, while there is no such arrangement in the dry areas.

The same duty will now be levied in the dry areas and thus it is proposed to abolish the distinction between these two types of areas.

It is intended to complete the prohibition programme by two methods; first, by reducing the yearly consumption of all types of intoxicants by 25 per cent and, secondly, by closing the shops for progressively longer periods every year.

In the case of toddy, the cut will be made in the number of trees tapped. Special arrangements for applying this cut so far as opium and hemp drugs are concerned will have to be made, because it is not merely hard for addicts to give up the habit, but it is also sometimes injurious to their health to give up these intoxicants suddenly. So, the permit system will be introduced and a small progressive cut in the ration allowed to each permit-holder every three months will be tried in the first year, and the results watched. The position will then be reviewed in the light of these investigations at the end of the first year, and a further programme formulated.

The programme will begin from the financial year 1947-48 and end in 1950-51. For the first three years, it will be a sort of temperance arrangement, which will evolve itself into complete prohibition in the 4th year, i.e., 1950-51. The scheme of closing shops on certain days in the week is a corollary to the progressive cut of 25 per cent. in the consumption of intoxicants. As intoxicants supplied to licensees become reduced, there will be less supply and more demand. To meet this contingency, it will be necessary to close shops. In the first year, this closure will be for 2 days in the week, in the second year it will be for 4 days, in the third year for 5 days, and subsequently all the days of the week.

In the first year, Sunday will be one of the two days of closure, the other day will be a holiday in the week, if there is any. Otherwise, Wednesday will be a day of closure.

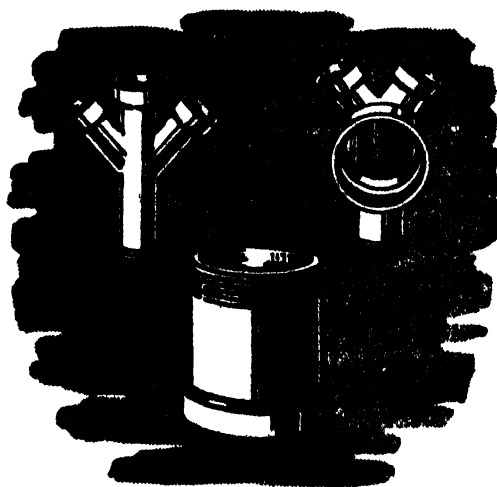
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CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**MR. JAGJIVAN RAM ARRIVES IN CALCUTTA**

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member of the Interim Government, arrived in Calcutta by air in the afternoon of the 16th January last.

He was received at the Dum Dum Airport by representatives of the Congress, Bengal Harijan Sevak Sangha, Depressed Classes' League and other organizations and garlanded.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram flew to Comilla the following day by a specially chartered plane and wherefrom he would go to Chandpur and Haimchar.

RANGOON-CALCUTTA AIR SERVICE

A new aerial link between Burma and India will be forged during the weekend when the Burma National Airways inaugurate a Rangoon-Calcutta service.

The Company is also planning a Rangoon-Singapore service via Bangkok and Penang next month.

MR. C. H. BHABHA IN CALCUTTA

Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Member for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, arrived in Calcutta on the 16th January last by Delhi Mail from Dhanbad, where he addressed the students of the Schools of Mines on Wednesday and explained the policy of the Government of India in respect of the development of India's mineral resources.

After arrival in Calcutta Mr. Bhabha visited the C.P.W.D. office and in the afternoon received a deputation on behalf of the employees at the Central Printing and Stationery Office.

During his stay here, Mr. Bhabha met the Chairman and members of the Coal Mines Stowing Board and receive deputation of the coal mine workers. He attended the annual luncheon meeting of the Mining, Geological and Metallurgical Institute of India on the 17th January last.

SARDAR SARDUL SINGH CAVEESHER

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher, President, All-India Forward Bloc, arrived in Calcutta on the 16th January last from Patna by Delhi Express.

Due to sudden illness, Sardarji had to change his previous programme of coming down to Calcutta by the Punjab Mail. Many prominent leaders and workers of the Forward Bloc and representatives of various other organisations, who were present at the Howrah Station to receive him, were disappointed to learn that he had arrived in the morning.

Leaders and workers of Forward Bloc went to meet Sardarji at the Grand Hotel. He was garlanded on behalf of different organizations.

INDIAN CHIEF JUSTICE FOR CALCUTTA

The Governor-General has appointed Sir R. C. Mitter, a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court during the absence on leave of Sir Trevor Harries.

Felicitations were offered to Sir R. C. Mitter on his appointment as Acting Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court when his lordship took his seat on the Bench on Monday, the 20th January.

Mr. G. P. Sanyal, Vice-President of the Bar Association, extended the profession's cordial greetings to his lordship and expressed the hope that during his lordship's regime the Bench and Bar would come closer together and succeed in building up an edifice of justice which would be a pride not only to this generation but also to the generations to come.

The Acting Chief Justice thanked his "brothers of the profession" and said that it was yet too early to form an estimate of his work on the Bench. That occasion would come three years later after his retirement from the Bench.

His lordship had been in this court for more than 35 years and was in office for 10 years during which, he said, he was glad to be able to say that he had obtained the co-operation and assistance of the Bar. He asked for the co-operation of the Bar to tackle successfully the accumulation of work of the court adding, however, that justice would not be sacrificed at the altar of speed.

PLACE OF GEOGRAPHY IN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

"There is a tremendous future for geographical training in India when there is so much work to be done in making developments," observed Dr. L. Dudley Stamp, Professor of Geography, London University, speaking on 'Place of Geography in University Education' at Ashutosh Hall, Calcutta University on the 16th January last.

Prof. Stamp said, that it was purely as a result of the first world-war, that men realised how little nations knew of one another of their respective characteristics. Thus, after the first world-war geographical honours schools came to be established in all universities of the British Isles.

Geography was a study of the environment and its relationship to the people who lived in that environment. The function of a geographer was to see the environment as a whole and to see how it affected men. The geographer as a scientist had the all-important work of planning the future of the country. Geography was a social science, and was essentially a subject for field study, he said.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

Total mortality in Calcutta during the week ended January 18 showed a drop of 55 from the previous week's figure of 790. Figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 743 and 783.

Cholera attacks and deaths showed an increase during the week, the figures being 39 and 21 respectively as against 31 and 14 in the preceding week. During the corresponding weeks last year, attacks numbered 25 and 8 and deaths 14 and 2.

Small-pox figures also went up from 6 attacks and 6 deaths in the previous week to 16 attacks and 10 deaths in the week under review. The average for attacks and deaths last year was 2 and 1.

Malaria caused 19 deaths during the week as against 28 the week before. Figures for the corresponding 2 weeks last year were 21 and 20.

There was one death from plague in the city, which was a case imported from Bihar.

The great function of Geography as a science in the University, Prof. Stamp said, was to turn out men and women who had the right Scientific approach and had the right picture of the conditions in which they lived and would continue to live. Geography could help most of the other sciences.

In inviting Prof. Stamp to address the gathering, Dr. B. G. Roy, President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science said that India was in the midst of an industrial development and they ought to know to balance their agricultural output against the industrial output.

Earlier, Prof. Stamp was entertained at a tea party by the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate of the Calcutta University at Darbhanga Hall.

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. P. N. Banerjee, spoke of the manifold contributions of Dr. Stamp in the field of Geography.

Replying, Prof. Stamp spoke about the necessity of the study of Geography for proper estimation and husbanding of natural resources of the country. He asked the authorities of the Calcutta University to be keen on this subject.

DEATH OF MR. S. K. SAWDAY

The death occurred in Calcutta on the 16th January last of Mr. S. K. Sawday. Born in Mysore in 1885, Mr. Sawday received his early education in Kingswood School, Bath.

Iron and Steel Company and in 1932 became an independent consultant in financial matters. He was a member of the Bengal Assembly when he died.

The funeral took place at Lower Circular Road Cemetery on the following morning.

DR. EDITH GHOSH MURDERED

Dr. (Mrs.) Edith Ghosh, 69-year old English lady, was brutally attacked by unknown assailants, believed to be

CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES ENQUIRY COMMISSION

Cross-examination of Mr. Norton Jones, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Headquarters, Lalbazar, continued for the second day before the Calcutta Disturbances Enquiry Commission on the 16th January last.

Cross-examination mainly related to Muslim League preparations for observance of 'Direct Action Day' on August 16 and Police reports about the same, the presence of the Chief Minister, Mr. Suhrawardy in the Control Room at the police headquarters at Lalbazar and the working of the 'Emergency Scheme' during the disturbances.

Questioned by Mr. Jyoti P. Mitter, counsel, Mr. Norton Jones admitted that he heard the Police Commissioner say that the presence of the Chief Minister in the Control Room adversely affected his work. Witness explained: "The Commissioner said to me. 'The presence of the Chief Minister interrupts me. I am bothered by it.'"

Questions regarding the manner in which the police handled events during the Great Calcutta Killing were put to Mr. P. Norton Jones, during cross-examination for the second day before the Commission.

He was questioned particularly about police records of incidents which occurred early on the morning of August 16, and about the steps taken by the police to verify reports of attacks on people and property.

Statements by Muslim League leaders about "Direct Action Day" the Bengal Premier's insistence on calling in military aid on August 16, and action taken by the police during the Great Calcutta Killing and Rashid Ali Day disturbances in February, were among the subjects raised in the cross-examination of Mr. P. Norton Jones, before the Commission on the 20th January. It was the fourth day of Mr. Jones' cross-examination.

Questions about police schemes, to deal with disturbances in Calcutta were put to Mr. H. N. Sircar, Deputy Commissioner, Detective Department, when he gave evidence on the 21st January before the Commission.

The Emergency Mobilization Scheme, he said, was put into operation in August 1946. The scheme was applied for the first time during the February disturbances.

In his opinion, the 1946 scheme involved a certain amount of centralization, lack of co-ordination, overlapp-

ing and wastage of police striking force. The scheme was never explained to the thana people. He found that during the August disturbances the local police were practically withdrawn from the streets. Sub-ordinate police officers liked to have cut and dried orders which they could carry out faithfully. But in the absence of any definite order, they disliked to take any responsibility upon themselves and do anything on their own initiative.

Sir Patrick Spens (President): Does this mobilization scheme involve withdrawal of both thana and armed police force inside the thanas and Lalbazar?—It does.

Then it is the duty of the thanas to send out policemen in plain clothes to find out what is going on?—Yes.

The scheme involves no action to prevent occurrences, but action is taken only after incidents have occurred?—That is so.

That is your view of how it worked?—Yes. I found the whole city denuded of policemen; not one was seen except those who were in action after the incidents had occurred. I thought it was madness on the part of any experienced policeman to put such a scheme into operation.

Mr. Sircar was cross-examined for the second day on the 22nd January.

If every Police Station had forces and if they were utilized sufficiently and efficiently, then further trouble would not have arisen was the opinion expressed by Rai Bahadur S. N. Mukherjee, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Enforcement Branch, before the Riots Enquiry Commission at "Belvedere" on Thursday, the 23rd January, last. This opinion was expressed in reply to a question whether the force at his disposal on the morning of the 16th was quite inadequate to cope with the situation in the whole of the North District under his charge.

In replying to another question by the President, the witness said that, though in charge of the North District, he was not informed by Lal Bazar what messages they got from his area or what happened or what action they were taking. Except what he saw for himself he could not tell what was going on in his area.

After graduating in mathematics from Cambridge, he joined the I.C.S., came to India in 1908 and was posted to East Bengal. He served as Assistant Magistrate, Collector, Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government in the Finance Department and as Deputy Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, retiring in 1919. He worked for some time with the Tata

burglars, as she lay in her bed in the early morning of the 16th January last and died of injuries later in the Presidency General Hospital.

Dr. Ghosh was well-known to Calcutta medical circles and was the wife of the reputed educationist Dr. B. C. Ghosh, a retired Principal of Vidyasagar College.

Mrs. Ghosh used to live in the ground-floor flat of a house in Robinson Street, Park Street area. The upper flats of the house had remained unoccupied for some days past.

It is reported that at about 2 o'clock in the morning two unknown persons entered her room and stabbed her at several places. She fell down on the floor with bleeding injuries all over her body. Her screams attracted the attention of her private secretary, S. J. Kamal Sarker, who was asleep in an adjoining room. S. J. Sarker, who tried to secure the intruders, was also assaulted with daggers, causing serious injuries. Both were removed to Presidency General Hospital where Mrs. Ghosh succumbed to her injuries.

Mrs. Ghosh whose maiden name was Elizabeth Nottingham, was born at Leeds in the United Kingdom. She received her education at Leeds and obtained the M.B. and F.R.C.O.G. degrees from the Leeds University. She married Dr. Ghosh in England in 1902.

Mrs. Ghosh leaves behind her, besides her aged husband, two sons, Theodore, who was a Major during the war in the Royal Signals and now studying in Oxford for the Chartered Accountancy and Harry, Railway Superintendent in Madurai, South India.

Police investigations into the murder of Dr. Edith Ghosh in her Robinson Street home are reported to be going on.

The condition of Mr. K. C. Sarkar, who is lying in the Presidency General Hospital, is improving. Mr. Sarkar was also attacked in Dr. Ghosh's house on the night of her murder.

CORPORATION PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR AND HIS FAMILY KILLED

Calcutta Police have organized an extensive manhunt for two domestic servants wanted for questioning in connection with another outrage committed in the heart of the city in the early hours of morning of the 18th January last.

There were six victims of the tragedy; Mr. Atul Krishna Saha Choudhury, Physical Instructor of Calcutta Corporation, his wife, and four children.

The outrage was committed in a house, on Surendranath Banerjee Road. Rs. 8,000 in cash and Rs. 5,000 in jewellery and other valuables are missing.

Two doors leading to the rooms occupied by the family were closed from the inside and the police had to break open one of them to get into the flat.

Light in the rooms aroused the suspicion of Mr. Saha Choudhury's brother, who lived downstairs, about 2 a.m. Neighbours smashed the glass pane of a window and saw part of the mutilated body of Mrs. Saha Choudhury in a pool of blood. The police were informed.

The police broke open the door and found the bodies of Mr. Saha Choudhury, his wife, and four children, including a five-month old baby—all bearing multiple knife injuries. Half a dozen trunks and an almirah in the room had been ransacked and the less valuable articles left scattered all over the place.

A blood-stained dao with the tip of a child's finger sticking to it was also found in the room.

An acquaintance of one of the absconding servants has been taken into custody.

WARNING AGAINST EMPLOYMENT OF UNKNOWN SERVANTS

Members of the public are warned against the danger of employing unknown servants without verification of their antecedents and keeping large amounts of cash and jewellery in the house, said a *Press Note* issued by the Commissioner of Police Calcutta, on Sunday.

The *Note* added: The tragedy of Saturday night in Surendranath Banerjee Road in which a family of six was done to death and robbed by two newly-appointed servants should act as a grave warning to every householder.

MR. I. I. CHUNDRIGAR IN THE CITY

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member in the Interim Government, who arrived in Calcutta on Thursday, the 23rd January, was given a rousing reception at Dum Dum aerodrome by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. S. M. Usman, the leading members of the Muslim mercantile community of Calcutta, and the representatives of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce and the South India Merchants' Association.

Among those present to receive him were Seth Adamjee Hajee Dawood, Councillor M. A. H. Isphani, Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani, Councillor S. M. Taufiq, M.L.C., Mr. Abdul Jalil, the Hon. Mr. Feerozuddin, Mr. Baggaza, Mr. Rafique, M.L.A., Mr. Md. Shahjehan and Mr. Umar Sattar.

Mr. Chundrigar afterwards met the Committee of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce at tea.

'AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA'

The management of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* announced on the 23rd January that the publication of the paper would be suspended for a period of seven days since the 23rd January as a result of a dispute in regard to the formation of a union of the *Patrika* employees instead of the existing several ones in pursuance of the terms of settlement between the Director-in-charge and the employees on strike. In the course of a statement the management said that it felt compelled to suspend publication of the paper temporarily in order to allow the excitement and tension among the employees to die down.

AN ECHO OF CALCUTTA SEARCHES

A *Press Note* of the Government of India states:—

"The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a news item stating that searches were conducted in many parts of India on the 14th January by direction of the Government of India.

"In order to remove any misapprehension, the Government of India announce that the searches were not made under their order but in exercise by the police of their powers under Section 165 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on a requisition made by the Bombay police under Section 166 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in connection with the investigation of a case instituted against a newspaper in Bombay."

CALCUTTA'S MILK SUPPLY

Calcutta's milk supply is short of daily requirements by 20,000 mds., according to a survey conducted by the Bengal Government.

Scarcity of milch stock and general rise in the prices of cattle, unfavourable conditions for milk production, unsuitable accommodation, insanitary environments and prevalence of disease resulting in high cattle mortality, are factors responsible for this shortage. To help cattle owners, the Bengal Government have appointed additional staff. Arrangements have also been made for adequate equipment and appliances for proper treatment of livestock, control of epidemics and eradication of cattle disease.

Rinderpest is reported to be prevalent in North Calcutta. The Directorate of Veterinary Medicine is giving facilities to cattle owners for proper treatment of the disease. Serum and vaccine for the control of disease are supplied free and all steps are taken promptly to suppress the infection.

Cases of incidence of rinderpest should be promptly reported to the Chief Glanders Inspector of the Directorate of Veterinary Medicine at Anderson House, Alipore. Cattle owners who fail to notify the incidence of rinderpest are liable to prosecution under the Bengal Diseases of Animals Act.

CALCUTTA DISTRICT MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL

No confidence in Mr. Abdul Gofran, Bengal Minister of Civil Supplies, and a demand for the dismissal of Mr. D. R. Hardwick, Commissioner of Police, were expressed in a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Calcutta District Muslim League Council.

Strict enforcement of the Muslim communal ratio in Government Departments and public and private undertakings, nationalization of the jute, coal, textile, chemical and other key industries of the province, and abolition of the I.C.S. and I.P.S. and their substitution by the Bengal Superior Civil Services were urged in other resolutions.

The Council also demanded formation of a Bengal National Militia and Home Guard for the maintenance of order in the province.

MUSLIM EDUCATION FUND

A Muslim education fund is understood to have been created by the Bengal Government with an annual grant of Rs. 10,00,000.

A Committee has been formed to control the fund with the Education Minister as Chairman and eight official and non-official members. The Principals of the Islamia College and the Calcutta Madrassah will be members of the Committee which will frame schemes for the grant.

MEMORIAL TO LATE COUNCILLOR BARMAN

CALCUTTA CORPORATION SCAVENGERS AND LABOUR UNION'S DECISION

A general meeting of the members of Calcutta Corporation Scavengers and Labour Union, Lighting Department Union, Jamadars and Peon Union, and Workshop Union was held on the 18th January, 1947, on the Central Municipal Office lawn under the Presidentship of Mr. Suresh Chandra Mall to consider the question of what steps could be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Madan Mohon Barman, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, and President of several Unions of the Corporation.

Members and Secretaries of the several Unions spoke in connection with the same.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the members:—

That this meeting of the Jamadars, Orderlies, Peons Union as well as other Corporation Labour Unions places on record a profound sense of sorrow and irreparable loss at the death of Mr. Madan Mohon Barman and conveys to the bereaved family heartfelt sympathy and condolences.

That a marble bust of Mr. Madan Mohan Barman who was a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation for about 20 years and President of several Labour Unions of the Calcutta Corporation be erected on the quadrangle inside the Central Municipal Office.

That the Secretary of the Calcutta Corporation Scavengers and Labour Union be authorized to raise subscriptions for the purpose.

That a copy of the resolutions be sent to the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation with a request to approve the same for the purpose.

GOODWILL PRESENT BY ARGENTINE STUDENTS

A small Argentine flag, a symbol of goodwill from Argentine students to those in India has been presented to Hare School, Calcutta, by Capt. Pizarro, master of a ship now in port. The flag as well as an album of pictures of scenery and school buildings in Argentina are gifts from schools in Buenos Aires and were brought by Capt. Pizarro at the request of Dr. Nicholas Greco, General Director of schools in the province of Buenos Aires.

The Hare School boys have reciprocated by presenting their school flag and an album of pictures of important buildings and Indian scenes to Capt Pizarro for students in Argentina.

PROF. P. C. MAHALANOBIS

Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, Principal of Presidency College, Calcutta and Director of the Statistical Institute, Presidency College, has been nominated by the Government of India as member of the Statistical Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN CALCUTTA

Ninety-one persons were killed and 1,245 injured, 209 seriously, in street accidents in Calcutta during the six months July-December, 1946. Forty-seven of those who died and 593 of the injured were pedestrians, while the remainder were occupants of the 3,482 vehicles involved in accidents.

The high percentage of casualties among pedestrians is quoted by police traffic authorities as proof of the danger of "joy-walking," a fault very common on Calcutta streets.

Figures of killed and injured through street accidents during the first half of last year were 134 and 1,729 respectively.

The total number of accidents reported during July-December, last year was 3,059, a drop of 776 from the figure for the first six months. Civilian vehicles involved in the two periods were 2,720 and 2,790 respectively, while the number of identified military vehicles involved in accidents dropped from 1,231 in the first half to 519 in the latter half of the year.

The table below gives comparative figures of casualties and of the different types of vehicles involved in accidents in 1945 and 1946

	1945	1946
Total number of cases reported	8,302	6,894
Number of persons killed	328	225
" " " injured	3,767	2,974
" " deaths caused by military vehicles	165	83
" " civilian vehicles involved	5,150	5,510
" " military vehicles involved	3,833	1,750
" " tramcars involved	4,061	3,091
" " vehicles damaged	3,944	3,742

The only item that shows an increase in 1946 is the number of civilian vehicles involved in accidents. Asked to explain the cause, an official of the Traffic Department said that the increase might be due to two factors: the disposal by Government to civilians of heavy-duty trucks, and the larger number of civilian trucks and cars with "left-hand drives" plying in Calcutta. In the first case civilian drivers licensed to drive lorries were not used to operating the large, heavy-duty trucks now passing into the possession of civilians, while in vehicles with steering on the left, it was not possible for drivers to give correct indications when negotiating a turn, especially to the right. The large number of civilian owned jeeps running in Calcutta might also contribute to the increase.—(Statesman).

VITAL STATISTICS

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
11th January, 1947*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 790 against 829 and 877 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 7. The general death-rate of the week was 15.72 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 11th January, 1947, was 670 against 656 and 730 in the two preceding weeks. There were 11 deaths from cholera against 4 and 2 in the two preceding weeks. There were 6 deaths from small-pox during the week against 5 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 44 and 110 respectively against 58 and 121 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 15.23 per mille per annum.

There were 26 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 14.64.

There were 122 deaths from respiratory diseases against 128 in the previous week.

There were 53 deaths from tuberculosis against 40 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 120 against 173 and 147 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 3 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 33 from fevers,

17 from bowel-complaints and 12 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 19.20 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 18.75.

There were 12 deaths from tuberculosis against 12 in the previous week.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. 1 Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be superscribed. "Tender for....." on Friday, the 31st January, 1947, up to 2 p.m.

85. Construction of manhole opposite 20, Ultadanga Road, Ward No. 1,—Rs. 460, dated 26th November, 1946 (3 weeks).

86. Repairs to the Raniganj tiled roof of shed No. 8 in Gowkhana 1, at 72/1, Grey Street, Ward No. 3,—Rs. 612, dated 22nd January, 1947, (3 weeks).

87. Repairs to Raniganj tiled roof of shed No. 7 in Gowkhana I at 72/1, Grey Street, Ward No. 3,—Rs. 612, dated 22nd January, 1947 (3 weeks).

88. Repairing 50 per cent. of the Tarapaulin Purdah Screen at Sir C. Allen Market, Ward No. 3,—Rs. 852, dated 22nd January, 1947 (3 weeks).

District I Eng's Office.

The 22nd January, 1947.

K. L. DEY.

District Engineer, I.

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Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 103-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 2, Chittaranjan Avenue, North.
Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Mata Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Manek Chowk), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhul (Kutch), Coimbatore, Hyderabad, (Blud) Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nanded, Panaji, Panaji Poonja, Poonja City, Rajkot, Surat, Veraval (Kathawar) and Sholapur.

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,97,67,100
Capital Paid Up	...	Rs. 1,48,88,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,33,33,550

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka
Mr. Gaganvibari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla
General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Largest Indian Joint Stock Bank.

Established—1911.

Head Office:—MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, Fort Bombay.

OVER 350 BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES THROUGHOUT INDIA

Authorized Capital	...	Rs. 5,25,00,000
Issued Capital	...	Rs. 5,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 2,61,68,725
Reserve & Other Funds	...	Rs. 13,05,23,100
Deposits as at 30-6-46	...	Rs. 1,15,48,55,600

Calcutta Branches:—Main Office—100, Clive Street; Barabazar—71, Cross Street; New Market—10, Lindsay Street; Shambazar—133, Cornwallis Street; Bhowanipore—8A, Russa Road and Hathkhola—75, Sovabazar Street.

No. 2.

A T ALL TIMES

BANK OF COMMERCE

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Head Office.—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Burdwan, Khulna, Bagurhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta

Subscribed Capital	...	4 crores
Paid up Capital	...	2 crores
Reserve fund	...	17½ lacs

Fully equipped to offer best services in India and abroad.

Calcutta Branches:—Burabazar, Bhowanipore, and Cornwallis Street.

Moffussil Branches:—Dacca, Ranigunge, Asansol, Deoghar, Giridih, and Gauhati and branches in all important cities in India.

Chairman:—Actg. Manager:—General Manager:—
G. D. BIRLA R. B. SHAH B. T. THAKUR
Phone. Cal. 3375, 3376 and 3377.

TO BE LET

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Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply and delivery of canvas hose required for Water Supply to Shipping, Markets and for street watering etc. during 1947-48.

2. Supply and delivery of sleepers for the maintenance of Municipal Railway and Trolley lines during 1947-48.

3. Removal of steam coal from the yard to the boilers at the Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station for one year from 1st April, 1947, to 31st March, 1948.

4. Supply and delivery of Miscellaneous Stores during 1947-48.

5. Supply and delivery of steel rails, fish plates, dogeared spikes, bolts and nuts required for the maintenance of the Municipal Railway during 1947-48.

6. Unloading of Corporation coal wagons at Municipal siding, Sealdah (account Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station) and stacking or delivery direct to the boiler house of the pumping station etc., during the period of one year from 1st April, 1947.

7. Supply and delivery of alum cake at the Pulta Pumping Station during 1947-48.

8. Supply and delivery of milk and barley water to different Milk Kitchens and outside Institutions during 1947-48.

9. Supply and delivery of planks (Teak, Jarool Hardwood) spokes and naves etc., for wheels during 1947-48.

Tenders for 1, 2 and 3 will be opened on 7th February, for 4, 5 and 6 on 11th February and 7, 8 and 9 on 12th February, 1947. The rates quoted in the tenders for the above are to remain open for 3 months.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 20th January, 1947.

Notice To Petty

Improvement Contractors

District No. III Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers

superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 29th January, 1947 up to 2 p.m.

230. Repairs to Pig Slaughter House—main building—in Ward No. 18.—Rs. 950, dated 11th June, 1946, (1½ months).

231. Repairs to passage of Tiljala Bye Lane in Ward No. 20.—Rs. 242, dated 21st January, 1947, (3 weeks).

232. Repairs to Crematorium Building in Ward No. 20.—Rs. 939, dated 21st January, 1947, (3 weeks).

233. Repairs to roadside railing at Bridge No. III Approach.—Rs. 596, dated 21st January, 1947, (3 weeks).

234. Repairs to Gooltuli Free Latrines in Gooltuli Lane in Ward 13.—Rs. 691, dated 14th January, 1947, (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,

District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office.

The 21st January, 1947.

Cancellation Notice.

Public are hereby informed that the notice of the Chief Executive Officer, dated the 7th December, 1942 appearing in newspapers and circulated in the locality so far as it related to the narrow strip of road land specified hereunder, is cancelled, as the Corporation by their resolution, dated the 25th September, 1946, rescinded, on the ground of the proposal for sale of the said land having fallen through, their previous resolution, dated the 21st May, 1941, which declared the road land in question to be closed to the public under Section 306(c) of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B.C. III) of 1923.

DESCRIPTION

The narrow strip of road land forming part of North Range and adjoining premises No. 10/1 (now 23) North Range measuring 1 ch. 9 s.ft., in Ward 20 delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf and thereon coloured green.

S. M. Yaqub,

Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office:

The 22nd January, 1947.

Auction Sale

Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co., will sell by public auction Corporation condemned stores at the Condemned Stores Yard, Entally, at 9 A.M., on Saturday, the 1st February, 1947.

S. M. SHARIF,
Controller of Stores.

Central Stores Office,
149, Lower Circular Road.
The 20th January, 1947.

Fidelity Bond

NOTICE

Quotations are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to the 8th February, 1947, for the premium of a Fidelity Bond to be taken out to cover misappropriation and embezzlement of money etc., by the Bailiffs of the Collection Department.

Detailed information can be had from this office on any working day between 1 and 2 p.m.

A. K. BASAK,
Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd January, 1947.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mrs. Netai Bala Dasi, represented by her husband Babu Jagat Bandhu Nath, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 2C in Block "I" in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to transfer her rights and interests in the above stall to Messrs. Paresh Nath Shaw and others, and to change the nature of business carried on in the above stall from Books to Hosiery and Ready made cloths.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 7th January, 1947.

PHONE, B. B. 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent	Business	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

CHARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each	
			Fruit—A to B	0 5 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 13 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 26-5	1 2 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 12 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.				" 13	2 4 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.						
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 4	1 0 0	Mudikhana			
" 158-159	0 12 6	Do.			Do.			
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.	C. 51-52	46 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.		Monthly each.		" 116	0 10 0	
" 164-165	0 12 6	Do.				" 111	0 10 0	

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

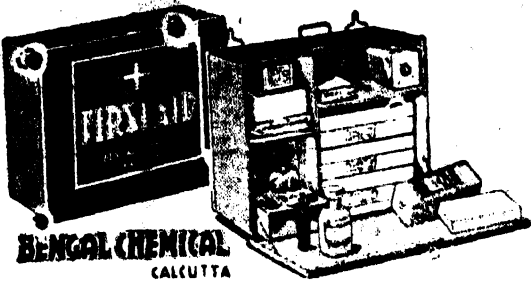
Superintendent, College Street Market

LANDSOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 7-5 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—	Per day.	
E 3	" 7-6 "	Do.	" 9, 12 & 13 "	As. 5 each	Potato.
G 9	" 9 "	Do.	Betel— 3 & 4	" 4	Betel leaves.

*The stalls are temporarily occupied by the spices dealers shifted from the fire damaged portion.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Actg. Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.						
Vegetables	---	---	---	---	Downward	As it was
Beef	---	---	---	---	---	As it was
Mutton	---	---	---	---	---	As it was
Fresh fruits	---	---	---	---	---	As it was
Dry "	---	---	---	---	---	As it was
Eggs	---	---	---	---	---	As it was
Poultry	---	---	---	---	Downward	
Fish	---	---	---	---	Downward	

MEAT MARKS

BUFFALO MEATS

B¹

B²

B³

BEEF

B1

B2

B3

MUTTON

M1

M2

M3

VEAL

V1

V2

V3

COW & BUFFALO MEATS

1ST

2ND

3RD

SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

1ST

2ND

3RD

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th January, 1947.

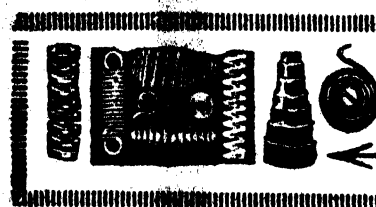
ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 140	Head each	2 120	3 20	2 00	2 40
Fillet roundcut per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
					Loin ..	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 80
Hump per seer	2 120	3 120	2 80	2 100	Shoulder ..	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 60
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40					
Round ..	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Sirloin ..	3 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Fuet (Kidney)	3 40	4 40			Hind-quarter ..	3 00	3 80		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do Malted ..					Leg per seer	8 00	3 120		
					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF									
Brain each	0 120	1 00							
Heart each	0 140	1 00			MUTTON.				
Oxtail each	1 00	1 100							
Shinbone each	0 140	1 60			Chops per seer	3 00	4 00		
Skink each	0 80	1 00			Breast ..	8 00	8 120		
Tongue each	2 00	2 120			Curry Mutton per seer	3 00	3 120		
Kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00			Leg per sr.	8 00	4 00		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Saddle per lb.	3 00	4 00		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 100			Shoulder per lb	2 120	3 120		
					Kidneys each	0 80	0 80		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Heart ..	0 68	0 80		
Cooked Ham per lb.	3 00				Liver ..	2 40	2 140		
Smoked Ham ..	2 00				Brain ..	0 60	0 80		
Back Bacon ..	2 00				Tongue ..	0 140	1 00		
Stricky Bacon ..	1 120				Trotters ..	0 16			
Pork Sausages ..	1 20	1 80			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
Pork ..	1 40	1 120			Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	2 40	2 80		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 80	4 00		


PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 00	3 80		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80		
Chops per seer	3 00	3 80			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120	3 120		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	2 40			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 120	4 80		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	3 40			Pomfrets per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	3 00	4 80			Bhetkes ..	4 00	5 00		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Maldine ..				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	0 00	3 40			Do. large per ..				
Roasted Pork	2 80	4 00			Ball chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	3 00			Papadams per 100	3 00	3 80		
Garmon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	5 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkes per seer	4 80	4 120		
Cooktail Sausages ..	1 80	2 00			Dry Prawns per seer	3 80	4 40		
Nologne ..	1 120	2 80							
Compressed Pork	1 120	2 40							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable as present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE: B. B. 1397
FIRE BRICKS & CLAY
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.



LEADING SPRING  **THE CALCUTTA SPRING MFG. CO.**
MANUFACTURER OF 84A, Clive Street, Calcutta.
INDIA Phone Cal 5175

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
*POULTRY	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each (4oz)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apples (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) (8oz)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Nagpur ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	Apples (Cooking) ..	—	—
Oapon ..	5 0 0	6 8 0	Do. Lahore ..	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. S. Africa ..	1 8 0	2 0 0
Duck (curry) ..	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Darjeeling p. lb.			Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting) ..	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Fyzabad ..			Do. Nainital ..		
Do. (special) ..	3 8 0	4 4 0	Do. Country each	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) (11 oz)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. American		
Do. (outlet) (1 lb 1 oz)	1 12 0	2 4 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)			Celery ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each ..	2 14 0	3 0 0	Cucumber per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	3 8 0	4 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goose ..	10 0 0	12 0 0	Ginger ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pigeons ..	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 12 0	3 8 0
Turkey Cook ..	20 0 0	25 0 0	Turmeric ..	0 15 0	1 4 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Hen ..	12 0 0	15 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol kohl Darjeeling p. lb	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. heavy lots	2 4 0	2 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Bedana Kabul per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. (Dressed)	2 14 0	3 4 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0	0 2 6	Black Berry per score		
EGGS.			Leek per lb.			Cocanut each	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ducks per score ..	2 0 0	2 8 0	Lettuce each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Country Apples per doz.		
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 12 0	3 0 0	Lettuce per score	2 12 0	3 8 0	Goussberry per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (special) per score	3 0 0	3 8 0	Lobia per seer (small)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Do. Naik 1 lb.		
Dove ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Leek (Country) each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	2 8 0	3 0 0
Guinea fowl ..	4 0 0	5 0 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Partridge ..			Do. Patna red (old)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Peacock ..	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. " white "	0 1 0	0 12 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Peashen ..	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Country red	0 4 0	0 5 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	8 0 0	12 0 0
Plovers ..			*Parasip per seer	0 14 0		Jaffa Orange per doz.	8 8 0	4 8 0
Quail ..			Pearl Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Anar ..	8 0 0	8 8 0
Rabbit ..	10 0 0	15 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling .. lb.			Guava (Local) per doz	1 0 0	2 8 0
Snippets per each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Hazaribagh	1 1 0	1 12 0	Jack Fruit each		
Snipes ..	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Ranchi per seer			Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Teal (large) ..	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Simla	1 4 0	1 12 0	Khurbane	1 4 0	1 8 0
Teal (cotton) ..	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Country	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (large) per lb.		
Wild Duck each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Snake Coil			Kesur China per seer		
Hand Grouse each			Potatoes (Nainital) ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	Lime patty per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Wild Duck (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	*Do. Darjeeling ..			Lemon (English) per doz.		
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 8 0	0 12 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffar- pur)		
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Country)		
Do. (Hen) ..	80 0 0	82 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Locket per score		
Pigeons (Fancy)	5 0 0	50 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 12 0	1 0 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New) Small	0 7 0	0 10 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer		
Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.		0 8 6	Do. Madras (Controlled)			Mask Melon per seer		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. (Small) (Round)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mask Melon, lb. (Lucknow)		
Do. Beach per seer	0 8 0		Do. Shillong (Contd.)			Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Beetroot Darjeeling per			*Rhubarb per lb.			Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
lb.	1 0 0	1 2 0	Pulbu. (Patil) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Do. (Madras)		
Do. Agra	0 14 0	1 0 0	Radish English per bundle			Do. Langra per doz.		
Do. Country per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. Country per bundle	1 4 0	1 10 0	Do. Sipia		
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 4 0	1 10 0	Spinach per lot of 20	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fazle		
*Do. French Darjeeling			Squash per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Mohon Bhog		
Do. Butter per score			Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per score		
Brinjal .. seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhosh		
Cabbage each	2 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Pumpkins per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Himsagore		
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Tomato per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Begamfuli		
*Do. Darjeeling lb.			*Do. Darjeeling per lb.			Do. Kanchar		
Do. (Ranchi) per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Country	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Bombay		
Parrots per bundle, Local	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Ranchi	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Safeta		
Do. Darjeeling per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Shillong	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
Do. (Allahabad)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Tamarind (Green)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
Do. (Lucknow)	0 12 0	0 14 0	*Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling			Mulberry per score		
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 10 0	0 12 0	Nagpur Mossam per doz.	8 0 0	4 0 0
			Vegetable marrow Country			Poons	3 0 0	8 12 0
			each	0 7 0	0 12 0	Bombay	8 0 0	4 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling each			Oranges Sylhet		
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay		
			Red .. per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Darjeeling 6-8	1 0 0	
			Tarai per seer			Do. Madras per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Kankrole per seer			Do. Nagpur 10-12	1 0 0	
						Do. (Squeezing) 12-14	1 0 0	

*Controlled by Government.

A H - Prices vary according to supplies.

At present Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

B
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D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pineapple Country each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Chilgoosja per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Jessore " ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Quince (Darj.) ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla " ...			Sofata 3-10 ...	1 0 0		Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	8 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Star Apple per score ...			Dates Arab per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar " ...	0 13 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 14 0	2 8 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Pepaya Jamore each ...	0 8 0	0 14 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each ...			Khurma per seer ...	2 4 0	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...			Do. Goolund each ...	6 0 0	8 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...		0 10 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 8 0	6 12 0	Do. Kabul ...	5 0 0	6 8 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...			Pears dry per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	2 8 0	5 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
" Kandahar ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...			Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...		
" Kandahar (country) ...	0 4 0	0 7 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...		5 0 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	O. Apples ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Pumalo balbar each ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...			DRY FRUITS			Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	5 8 0	8 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tid (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0		Apples Ring per lb. ...			Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Liby do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Prunes dry per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Calasia do. ...			Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 8 0		Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Nainital) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 8 0		Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Kulu 6-8 ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Almond Iran (Shelled) per lb. ...			Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...		2 8 0	Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cooking) 5-8 ...	1 0 0		Do. (Salted) ..	2 8 0	3 12 0	Cake Raisin per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0						
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0							
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...								
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Do. Punjab " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Pineapple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0						
Peaches fresh ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*H. (New)			*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
*" 49-50	1 0 0	Cheese.				" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 6	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 231)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hog Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 20	Kerosene Oil (inferior)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 80	2 00	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin. ...	1 80		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk —	5 40 0	
Mango Juice " ...	2 80	3 00				(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin —	4 12 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb. ...	1 80	2 80				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 80	
						*Matches:—		
BUTTER ETC.			*FLOUR			40 sticks each box ...	0 06	
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	3 00	3 40	Household No. 8 and all					
Bombay " ...	2 120	2 140	other varieties per seer	Selling	Control	*COAL AND COKE		
Dinapur " ...	2 120	3 00	Patent flour No. 1 per	Price	Price	"Domestic Coke (retail)		
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 120	seer ...		0 60	per md. ...	1 60	
Cow's Ghee " ...	6 80	7 00	Californian flour per bag			"Domestic Coke (whole-		
Butter Ghee " ...	5 00	6 80	of 5 lbs. ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 60	
Ag Mark Ghee " ...			Californian flour No. 2			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			per seer ...			Spices—		
MILK AND CREAM.			Country flour per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	1 00	1 4
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			*Atta Red (Chaudashli)		0 56			
seer ...	0 120	0 140	Do. White per seer ...			Halud " ...	0 80	0 7
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 80	2 120	Do. Red " ...					
			Wheat " ...		0 86	CONFECTIONERY		
FISH.			Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 80	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 120	1 00
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 40	2 140	Suji " ...		0 80	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 40	2 00
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 80	4 00				Plum Cake ...	1 80	2 00
Do. (salt-water) ...	4 00	3 80	*RICE			X'mas Cake " (Almond		
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 80	5 00	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6	Control	iced) per lb. ...	2 00	
Outla per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Rice (retail) ...		Price	Plum Puddings (English)		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 40	2 120	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 66	per lb. ...	2 120	
Bahi per seer ...	3 00	2 80	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 40	2 120	Medium per seer ...	0 66		packet ...		
Baddock (whole) ...	3 00	2 80	coarse per md. ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Bilaa (Padma) per seer ...	2 80	3 00	Do. per seer ...	0 46		Assorted Chocolates per		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 40	1 80				lb. ...		
Mango fish with rose			*DALDA VEGETABLE			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 40	
Do without rose ...			GHEE			English Sweet, Assorted		
Bilaa (Ganges, whole) per			1 lb. tin ...		1 50	per lb. ...		
seer ...			2 lb. tin ...		2 46	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 120	
Mullet per seer ...	2 00	2 80	5 lb. tin ...		5 76	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 00	2 80	10 lb. tin ...		10 46	" " " "		
Pomfret per seer ...	3 00	3 80				Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 120	
Fawns per seer (small) ...	2 80	3 00	*SUGAR			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 140	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	3 00	3 120	Gur per seer ...					
Do. (Large) ...	3 00	2 120	Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 12 6		PEAR FREANS BISCUITS.		
Lobster ...	2 00	2 80	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Glaxo ...		
Sea fish ...	2 00	2 80	Crystal (best) ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Other fish ...	2 00	2 80	Medium (small grain			Golden Puffs ...		
Book Salmon (whole)	2 80	3 00	white) ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. (fillet) ...	3 120	4 40	Medium (small grain)			per lb. ...		
Mackerel ...	2 80	3 00	Bengal ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 120	2 00				per lb. ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 00	1 40	*DAL Etc.			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Edies finger ...	2 00	2 80	Kalal per seer ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
			Arabar " ...			per tin ...		
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Chola " ...					
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		Khari Masoor " ...			BUTTER.		
			Khasari " ...			Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10		Mung (Bhaja) " ...			Folsom " " ...	2 10 0	
Dinner Roll " ...	0 10					Champion " " ...	2 60	
Cheese Bandel " ...	0 80	0 86	*Cocogem—					
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	5 00	3 40	9 lb. tin ...	10 18 6		BRITANNIA		
Do. Kdam " ...	4 00	4 40	2 lb. " ...	2 96		Cheese	1 60	2 60
Do. Overland per lb. ...			6 lb. " ...	7 76		Gem		
Do. Cheddaru (craft) ...	4 120		*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	1 10 6	Selling	Gem Low		
			Castor Oil ...		Price	Ginger Nut 2 lb.		
Reserved, mixed, per lb. }			*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 10 3		Ko-Nut (Reg.)		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 00	1 40	" " Ag. Mark ...	1 10 3		Maria	1 66	
cream per lb. ...	0 80	0 100				Milk		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Mixed (House-		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			hold)		
			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 53		Nice	1 50	
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 19	Control-			
			(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 80	led			
			No. 1		rates.			
			(iv) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 29				
			No. 2					

S. F.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
WATANIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.	1 12 8	3 2 9	Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 18 0		per tin	1 2 0	
Milk	1 8 6	1 12 8	Red do. do.	2 8 0		Cowloo Skim Milk Powder		
Patit Bourre	0 18 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb. ..	8 4 0		1 lb. loose	0 12 6	
School	1 10 0	2 14 0				Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 4 0	1 8 0
Thin Arrowroot "	1 12 8	8 2 9				Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water	0 14 8		TOSH'S TEA—			Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological Loose			Special Darjeeling Red	2 12 0		White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Label 1 lb. pkt.			bag		
size tin & Loose	1 15 0	8 6 8	Yellow Label Orange Pe-	2 8 0		Rosela Assorted Jame	1 1 0	
low & Gate Milk Food	8 8 0	6 4 0	tee 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 5 0		per tin		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 4 0		C. & B. Assorted Jame		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		per tin		
			Broken			Delmonte Prunes per 1-1/2		
						oz. tin		
			SPICES			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	2 8 0	8 0 0
			Cloves ground per phial	1 2 0		per pkt.		
			Cinnamon "	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Ginger "	1 0 0		1 lb. per tin		
			Mixed Spice "	1 2 0		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			" Herb "	1 2 0		tle		
			Sage "	1 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		per lb.		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			Radgate or Nickson Ba-	2 4 0	
			Mountain Bouquet			con per lb.		
			1 lb. packet	3 6 0		Oatmeal (Australian)		
			Green Spot Loose per lb.	4 4 0		2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
			Yellow Spot "	2 2 0		Indian Oats per packet	Small	Large
			Red Spot "	1 15 6		Rollod Oats (Canadian)		
			Gold Dust "	2 0 6		per tin		
			Star Dust "	1 14 6		Frugneit's King Cocoa-	1 2 0	4 8 0
			LOOSE TEA			nut Hair Oil	0 4 0	0 9 0
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	3 0 0		*Cobra Boot Polish,	1 9 0	
			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Chamois Leather large...		
			Assam per lb.	2 12 0		*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
			DUST TEA			*Kno's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	8 12 0
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Dust per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Elerman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Red Mosaic Coffee per lb.	2 5 0	2 10 0	*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Amrutanjain Pain Balm	1 2 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		*Oriental Balm	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			*Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	11 0
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0	*Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "					
			Chutneys	1 8 0	1 12 0	Blattabane Cock-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0		roach Extermina-		
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 4		tor 1 1/2 Oza. tin	0 10 0	
			Do. (Country) 1/2 lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. 3 Oza. "	1 0 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 8 Oza. "	2 4 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 16 Oza. "	4 0 0	
			Pepper		1 0 0	Do. 7 lb. "	24 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 56 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		PAINTS.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	8 0 0	per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	1 10 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			*Guzo per tin	2 15 0		Do. (Japanese) ..		

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: 2, 2 3901) Rangoon Branch: 228, Fraser Street Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Out-Fish 15 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
(G. K.) 5 & 8	0 5 0 "	G. K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHREE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Pears		0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Rice		6 2 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Ohinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Qolay Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil (Controlled Price)			MEAT.		
Jadkhanl			Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Mutton	2 5 0	3 0 0
Doshi Bolleo			Cocoanut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 5 0	3 0 0
Dudhkaima			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohti (Cut-pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java)		0 10 3	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 5 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)		0 4 0	Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 6 6	Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	1 8 0	2 8 0
Gram (Patal whole)		0 10 0	Suji			Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)			Gur (Beli) (control)		0 8 0	Orab per pair	0 3 0	0 6 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	3 5 0
Do. (Sona)		1 0 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Nanital			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Arabar Dal		0 12 0	Potato (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 10 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)								
Do. (Khar)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		8 8 0
Mug Dal per seer. (Kacha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. salted			Goat		8 8 0
Arabar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		0 10 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 3 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)			Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 3 0
Do. (Khar)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk					2 3 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid			CONFECTIONERY		
GHREE			OIL.			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer	Contd.	1 7 9	Yellow per tin		
Ranchi "			Cocoanut Oil		1 4 9	Cocoa Hornby		
Sree (Mark)		6 3 0	FRUITS.			Coffee Poison's lb.		
Khurja		6 3 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0		BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa do.			Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4—6	1 0 0		H. & P. Do.		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		8 0 0	Household per tin		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pista	6 0 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
*Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arab	1 0 0		**Rice		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Grapes per seer	3 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
*Do. (Bata)			Naspati 12—32	1 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
*Flour per seer (White)		0 6 0	Mango 4—6	1 0 0		rettes, 555		
*Atta		0 8 6	" (Langra)			Passing Show Ciga-		
*Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		rettes 1 tin.		
Gur (Bheli)		0 6 0	VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
*Flour (Whole Meal)		0 6 0	Patal (Desi)		0 10 0	Sago (Pearl)		
			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes New (Desi)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Potatoes (Nanita)			(glass) each		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jam		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Jelly		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 6 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 14 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cabbage per seer			(Large)		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 10 0	0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
			Pons "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. bulk		
			Do. (Cut pieces) "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rising Sun		
			Bagda	2 12 0		Do. per bottle		
			Bhetki	1 8 0	1 1 0			
			Orab (each)	0 16 0	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0			
			Shimla					

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Ra.A. P.	Ra.A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra.A. P.	Ra.A. P.	RICE	Ra.A. P.	Ra.A. P.
Best 1st class per seer	—	3 00	Mango Sukul	—	—	Dinaipuri Khatori Bhag	—	—
Do. 2nd " "	2 50	—	Do. Sepia	—	—	Dechi (Nagra) per md.	—	—
Best per seer	2 50	3 00	Do. Begamfully	—	—	Do. (Medium)	—	—
EGGS			Do. Bombay Pairi p. doz	—	—	Patnai (Atap) " md.	—	—
Ducks per score	2 00	2 50	Do. Langra	—	—	Hilly (old) per md.	—	—
Fowls " "	2 50	—	Do. Bhastara	—	—	Nagra (old) No. 3 per md	—	—
VEGETABLES			Do. Kallout	—	—	Jhingasal per md.	—	—
Brinjals per seer	0 30	0 40	Do. Farli	—	—	Bantoolahi (Manja) No. 1	—	—
Cucumber per pair	0 20	0 40	Do. Nilambari	—	—	Do. No. 2 per maund	—	—
Garlic per seer	0 10	1 00	Do. Totapuri	—	—	Chamurmoni	—	—
Peas " "	0 10	0 15	Do. Sapeda	—	—	Balam (old) per md.	—	—
Pat Lemon each	—	0 10	Do. Golapkhaz	—	—	Chini Shakkar No. 1 per	—	—
Ladies finger per seer	—	0 10	Do. Himsagar	—	—	maund (old)	—	—
Kadi Lemon per pair	—	0 10	Do. Kissen Bhogh	—	1 00	Kalma (polished) No. 1	—	—
Onions Patna red per seer	0 40	—	Kharbuz per seer	—	—	per maund	—	—
Do. Bombay	—	0 50	Orange Ichanagore	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 2	—	—
Do. Country	0 40	0 50	Do. Madras	—	—	per maund	—	—
Potatoes Nainital	0 120	1 00	Do. Darjeeling	—	—	Kalmi per maund	—	—
Do. (controlled)	0 100	—	Do. Nagpur	—	—	Peshwar Rice per md.	—	—
Do. Madras	—	—	Do. Bombay	—	—	Dhaki Chata	—	—
Do. Gauhati	—	—	Pasta Bagdad per seer	—	—	Fine per seer	—	—
Country	—	—	Do. Multan	—	—	Coarse	—	—
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	—	—	Do. Kabul	1 00	3 00	Medium	—	—
Patni Murhidabad per	—	—	Pears 6-15	2 00	3 00	SUGAR, & CO		
seer	—	—	Pineapple Singapur each	—	—	Crystal Sugar per seer	—	—
Do. Disi per seer	—	—	Do. Assam (Local)	—	—	Java	—	—
Do. Hilly	0 100	—	Do. Country each	—	—	Cocosnut Oil	—	—
Cabbage	0 90	—	Peaches	0 80	0 100	Mustard Oil	—	—
Cauliflower each	—	—	Plantain Champa per score	1 40	2 80	Salt per seer	—	—
Pas Ranoli per seer	—	—	Do. Martaban per score	—	—	Flour	—	—
Do. Darjeeling	—	—	Musket per seer	—	2 80	Atta	—	—
Do. Deshi	—	—	Pomegranate per seer	—	—	Sujee	—	—
Beans	—	—	Do. Multan per seer	—	—	Atta fresh per seer	—	—
Squash	—	—	Do. Kandahar	3 00	4 00	Chandausi Atta per md.	—	—
Tomato	—	—	Bedana (Kabul)	—	—	Til Oil per seer	—	—
Green Mangoes each	—	—	Raisin (Rad) per seer	—	—	Fine per seer	—	—
Bit per seer	—	—	Do. Sultana	—	—	DAL		
FRUITS			Almond shelled	3 00	4 00	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 120	0 140
Apple Cashmere 6-12	—	—	Do. without shell	3 00	—	Mug Dal	—	0 100
Do. Kulu	—	—	Do. do. large	5 00	—	Arhar	0 80	0 100
Do. Quetta 4-8	1 00	—	Burdah Quaman per seer	—	—	Kalai	—	0 100
Do. Nainital	—	—	Water melon Goolando	—	—	Khesari	0 80	0 100
Alubokhara per seer	—	4 00	Do. Deshi each	—	—	Mosoor (split)	—	0 80
Apricots	—	3 00	Do. Farukabad	—	—	Do. (Khari)	—	0 100
Batavia each	0 20	0 80	Do. Quetta	—	—	Mator	—	0 100
Bel fruit each	—	—	Do. Bhagalpur each	—	—	Chana Dal	0 100	0 100
Gecanut each (green)	0 50	0 60	Sarbatli Lemon	—	—	TEA		
Do. dry each	0 50	0 50	Musambi 6-12	1 0	8 00	Rose Mixture	2 00	—
Chilghom	—	—	Walnut per seer	—	—	Golden Orange Pekoe	2 50	2 50
Dates Arab	1 50	—	Do. Shelled	2 00	—	Quality per lb.	—	—
Do. Bagdad	—	—	Nut Ground	—	—	Rose Orange Pekoe	1 120	3 00
Geapes Kishnugiri per seer	—	—	Sharifa	—	—	Quality per lb.	1 40	1 50
Do. Nalk	—	—	Nona (each)	—	—	Orange Pekoe	1 100	1 120
Do. Quetta	—	—	BUTTER, ETC.			Pakoe per lb.	—	—
Do. Chaman	4 00	5 00	Darjeeling do. per lb.	—	—	Darjeeling Autumn	—	—
Do. Australia	—	—	Bombay	2 80	3 00	Special per lb.	1 120	2 00
Khorma per seer	2 00	—	Aligarh	2 80	3 00	Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 50
Kasur Deshi	—	—	Jessore	4 00	—	KEROSENE OIL.		
Khebari	—	3 00	Dinapur	3 80	—	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Kajoo Nuts	4 00	5 00	Pabna	3 50	3 120	Superior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Lohia Country per 100	—	—	Darbhangha	—	—	In bulk, per 25 ea. bottle	—	—
Do. Masafferpur per	—	—	Masafferpur	—	—	"Victoria" Swan—	—	—
Black Raisins per score	—	—	Cow's Ghee	—	6 00	Interior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Papaya Country each	0 40	1 00	Do. Milk	0 100	0 120	In bulk, per 25 ea. bottle	—	—
Pineapple per score 1 lb.	—	—	Bhama Ghee	4 50	—	Rising Sun per tin (4 L. G.)	—	—
Janrui	—	—	FISH			" " Bulk	—	—
Golegan	—	—	Bagda per seer	2 00	2 50	Owl & Swan per tin	—	—
Patni per seer	—	—	Bhetkee per Sr.	2 50	—	" " Bulk	—	—
Kancha-Mita Mango per	—	—	Prawas	1 40	1 120	Monkey Brand per tin	—	—
score	—	—	Hilsa	1 50	2 90	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	—
Shank Ali per seer	—	—	Rohi	2 00	—	(White)	—	—
Safata	—	—	Rohi (cut pieces)	2 50	—	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	—
Mango (Loon Bandel)	—	—	Small fish	2 50	1 00	(Red)	—	—
			Chetal	—	—	Snowflake per tin	—	—
			Grab per pair	—	—	Soft Coke per md	—	1 50
			Koi per seer	—	—			
			Singhee per seer	—	—			
			Magoor per seer (small)	—	—			
			Do. (large)	—	—			
			Gaida	—	—			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

K. MITTER & CO.

2, OLIVE STREET CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents for Calcutta and Districts.

Telephone: Calcutta 432. Telegram: K. MITTER Cal.

PRICES IN THE CARANAT MARKET **Rates quoted on the 3rd January, 1947**

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Coast per seer	1 50	2 00	Potatoes (Madras) per seer (Controlled)	0 60	0 80	Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (cut pieces)	2 00	2 50	Pulbul per seer			Surjees Do.	2 50	
Shrimp	1 20	2 00	Raddish (Country) per seer			Atta Brown Do.	2 50	
Lochans	2 50	3 00	Squash per seer	0 20	0 40	Flour (Wholesome) Rationed	2 50	
Shanghai	2 50	3 00	Sweet Potatoes	0 40	0 60	Wheat	2 50	
Shetki	2 50	3 00	Pumpkin each	0 100	0 110	RICE.		
Other Fish	2 50	3 00	New Potato			Rice (Controlled)	0 100	
Elisa	1 50	2 00	FRUITS.			Do. do.	0 60	
Kel & Magoor	1 00	1 50	Mangoes			Do. do.	0 40	
Paray	2 00	2 50	Grapes	6 00		SUNDRIES.		
Crab each	0 20	0 30	Alubokhara per seer	2 50		Mustard Oil per seer (Rationed)	1 10	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 80	2 00	Sugar (Controlled)	0 50	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 140	2 00	Bedana per seer	0 16	0 60	Ten per lb.	1 50	2 50
Mutton	1 140	2 00	Seal each	0 50	0 100	Gur per seer	0 100	0 120
EGGS.			Dates per packet	2 80	3 00	DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score	1 140	2 00	Almond per seer	1 00		Arahar per seer	0 60	0 100
Fowl's eggs	1 140	2 00	Lime per score	0 80	0 100	Ohana	0 60	
VEGETABLES.			Orange 2-3	0 120	1 00	Masoor	0 60	0 120
Bean (French) per seer			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 80	0 100	Bhanga	0 60	
Brinjal	0 40	0 60	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 80	1 00	Khasaree	0 60	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 60	0 80	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	Kalai	0 70	
Carrot each	0 80	1 00	Sugarcane each	0 80	0 40	Bluli		
Tomato per seer	0 60	0 80	Pomegranate per seer			Mug (Hart) (Katcha)	0 110	
Cucumber per score	1 00	1 40	Apples			" (Fried) per seer	0 140	
Brinjal			Green Coconut			Mattor	0 70	
Green Chilly	1 00	1 40	Lichi			Salt	0 30	
Onion			BUTTER.			COKE & COAL.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 80	0 60	Butter per seer	3 00	3 80	Soft Coke per md.		
Potato (Maital)	0 110	0 120	Madras			Coal " (Control)	1 60	
			Ghee Lakhee			Fuel	2 80	
			Do. Bhadwa			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	6 00				
			Milk	0 180				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET **Rates quoted on the 15th January, 1947.**

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
FISH & MEAT.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tuna per seer	-	1 40	1 80	Garlic per seer	-	0 120	-	Flour per seer (Rationed)	-	-	-
Do. (cut pieces)	-	2 00	-	Green Chilly	-	0 120	1 00	Surjees per seer	-	0 50	-
Shrimp	-	2 00	-	Onion	-	0 70	0 80	Flour (Wholemeal) p. se.	-	0 60	-
Lochans	-	1 80	-	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	-	0 80	-	Atta (Rationed) per seer	-	0 50	-
Bagda	-	1 40	1 80	Do. (Ranchi)	-	-	1 60	Wheat	-	-	-
Shanghai	-	2 00	2 80	Potatoes Doshi	-	0 50	0 60	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.			
Shetki	-	-	2 00	Do. Madras (controlled)	-	-	-	Rice (Rationed) per seer	-	0 100	-
Other Fish	-	1 40	2 00	Pulbul per seer	-	0 80	0 40	" " " "	-	0 60	-
Elisa	-	2 00	2 80	Ladies finger	-	-	-	" " " "	-	0 40	-
Kel & Magoor	-	1 00	3 00	Raddish	-	0 50	0 60	Patna per seer	-	-	-
Paray	-	2 00	2 80	Squash	-	0 160	-	Banhtul (Manja) per md.	-	-	-
Crab (each)	-	0 16	0 26	Sweet Potatoes	-	0 40	0 60	Do. (Kora)	-	-	-
Beef per seer	-	1 40	1 80	Sweet Pumpkin each	-	0 120	1 80	Do. (Atap)	-	-	-
Mutton	-	2 80	2 120	White	-	0 60	0 100	Rangoon per seer	-	-	-
Goat & Kid	-	2 80	2 120	Tomato Ranchi per seer	-	-	-	Katar! Bhog (Boiled) per	-	-	-
Sheep	-	1 120	-	Do. (Country)	-	0 60	-	md.	-	-	-
POULTRY & EGGS.				FRUITS.							
Duck each	-	2 00	2 40	Almond per seer	-	-	-	Doshi (Boiled) per md.	-	-	-
Fowl each	-	1 80	2 80	Alubokra	-	-	-	Gohp Sees	-	-	-
Chicken each	-	0 120	1 20	Amra (Belati) per score	-	-	-	Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	-	-	-
Pigeon	-	-	-	Bedana per seer	-	-	-	Sugar (Rationed)	-	-	-
Duck's Eggs per score	-	1 120	-	Seal each	-	0 16	0 60	Ten per lb.	-	1 50	2 50
Fowl's Eggs	-	1 30	-	Dates per seer	-	-	-	Gur	-	-	-
VEGETABLES.				Grapes	-	2 00	-	Coconut oil	-	2 50	-
Bean (French) per seer	-	-	-	Lime per score	-	0 120	1 00	" (Contd.)	-	0 50	0 100
(Contd.)	-	-	-	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	-	0 40	0 60	Arahar per seer	-	0 60	0 100
Brinjal	-	2 50	0 40	Do. (Martaban)	-	0 60	0 100	Ohana	-	0 70	0 100
Cabbage	-	0 60	0 80	Papaya per seer	-	0 80	0 40	Khar! Masoor	-	0 60	0 100
Carrot	-	-	-	Pomegranate per seer	-	1 40	1 50	Khasaree	-	0 60	0 100
Tomato	-	-	-	Mangoes (Green) per 100	-	-	-	Kalai	-	0 70	0 100
Cucumber	-	-	-	Sugarcane each	-	0 80	0 40	Bluli	-	0 70	0 100
Brinjal	-	-	-	Orange per score	-	1 40	2 60	Mug Katcha	-	0 110	0 140
Cabbage	-	-	-	Mangoes 2-3	-	1 00	-	Do. (Bona)	-	0 140	0 180
Carrot	-	-	-	BUTTER.		-	-	Mattor	-	0 70	0 100
Cucumber	-	-	-	Butter per seer	-	3 00	4 00	Salt	-	0 30	-
Brinjal	-	-	-	Madras	-	-	-	Butter 1 lb. 4 lb. etc.	-	1 40	-
Cabbage	-	-	-	Ghee Lakhee	-	-	-	Do. 1 lb. 4 lb. etc.	-	1 40	-
Carrot	-	-	-	Do. Bhadwa	-	-	-		-	-	-
Cucumber	-	-	-	Do. Sree	-	-	-		-	-	-
Brinjal	-	-	-	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	-	6 00	-		-	-	-
Cabbage	-	-	-	Milk	-	0 180	-		-	-	-

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET.

Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per cwt.	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per cr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Kachin Bhag 4-6	—	1 0 0
Mutton " "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes " "	0 2 0	0 5 0	Pras 4-6 per cwt.	—	—
Chicken " "	3 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 2 0	Sardis per cwt.	—	—
BUTTER.	—	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per cwt.	—	3 0 0	Sugarcane each	—	0 8 0
Butter each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Country) per cwt.	0 2 0	0 3 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Butter " "	1 8 0	4 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	BUTTER.	—	—
Butter " "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
EGGS.	—	—	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. cwt.	—	8 14 0	Draper " "	—	—
Egg per cwt.	—	2 3 0	FRUITS	—	—	Ghee per cwt.	—	4 8 0
Egg " "	—	2 8 0	Alubokhora per cwt.	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 10 0
FISH.	—	—	Apricot	—	1 4 0	BREAD	—	—
Fish per cwt.	2 0 0	—	Apples 4-6	—	1 0 0	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 8 0
Fish (Chit place)	—	1 12 0	Figs per cwt.	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 8 0
Fish " "	—	1 12 0	Amra (Belati) per cwt.	—	0 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 12 0
Fish " "	—	2 0 0	Bedana per cwt.	—	0 10 0	FLOUR.	—	—
Fish " "	—	1 4 0	Beal each	—	0 2 0	Flour per cwt.	—	—
Fish " "	—	2 0 0	Pomegranate " "	—	2 0 0	Aita " "	—	—
Fish " "	—	1 0 0	Blackberries per 100	—	1 4 0	Suise " "	—	—
Fish per pair	—	2 0 0	Cocoanut each	—	0 8 0	RICE.	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Custard Apples	—	1 4 0	Patna per cwt.	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Dates per cwt.	—	4 0 0	Banquets (Manja) per cr.	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Almond " "	—	5 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Grape " "	—	—	Chinleakhar per cwt.	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi " "	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Gooseberry per cwt.	—	—	SUNDRIES.	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Jack fruit each	—	0 8 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	1 8 0
Fish " "	—	—	Khubani per cwt.	—	1 8 0	Sugar	—	0 8 0
Fish " "	—	—	Kharbasa " "	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 0
Fish " "	—	—	Lichis per 100	—	0 10 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Lime per cwt.	—	1 0 0	Gur	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Lokote " "	—	10 0 0	DAL.	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Oranges 3 to 4	—	—	Arhar per cwt.	—	0 8 0
Fish " "	—	—	Pasta per cwt.	—	—	Chana " "	—	0 8 0
Fish " "	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per	—	0 4 0	Khari Masoor " "	—	0 8 0
Fish " "	—	—	Do. score	—	0 8 0	Bhanga	—	0 8 0
Fish " "	—	—	Do. Martaban) per	—	0 8 0	Khasaree " "	—	0 6 0
Fish " "	—	—	dos.	—	0 4 0	Mung (Hari)	—	0 8 0
Fish " "	—	—	Papaya each	—	0 8 0	Do. (Sona)	—	0 10 0
Fish " "	—	—	Pineapple " "	—	0 4 0	Masoor " "	—	0 10 0
Fish " "	—	—	Plums per cwt.	—	0 8 0	Salt " "	—	0 8 0
Fish " "	—	—	Raisins	—	2 0 0	COKE AND COAL.	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Roseberry per cwt.	—	—	Coal per md.	—	1 8 0
Fish " "	—	—	Star apple	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Tamarind per cwt.	—	4 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Walnut " "	—	4 0 0	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Do. (Madras)	—	—	BARLEY POWDER	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Golap Khas 6-10	—	1 0 0	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Langra 3-4	—	1 0 0	Lily,	—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Bombay 6-8	—	1 0 0		—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Totapari per cwt. 6-8	—	—		—	—
Fish " "	—	—	Siple	—	—		—	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supply.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
21A Office Godown	Rs. A. P. 0 5 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authorities.	20B Chandney.	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authorities.
22 Chandney	0 6 0 "		20 A "	0 5 0 "	
23 "	0 8 0 "				

THE STUART BOOK MARKET—Shops To Visit

(Continued from page 224)

Stock & Shell No.	Business.	Stock & Shell No.	Business.
33-33	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	33	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
34	Do.	34	Do.
35	Do.	35	Do.
400	Oilman's Stores.	400	Oilman's Stores.
401	Do.	401	Do.
402	Do.	402	Do.
403	Do.	403	Do.
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405	Do.	405	Do.
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499	Do.	499	Do.

LEAVE RULES FOR CORPORATION LABOUR STAFF

Rules regulating the grant of leave and officiating pay to the employees of the Corporation of Calcutta classed as "Labour" framed under Section 56(b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923.

I. Definitions and extent of application.

1. These rules may be called the Leave Rules of the Corporation labour staff.

2. These rules shall apply to all members of the labour staff except the Casual labour staff and also except those labour staff who draw allowances instead of pay.

3(a). 'Casual labour staff' means those members of the labour staff who are employed from time to time as occasion arises and whose services are not of a continuing nature.

Note :—(i) The services of the Casual Labour staff and also of those labour staff who draw allowances are based on the principle of 'no work no pay'.

(ii) A member of the labour staff who has an officiating appointment only, comes under the category of 'Casual Labour staff.'

(b) Unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "year" means a financial year.

II. Leave with pay

4. An employee who has put in one year's continuous service may be given leave on full pay in a year to the following extent, viz, 21 days in the case of an employee who comes under the category of "Skilled Labour" and 15 days in the case of others (i.e., Unskilled Labour) provided that such leave shall not accumulate from year to year and that such leave shall be inclusive of the annual holidays that may be admissible under Section 49(B) of the Factories Act, 1934. An employee in the category of "Unskilled Labour" who has completed six months' continuous service but whose service falls short of one year may be given 7 days' leave on full pay.

Any leave necessary in excess of the periods mentioned above shall be treated as Leave without pay.

Note.—The decision of the Chief Engineer as to the category (Skilled or Unskilled) under which an employee comes shall be final.

III. Leave without pay.

5. An employee may be granted leave without pay for a period not exceeding three months in a year provided that in special circumstances which cause hardship, the authority empowered to grant leave may, in its absolute discretion and subject to the provision of Rule 11, extend the said period to such longer period as it may think fit.

6. Leave without pay may be granted in continuation of or in completion with leave of any other kind.

7. Leave without pay does not constitute a break in the continuity of services of an employee.

IV. Maternity Leave.

8. Maternity Leave on full pay may be granted, on the certificate of the Health Officer or a District Health Officer, to a married female employee for a period which shall not ordinarily exceed one month but which may be extended to two months in extraordinary cases, on the recommendation of the Health Officer or the District Health Officer.

V. General Rules.

9. Leave of absence from duty cannot be claimed as a matter of right.

10. An employee whilst on leave has a lien on his substantive appointment but not on his officiating appointment.

11. Unless otherwise specially directed by the Corporation in view of the special circumstances of the case, an employee ceases to be in the service of the Corporation if he has been absent continuously for more than a year.

12. No allowance of any nature whatsoever is payable during leave of any kind except Dearness Allowance as sanctioned by the Corporation from time to time, and also Personal Allowance for the period of leave sanctioned with pay.

13. An employee who is hurt on duty shall be paid compensation as provided in the Workmen's Compensation Act, whether or not he is governed by that Act, on the recommendation of the Head of the Department and on the certificate of the Health Officer or a District Health Officer.

The period during which such employee is absent shall not constitute a break in the continuity of his service.

14. A substitute may be appointed for an employee on leave without prejudice to his pay, provided such an appointment is considered necessary in the interests of the administration.

VI. Officiating pay.

15. An employee with a substantive appointment officiating in another appointment is entitled to an officiating pay equal to his own substantive pay plus one-fifth of the minimum substantive pay of the post in which he officiates subject to the limit that the officiating pay shall not exceed the minimum substantive pay of the post in which he officiates, and subject also to the condition that in no case will the officiating pay be less than his own pay.

16. An employee having no substantive appointment, if officiating in a post, will draw such proportion of the minimum substantive pay of that post as the appointing authority may decide.

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 1st February, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle & Comment

ALL-BENGAL MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE

The eleventh session of the All-Bengal Municipal Conference concluded its two-day session at South Suburban Municipal Town Hall at Behala on the 26th January last. Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta was in the chair.

The conference was inaugurated by Mr. Mohammed Ali, Minister for Health and Local Self Government.

The conference adopted a resolution, among others, stating that no proper development of Local Self-Governing Institutions was possible without a truly national Government and expressing hope that the labour of the constituent Assembly would be crowned with success.

DISTRICT BOARD CHAIRMEN'S CONFERENCE

Abolition of the system of nomination to District Boards, introduction of separate electorates, and extension of franchise to women were recommended to the Bengal Government by the District Board Chairmen's conference which concluded a three-day session in Calcutta on Tuesday, the 28th January last. The Hon'ble Mr. Mohammed Ali, Minister for Health and Local Self-Government presided.

The Conference further agreed that the system of joint elections on the basis of "cumulative vote" should be adopted for Union Board elections.

The decisions taken at the Conference to augment the resources of District Boards included doubling of the present cess rate, increasing of stamp duty on transfer of immovable properties in rural areas, a surcharge on court fee stamp, and licensing of cars, etc.

Other recommendations related to provincialization of sadar and sub-divisional hospitals at Government's cost and transfer to District Boards of control over Union Boards except in police, judicial and electoral matters.

The conference urged the Government to forego Rs. 86,50,000 from the amount advanced to District Boards for test relief work and to expedite the distribution of Rs. 86,00,000 accumulated in the Motor Vehicle Tax Fund.

While accepting the Bhore Committee's recommendations on public health, it suggested that the proposals be modified to suit local conditions. The delegates of Bogra and Darjeeling District Boards agreed to provincialization of the health services in their areas as an experimental measure. The Government's proposal for redistribution of auxiliary hospitals on population basis was accepted.

[Detailed reports of the District Board Chairmen's Conference and the All-Bengal Municipal Conference will be included in the issue of the 'Gazette' dated the 8th February, 1947.]

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW CORPORATION BILL

An amending Bill, curtailing the powers of the Calcutta Corporation in regard to making appointments to services under it, is proposed to be brought forward by Bengal Government in the Assembly, it is learnt.

The Bill, it is stated, seeks *inter alia* to vest the power of making appointments to 'key' posts in the Corporation in the Local Government; *secondly*, it proposes the setting up of a Corporation Service Commission on the lines of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, for selecting men for appointment in the Corporation services up to the

clerical stage; *thirdly*, it seeks to incorporate parts of some of the adjoining municipalities within the jurisdiction of the Corporation.

We feel that it is not opportune now to say anything on the proposed Bill. When all its features will be known we shall determine its merits and demerits.

RAILWAY FACILITIES IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA

The Government of India have appointed a Committee to reorganize railway facilities in and around Calcutta. The Committee will consist of six members with Sir Padamji Ginwala as President. In announcing this a Press note says:

It has been evident that a reorganization of railway facilities in and around the city of Calcutta would be necessary in the post-war period. The need for this was felt even before the war but the outbreak of hostilities prevented any action being taken. The experience during the war only emphasized the emergency of the problem. The electrification of the suburban passenger services of the East Indian and Bengal Assam Railways and of certain sections of the main line of the East Indian Railway seem to be necessary if the heavy traffic flowing into and out of the great city is to be handled in a more rational and efficient manner. Terminal facilities for handling this traffic within city limits or nearly suburban areas are extremely important and their reorganization is also essential.

"As the questions which arise in this connection are complex and a large number of authorities other than Railways are also interested in them, the Government of India have decided to set up a committee to investigate the problem. It will be known as 'The Calcutta Terminal Facilities Committee, 1947' and has been asked to report in as short a time as possible. With this end in view, the number of members on the Committee has been kept down to an absolute minimum. It has not, therefore, been possible to include in the Committee representatives of all the interests concerned but the Government hope that all the provincial and local authorities who are concerned in the problem will afford the Committee all the assistance they can."

The Committee will consist of the following:—

Sir Padamji Ginwala—Chairman. The Provincial Transport Commissioner, Bengal Government—Member. Mr. J. D. Michael, O. B. E., General Manager, O. T. Railway.—Member. Mr. K. P. Rama Iyer, Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, O. T. Railway.—Member. Mr. F. Lydall, representative of Messrs. Mera and McLellan—Member. Mr. S. D. Banji, till recently Engineer-in-Chief, East Indian Railway.—Member.

The terms of reference are as follows:—

(1) To consider and report upon the adequacy of the present rail terminal facilities in Calcutta both for coaching and goods traffic.

(2) To make recommendations for the provision of such additional or alternative facilities as may be necessary adequately to handle the

traffic now offering and likely to offer during the foreseeable future. In making these recommendations the Committee should assume that suburban passenger services in the Calcutta area, and the East Indian Railway main line at least as far as Dhanbad, will be electrified as soon as possible. The Committee are requested to recommend the geographical limits to which they think suburban passenger services should extend.

(3) To recommend what additional rail construction, if any, should be undertaken in the urban area either as a part of the recommendations under (2) above or independently of them;

(4) To give approximate estimates of cost of the various schemes which the Committee recommend;

(5) To give their views on the division of cost between the railways and any other authorities concerned of such schemes as may be recommended.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The Government of Bombay have published a bill to extend the term of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which expires in April next by one year.

This follows a resolution passed by the Corporation requesting Government that in view of the prolonged disturbances in the city at a period when the candidates for the ensuing election would have begun their campaign and also of the possibility of further tension and excitement if full fledged propaganda is started by candidates the elections may be postponed by one year.

The Bombay's Municipal Corporation shows a deficit of Rs. 44.27 lakhs according to the budget estimates for 1947-48. The city's finances have been in a poor state for some considerable time and it would seem that the aftermath of the war has created baffling problems—and no additional sources of income, according to the Bombay correspondent of the *Statesman*.

Mr. D. V. Patel, Chairman of the Standing Committee, who has presented the budget, pointed out that total expenditure in 1938-39 was Rs. 335 lakhs. In the coming year it will be Rs. 598.86 lakhs, including Rs. 8.48 lakhs to be drawn from the post-war reconstruction fund. The most significant addition to the city's bill is of course the higher pay to municipal employees.

To meet the deficit the Municipal Commissioner proposes to increase the general tax "temporarily" by three per cent. This will provide Rs. 47.64 lakhs. But it is evident that the city cannot go ahead with improvements until new sources of income are tapped. Recently there have been consultations between the city fathers and the Bombay Government. The Corporators want Government to give up their Urban Immovable Property Tax, because it is felt that it is essentially a civic source of revenue.

So far the Provincial Government have shown no signs of disgorging and suggest that the city should look to higher town duties and profession taxes for revenue. Higher town duties are unpopular because of their effect on raising prices, while

(Continued on page 288)

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, 1947

Wednesday: 29th January

VIET NAM DAY

In moving the resolution :

This Corporation places on record its deep sense of sorrow, horror and condemnation at the unprovoked and unwarranted firing, lathi charge and use of tear gas by the Police on the peaceful student demonstrators who took out processions in observance of Viet-Nam day in Calcutta on the 21st January, 1947, resulting in a large number of injuries and even death.

This Corporation expresses its sincere sympathy to those demonstrators who suffered injuries.

This Corporation also calls upon the Government to forthwith appoint a Committee of Enquiry into the matter

Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli at the meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the

29th January, stressed that the processionists were peaceful all through their way towards the Senate Hall and police intervention worsened the situation.

Councillor Sonmath Lahiri in seconding the resolution was of opinion that both Hindu and Muslim students participated in the procession and there was no justification for obstructing a procession which acted as a great force in bringing about communal harmony.

Councillor S. M. Tautiq in opposing the resolution expressed that the students were advised neither by the Congress nor by the Muslim League to participate in the demonstration.

Councillor Md Ismail supporting the motion, expressed surprise at the opposition of the Muslim League members. Councillor Ismail said that Mr. Jinnah had supported the cause of the Vietnamese. If the Muslim League members in Calcutta opposed a resolution which expressed sympathy with the students, both Hindu and Muslim, who suffered at the hands of the police, they were really going against their own leader, Mr. Jinnah.

WARD NO. 11 BYE-ELECTION

TEN CANDIDATES FILE NOMINATION PAPERS

A vacancy has occurred in Ward No. 11 (Paddapukur) due to the death of Councillor Raj Kumar Basu and a Bye-election has been announced to be held on the 25th February; 30th January being the last date for submission of nomination papers, the following ten candidates have submitted their nomination papers :—

1. Mr. Kalipada Mukherjee.
2. „ Bepin Behari Ganguli.
3. „ Nirmal Chand Borah.
4. „ Netaji Ch. Ghosh.
5. „ Bipradas Dutta.
6. „ A. K. Dutt.
7. „ Nut Behari Dutt.
8. „ Manoj Ch. Sarbadhikary.
9. „ B. K. Ghose.
10. „ Sankar Nath Motilal.

Scrutiny of nomination papers will be held on the 6th February at 2 p.m.

WARD NO. 6 BYE-ELECTION

MR. BADRIDAS BARMAN A CANDIDATE

Mr. Badridas Barman, a nephew of the late Councillor Madan Mohan Barman, is understood to have filed his nomination papers in connection with the Ward No. 6 Bye-election for the seat that was occupied by the late Councillor Barman. It is understood that five other candidates have also filed their nomination papers.

Councillor Mohamad Rafique in opposing the motion said that Mr. Jinnah had rightly supported the cause of the Vietnamese, but his consent or opinion was not sought by any party before the demonstration was staged. Councillor Rafique said that an order under Section 144 was promulgated by the Bengal Government not to oppose any political movement or to suppress any political party. The order was promulgated, he said, solely for the purpose of suppressing communal troubles in the city. To agitate against the order, according to the speaker, was only to embarrass the Government in its attempts to bring down communal passion.

Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that the demonstrations were unlawful, but he had doubt as to whether the police were justified in opening fire. He, therefore, demanded a statement from the Government regarding the firing.

The resolution was carried.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION LOST

A motion for adjournment of the House in protest against the arrest of the Muslim League leaders and curtailment of civil liberties in the Punjab was lost at the meeting of the same day.

Councillor Abdus Sattar, moving the resolution, said that the arrest of the leaders on the eve of the League Working Committee's meeting had brought about complications. The Muslim League National

Guard had always worked for communal peace, said Councillor Sattar. He pointed out that the action of the Punjab Government had been "drastic and foolish."

Supporting the resolution, Councillor Moham-mad Israil condemned the use of tear gas on women processionists, which would rouse their indignation.

Councillor Somnath Lahiri said that if the supporters of the motion were true to their professed principle, they should condemn the use of repressive measures wherever resorted to. The test of their sincerity lay in condemning the recent firing on the students in Calcutta and in urging restoration of civil liberties in Bengal. He added that he would unequivocally condemn the action of the Punjab Government if the Muslim League members declared that they would fight for restoration of civil liberties in Bengal also.

TRAMWAYS STRIKE

Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu drew the attention of the House to the great inconvenience that the public of Calcutta were suffering due to the Tramways strike which had been continuing for more than a week. Councillor Basu appealed to the Mayor to bring pressure on the authorities concerned in order that the dispute might be settled without any further delay.

ENHANCEMENT OF ELECTRICITY RATES

Councillor P. S. Basu also referred to the recent enhancement of electricity rates and expressed his opinion that such enhancement was not justified.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' PROTEST

Muslim students of several educational institutions in Calcutta stayed away from their classes on Wednesday, the 29th January, in protest against the re-arrest of League leaders in the Punjab. At meetings held in class-rooms they demanded immediate release of the leaders and the restoration of civil liberties in the Punjab.

BHATPARA MUNICIPALITY

SCAVENGERS ON STRIKE

Scavengers and menials of the Bhatpara Municipality, numbering about 400, went on strike on the 30th January demanding holidays with pay.

BRITAIN'S HOUSING PROGRAMME

300,000 NEW HOUSES FOR 1947

Britain's housing programme of 300,000 new houses for 1947 has recently been announced by the Minister of Health, Mr. Bevan.

The estimate of the number of new houses required before every family has its home is 750,000. Towards this total the Minister hopes to see 240,000 permanent and 60,000 temporary houses completed during the year and 200,000 more under construction by December.

Friday: 24th January

CONDOLENCES

The Corporation at its meeting held on Friday, the 24th January, condoled the deaths of Nawabzada A. F. M. Abdul Ali, formerly Keeper of Imperial Records, Government of India and a prominent citizen of Calcutta, and of Mr. S. K. Sawday, formerly Deputy Chairman of the Corporation. The House adjourned without transacting any business till Wednesday, the 29th January, in expression of respect to the memory of the departed.

—CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

(Continued from page 236)

neither they nor profession levies are likely to raise money as satisfactorily as a property tax.

In spite of such financial situation the Municipal Corporation has served legal notice on the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company intimating their intention to purchase the combined undertakings belonging to the Company. The purchase will be effective from August 7, 1947.

The Municipal Corporation had to give at least six months' notice to the Company.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF JERUSALEM

Partition of Jerusalem into separate boroughs, one Arab and one Jewish, under the general control of an Administrative Council is recommended in a report by Sir William Fitzgerald, Palestine's Chief Justice.

Sir William was appointed in 1945, to draw up a plan for the local government of Jerusalem after differences between the Arabs and Jews over the complex question of the city's Mayoralty. The dispute culminated in a walk-out of both Arabs and Jews from the Municipal Council.

"I am forced to the regrettable but irresistible conclusion that there is no possibility of the Arabs and Jews co-operating to make municipal government effective in Jerusalem," he said.

NATIONALISATION OF BRITAIN'S TRANSPORT

The British Government's Bill to nationalize inland transport—described by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Barnes, as "the largest and most extensive socialization measure ever presented to be a free democratic Parliament"—has passed its first hurdle in the Commons and now goes to the Standing Committee before going to the House of Lords.

The Committee, made up of about 50 Members of all parties, will debate the Bill point by point. More than 1,000 amendments are expected.

The Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons some time ago when an Opposition amendment to reject it was defeated by 362 votes to 204.

Branded by Mr. Anthony Eden (C) as a "major national disaster", the Bill covers nationalization of railways, road transport and docks. These transport facilities will come under a Transport Commission of five who will be able to borrow up to £250,000,000 to carry on their work.

Middles

Subhas Chandra Birthday Week

Reception Accorded To I. N. A. Heroes In Calcutta

A WEEK of celebration, attended with decoration of the houses with national flags, portraits of the national leaders, flowers and foliage, with illumination, singing of national songs, opening of the Netaji Bhawan in Elgin Road and also the Subhas Institute of Culture in the city, started on the 23rd January, 1947, the birthday of **NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE**, fifty-one years ago. Calcutta, which Subhas Chandra had made the city of his adoption, of which he had been the Mayor, some seventeen years before and where he had been engaged in the thick of the country-wide struggle for Freedom, arrested several times, and imprisoned for various terms, rose to the occasion and paid the most cordial homage to the great leader.

VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATE IN CELEBRATION

Major-General Shah Nawaz hoisted the national flag on the 23rd January at Chakrabaria Road where students under the auspices of Bengal Students' Bureau celebrated Netaji's birthday.

The South Calcutta C. S. P. I. observed the day at its Party office at Sahanagar Road where the national flag was hoisted by Mr. Satin Roy Choudhury. At a function held by the Calcutta Medical College Students, Lt.-Col. B. S. Rawat of the I. N. A. hoisted the National Flag and garlanded Netaji's portrait. The national anthem was sung by the students. Lt. Col. Rawat read the pledge which was taken by all the students present.

Among the other I. N. A. officers present at the function were Lt. Col. Banerjee, Captain Khushi and Lt. Jairam Singh.

The following organizations participated in the celebration of Netaji's birthday on the 23rd January:—Bengal Brigade, 36-V, Russa Road; Subhas Seva Sangha, 29/3, Grey Street; Central Calcutta Congress Sahitya Sangha, 2/1, Hidarman Banerjee Lane; South Calcutta Sevak Samity, 31, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road; Bhowanipur Culture Club; J. N. Roy Infant and Nursery School; Calcutta Medical Institute; Entally Congress Karmi Sangha jointly with Entally Forward Bloc workers; East Calcutta Azad Hind Dal; Goabagan Teachers' and Students' Committee; Seva Sangha, Raja Dinendra Street; the Forward Bloc workers of Ward IV.

Mr. D. M. Khan and Col. Dhillon of I. N. A. hoisted the national flag at Vidyasagar Hostel and Chalar Pathe Karmi Sangha premises respectively; Sinthee Students' Union; All-India Azad Hind Volunteer Corps, Chutar Para Lane; Bantra Sammilani, Chatterjeepara Lane. Lt.-Col. Kiani and Lt. Kusul Singh attended the function at Serampore.

STUDENTS' DAY

On the second day of that week, the 24th January, 1947, (a record of the important events that had come to pass on the first day having been published in the previous issue of the *Gazette*) the I. N. A. officers and men, who were in the city to take part in the Birthday celebrations, attended different meetings held in connection with the Student's Day.

Major-General Shah Nawaz, Col. Pillai and Lt. Jagannath were present at Netaji's birthday celebration observed by the students of Eden Hindu Hostel Association. Major-General Shah Nawaz hoisted the national flag.

Addressing the meeting Major-General Shah Nawaz said whether the British Government or any particular political party accepted the constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly or not, it was up to them to declare that to be the constitution of Free India.

"The emancipation of 400 millions of Indians cannot be achieved by compromise, by passing resolutions in the Constituent Assembly and holding so-called responsible posts in the Interim Government. It would only come by relentless struggle against British imperialism", observed Mr. Ananda Mohan Sahay, Minister, Azad Hind Government, addressing a large students' gathering at Asutosh College Hall in the afternoon.

Col. Isan Quadir, another Minister of the Azad Hind Government, stressed the need of the nation keeping itself in a state of preparedness. If their objective was achieved through efforts in the constitutional and diplomatic spheres, as some of their leaders asked them to believe, he said, even then on India attaining her freedom there would arise numerous problems which they would be able to tackle far better than if they were caught napping.

WOMENS' DAY

The third day of the Netaji Birthday Week, the 25th January, was in connection with the Women's Day. At a meeting of the women students held at the University Institute Hall Col. Hassan Khan, whose voice had previously been heard over the Saigon radio, pointed out that the women in the country had a two-fold struggle to carry on. *First*, they had to take their stand by the side of men in the national struggle. *Secondly*, they had to fight against male tyranny. Unless women achieved economic independence, the position of women could not change. When women were economically independent of men, only then could they take their rightful place in India and only then could they also help to build up India of tomorrow.

Lt. B. Chandrayan of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment after describing the part played by the Rani of Jhansi Regiment in the I. N. A. struggle said that women should learn to take their place by the side of men in the national struggle.

Mrs. Renuka Roy stressed the need of women learning how to take their rightful place by the side of men in the national work. She also stressed the need of discipline.

The meeting was organized by the girls' section of the Presidency College.

A STUDENTS' GATHERING

Addressing a students' gathering at Arya Samaj Hall in the afternoon Col. Mahboob Ahmed asked the students to be true to the ideals of Netaji and not to be swayed by mere sentiments. They had to understand the ideals which Netaji placed before them and try to translate those ideals into action. Netaji dedicated his life to the cause of Indian freedom. Let the question whether Netaji was dead or alive be left aside for the moment. If the people of India could achieve the liberation of their motherland, then and

then only would it be fit for them to hope for Netaji's re-emergence.

The speaker thanked the citizens of Calcutta for the tremendous reception they had given to the I. N. A. officers.

Lt. Mamata Gupta of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment said that Netaji always expected that the women of India would stand by the side of the men in a national crisis. India was passing through critical times and it was the duty of women to stand fully prepared.

The meeting was held under the auspices of Vidyasagar College Students' Union.

"WE WILL HOLD FAST TO THE IDEAL WHICH NETAJI HELD BEFORE US"

—Major-General Shah Nawaz

The fourth day of the Netaji Birthday week, fell on Sunday, the 26th January, which was also the Independence Day.

As many as 160 officers and men of the Indian National Army as well as some high ranking civilian officers of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind set up by Netaji Subhas Chandra, and also some members of the Jhansi Regiment,—who had been present in the city on the occasion of the 51st Birthday celebration of their beloved Netaji, were accorded a unique reception at Belgachia Villa in the afternoon.

Despite transport difficulties owing to tramway-men's strike and admission being strictly regulated by insufficiency of space inside the Villa, people in their thousands proceeded on foot towards the reception ground and waited in long queues for securing admission.

A large portrait of Netaji in the uniform of the Supreme Commander was hung up in front of the balcony of the beautiful building inside the Villa and before the function started I. N. A. men stood below it and saluted their leader in solemn silence.

On way to the reception ground a "Sahced gate" was erected on the occasion in honour of Netaji's soldiers who laid down their lives during "their historic march to Delhi."

The proceedings commenced with the song "Subhasji Subhasji" sung in chorus and ended with the singing of National Anthem "Sab Suk Chayen ki" in which some I. N. A. men also joined.

That the Indian National Army under the leadership of Netaji was the only Army which had really fought for freedom and democracy during the last war, said Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who was in the chair. He appealed to I. N. A. men to come to the political arena.

Mr. Bose expressed the hope that in their last fight against British Imperialism the I. N. A. men would form the vanguard of the fight.

Replying to the reception on behalf of I. N. A. officers and men, Major-General Shah Nawaz said that they would hold fast to the ideal which Netaji had held before them.

MR. SARAT C. BOSE

In his speech, Mr. Bose said :

"Officers and men of the Azad Hind Fauz, members of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment and soldiers, Jai Hind. I greet you all. I greet you in the name of Netaji Birthday Celebrations Committee; I greet you on behalf of those who have assembled here this evening; I greet you all on behalf of the wider public for whom it

was not possible, because of circumstances beyond our control to attend this meeting and I greet you on behalf of my humble self.

"There was a time not long ago—it was during the period of the War that British propagandists and some of their Indian counterpart, I feel ashamed to say the Indian counterparts, also joined the British,—let loose calumny against you. It was said against you and your Supreme Commander, Netaji, that he and you were Quislings and traitors and that you were acting more in the interest of Japan than in the interest of India. But the truth has come out. Truth cannot be long suppressed."

Mr. Bose continued :—

"As I have said on many occasions, if during the last World War there was any army which really fought for freedom and democracy, it was the Indian National Army. (Cheers). "Some of my Indian colleagues had faith and some still have faith in the so-called democracies of the West. I never had any such faith in any time of my life. The War which was over in 1945, if I may borrow a few words from George Bernard Shaw, was a war between two rival fascisms—the Anglo-American Fascism on the one hand and the Axis Fascism on the other. The Anglo-Americans, who fought, claimed that they were democracies. But in fact—and George Bernard Shaw only spoke the truth—that was a war between two rival fascisms, the Anglo-American and the Axis fascisms for the supremacy of the world. That really confirms what I have been saying for two years that if there was any army during the last war which really have fought for freedom and democracy, it was the Indian National Army under the leadership of Netaji.

"Comrades, India knows to-day what you did outside for the sake of Indian unity. India knows to-day what you did and attempted to do for the sake of achieving Indian independence. You have won your laurels and may I in all humility tell you that you cannot afford to rest on your laurels. The whole country is looking up to you to give that training that you have yourselves received, inspire the rest of the country by your example and precept, and to train our young men and women to be soldiers of freedom and also to take part in the political arena."

"In that fight which is going on everyday, I feel sure, we shall win. But I look forward to you to join in the fight with us. The fight has not been suspended; it is going on. But when it is declared openly, I hope, you will join it and you will render an account of yourselves which only the followers of Netaji can render.

"I am certain that the day will soon come when we shall find you among us giving training to our boys and

girls and also taking part in the political struggle of the day. Apart from that when the last fight against British imperialism is declared—I do not know when it is going to be declared,—I am sure, you will be the vanguard of the fight.

Mr. Bose asked the I. N. A. men to give military training to youngmen and women. This was essentially necessary in the interest of discipline without which no fight for independence could be carried on successfully.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHAH NAWAZ

Replying to the reception on behalf of the I. N. A., Major-General Shah Nawaz said that the sentiments expressed by the citizens of Calcutta in welcoming I. N. A. officers and men were really an expression of great love and respect for their beloved Netaji.

He knew that everybody loved and respected Netaji and for this love and respect the people of Calcutta had shed their blood to release I. N. A. officers. I. N. A. men would never forget Calcutta, which was the home of Netaji and a place of pilgrimage to all.

He was conscious of the great confidence that the people had bestowed on winning independence of India and, therefore, prayed to God that the I. N. A. might carry on that great task and achieve freedom by proceeding in the path laid down by Netaji.

The Major-General said that he could not tell whether Netaji was living or not, but he knew the way to freedom, which Netaji showed to them, was the way to Delhi. He kept an ideal before us and so long as that ideal lived, Netaji would live among them. Netaji taught them that freedom could not be achieved by signing papers in a meeting. It could not be achieved by making an aerial tour to London and meeting and negotiating with Attlee. Netaji asked blood from them and he assured them independence.

If the people wanted real freedom Major-General Shah Nawaz said, they should not look to the Constituent Assembly or to the Interim Government, but only depend on their strength.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES WELCOME THE I. N. A. HEROES

On the last day of that ceremonious week, that is, Wednesday, the 29th January, reception was accorded to the I. N. A. heroes by various organizations of the city. Of the various functions one was held by the Corporation employees on the Corporation quadrangle, with Lala Shanker Lal in the chair. The I. N. A. officers, who addressed the gathering, included Col. Dhillon, Col. Mahboob and Major-General Shah Nawaz. Among other I. N. A. officers and men, who were present at the function, were Mr. D. M. Khan, Minister, Azad Hind Government, Col. Ramswarup, second-in-command, Subhas Brigade, Col. Raturi, Miss Asha Sahay, Lt. Mamata Gupta, Lt. Pratima Pal and Lt. Kaur.

Mr. Haridas Mitter and his wife, Mrs. Bela Mitter were also present on the occasion.

After an opening song sung by the three neices of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the I. N. A. heroes were welcomed by Mr. Kumud Lal Bhattacharjee, Secretary, Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association.

Netaji was the greatest revolutionary of the world. They were his followers and soldiers. As soldiers they had no faith in the Constituent Assembly. Soldiers always relied on their own strength.

ALL-BENGAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

An appeal to young men and women of India to be imbued with the spirit of unity, faith and sacrifice of Azad Hind Fauz for salvation of their country was made by Major-General Shah Nawaz and other I. N. A. officers addressing a crowded meeting of students held under the auspices of All-Bengal Students' Congress at the University Institute Hall, Calcutta, in the morning in observance of the Fourth Day. Mr. Arabin Bose, President, All-India Students' Congress, was in the chair.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

In the evening a crowded meeting was held at the same place under the auspices of the Calcutta branch of the Congress Socialist Party.

Addressing the gathering Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, who was the main speaker, said that if the caste distinctions were abolished it would release mass energy to an unprecedented degree and would also exert a salutary effect on the Muslim community. Muslims would then be convinced of the bonafides of Hindus as regards the creation of a new and better India and the mistrust which was today keeping them apart would vanish.

Asking his audience to beware of the activities of a certain section of the people, Dr. Lohia said that fight for food and fight for freedom were identical and it was expected that those who had betrayed the country in 1942 in the battle for freedom would betray them also in the battle for food.

OTHER CEREMONIES

On the fifth and sixth days of the Netaji Birthday week, that is on the 27th and 28th January the city witnessed more meetings at which the I. N. A. heroes spoke to the citizens about their ideals and stressed the importance of a united demand for independence.

UNION FOR FREEDOM

Appealing to his countrymen not to introduce religious considerations into politics, Col. Dhillon said that religion was now-a-days being used in India by the British imperialists to serve their own purpose and Indians were being befooled. Recalling the unique scenes of unity witnessed in Indian ranks about a year ago, the speaker said that the fire which was then aimed at British imperialism had now been turned by British diplomacy against the Indians themselves. He appealed to his countrymen to stop internecine quarrels and unite in the cause of Indian freedom.

He asked the people to use 'Jai Hind' as a term of greeting and not as a slogan which might in any way hurt the feelings of anybody else.

Col. Mahboob Khan pointed out that freedom would not come through compromises. Freedom, he said, had to be wrested. He would appeal to his countrymen to build up united strength which would enable them to achieve their end. On behalf of the I. N. A. men he could assure his countrymen that they would be always with them. He appealed to

his countrymen to give up internecine quarrels and concentrate their energy and attention on building up united strength to win the country's independence.

* IDEALS OF NETAJI

Major-General Shah Nawaz said that he did not know whether Netaji was dead or alive, but this much he knew and was convinced of, that it was only through following the ideals placed before them by Netaji that India could achieve her cherished goal of independence. Here, in India, Hindus and Muslims were now quarreling amongst themselves. Netaji had shown them how Hindus and Muslims could fight unitedly for the cause of Indian freedom. It was time that his countrymen realized that the only party which profited out of this internecine quarrels was British imperialism.

The work on which they had to concentrate now, the speaker said, was how to achieve the country's freedom and to think out what would be the contents of that freedom. By a free India they did not mean that in place of white exploiters there should be brown exploiters. What they aimed at and what Netaji desired, was that they should have a Kisan-Mazdoor-Praja Raj in independent India.

Lt. Mamata Gupta of Rani of Jhansi Regiment stressed the need of women taking part in the national struggle for achieving the country's objective.

Lala Shanker Lal, who presided, said that Indians could not unite among themselves so long as a third party was there and so long as there was the question of distribution of loaves and fishes of office to tempt them. The Forward Bloc wanted a struggle and the speaker believed that they could achieve unity through such struggle.

Mr. Bankim Ghorai, an employee of the Corporation, sang a song composed by him for the occasion. And also Mr. Asoke Ghosh, another employee read a paper on Netaji's ideals and achievements.

CALCUTTA POSTAL UNION

A reception in honour of the I. N. A. heroes was organized by the Calcutta Postal Union at the University Institute Hall on the same day in the evening. Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chunder was in the chair.

The I. N. A. officers present one after another saluted a decorated portrait of Netaji placed on the dais. The audience took the pledge of the Azad Hind Fauz on the occasion.

The Sikh community in Calcutta met at the Sikh Gurdwara Jagat Sudhar at Kalighat on the same day to accord a rousing ovation to the I. N. A. heroes.

Addressing the gathering on the occasion the I. N. A. heroes stressed the need of Indians closing up their ranks and building up united strength for achieving independence through uncompromising struggle.

RECEPTION TO RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP

Speaking at a reception held in his honour at Arya Samaj Hall, Raja Mahendra Pratap, who was on his first visit to the city after 31 years spent abroad, declared that freedom would not be achieved through compromise.

UNVEILING OF NETAJI'S PORTRAIT

"He was the emblem of the aspirations of a re-born India. He sacrificed his all. May your life be full of sacrifice for your great country," observed

Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, unveiling a portrait of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose before a large students' gathering at St. Paul's College in the afternoon of Thursday, the 30th January.

The Vice-Chancellor said:

"I come to unveil the portrait of one who will be recorded as the greatest leader modern India has produced to generations yet unborn. All the ministers, the poets of a great country and poets yet to be born who will sing from village to village, from city to city the story of so sacrificing a life—the life of one, who loved his country beyond bounds."

INDEPENDENCE DAY

In celebration of the Independence Day the National Flag was hoisted on numerous buildings and the Independence Pledge taken at numerous functions held in different parts of the city and its suburbs in the morning of the 26th January.

Various Congress and students' organizations, political, literary and cultural institutions, clubs and associations organized functions in observance of the Day.

"We do not know whether he is alive today. But whatever that may be, he lives like a mystery. He will live for ever in the country. History will record in characters of ambers the deeds done by this great leader.

"Who won the laurels of History? It was Rana Pratap Singh who won the gratitude of centuries, and of generations. The verdict of History will go in favour of this great leader. May his example be followed by you."

Addressing the students, Mr. Banerjee said:

"I know your patriotism is a matter of religion to you. I know many of the colleges are encouraging patriotism among students. That is as it should be. But remember, independence is not insolence, nor indisciplined liberty, nor licensed freedom. Please do not forget that if you have a right you are bound to remember that others have their rights as well. "The point you must remember is this. Great things are happening around us. There is frustration. The world is haunted by envy, jealousy, malice and fear. Yet you must always keep your head cool."

—CALCUTTA TRAMWAYMEN'S STRIKE

(Continued from page 244)

(4) and the fact that it was for the first time that Government had agreed to refer a dispute between the parties to adjudication.

To ensure a reasonable wage and to guarantee security of service to dock labour, the Government of India are understood to undertake legislation.

The proposed measure will provide for registration of the minimum amount of labour required to handle the average work of a port and payment to them of a retaining fee on days when they do not work. In addition, there will be a second register of purely casual labour, who will be employed when the work at a port required them and will only be paid for the days engaged.

The Government think that the regulation of dock labour is necessary because the present system of recruitment of workers through *serdars* (agents) when required involves unemployment and discontent among dock labour.

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Calcutta Tramwaymen's Strike

No Settlement Has Yet Been Reached

CALCUTTA tramwaymen's strike completed its fourth day on the 24th January last, there being no development in the strike situation.

"The issue regarding minimum wages has been referred to the Adjudicator," says a Bengal Government Press Note, issued the same day, replying to the point raised by the Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union that they would have no objection to going to adjudication provided minimum wage legislation was statutorily enforced on the employers.

PRESS NOTE

The following is the text of the Note:—

The Government have noticed a Press statement by the Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union that they would have no objection to going to adjudication provided minimum wage legislation was statutorily enforced on the employers.

"There is no provincial legislation on minimum wages. A Minimum Wages Bill was introduced by the Government of India in the Central Legislative Assembly in last April and has been circulated for eliciting public opinion. The Bill does not lay down any minimum wage. It only prescribes the procedure for fixing minimum wages. Wages are fixed by order of the Provincial Government on advice of a Committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers in the industry concerned. The Bill has yet to become law. There is no substantial difference between the procedure proposed in the Bill and that followed in an Adjudication proceeding.

"The Adjudicator is assisted by assessors representing employers and workers in allied industries and the order giving effect to the Adjudicator's award is made by the Provincial Government. The order made by Government is legally binding on employers and workers alike and can be enforced for a specified period. In the opinion of Government the point raised by the Union is not valid and it is no justification for continuing the strike when an adjudication has been ordered by Government. The issue regarding minimum wages has been referred to the Adjudicator."

No further development was reported in connection with the Calcutta Tramwaymen's strike which continued for the tenth day on Thursday, the 30th January.

41,000 MEN ARE SAID TO BE ON STRIKE IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS

With 3,000 Calcutta dock labourers in a contractor's employ, and 5,000 cotton mill workers in Howrah, now on strike, the number of men involved in strikes and lockouts in the city and suburbs was stated to have risen to 41,000 till the 29th January.

The dock labourers went on strike on the 29th January and the workers of four cotton mills in Howrah on the 27th January all demanding increased wages and recognition of their unions.

The total number of strikers included 3,000 Calcutta tramwaymen, about 20,000 workers of four jute mills, 4,000 employees of eleven factories and workshops, and 600 scavengers and menials of three suburban municipalities.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY MAJIDUR UNION

The decision to withdraw their strike notice was taken by the Calcutta Electric Supply Majidur Union

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

The Council of the Calcutta Postal Employees' Association at a meeting held on the 27th January extended its sympathy to the tramway employees.

It was reported in the Statesman of Thursday, the 30th January, that the Government could not reopen negotiations for a settlement of the dispute between the Tramway Company and its employees until the strike had been called off and the men had returned to work.

GENERAL STRIKE ON FEBRUARY 5

TRADE UNION CONGRESS SENDS ULTIMATUM

The Working Committee of the Bengal branch of the All-India Trade Union Congress sent an ultimatum to the Bengal Government that it will call a one-day general strike of workers on the 5th February if its demands relating to withdrawal of Section 144 Cr.P.C. from Calcutta, Howrah, Barrackpore, Budge Budge and Metiabruz, and the demands for a public inquiry into police action in the city on the 21st and 22nd January are not met by Friday, the 31st January.

The ultimatum also demands "unconditional release" of all those arrested in Calcutta in connection with the incidents of the 21st and 22nd January and "compensation to the injured and the bereaved" in those incidents.

The Working Committee has appealed to unions and organizations, willing to co-operate, to make preparations for conducting the general strike in a peaceful manner. The Committee adds that no demonstrations should be organized or taken out.

Explaining the Company's attitude, Mr. W. G. Cross, acting Agent, was reported to have said that, as the strike was illegal because of the adjudication proceedings ordered by the Government, the Company could do nothing further in the matter. Attempts to resolve the deadlock could only follow a resumption of work by the strikers.

at a meeting held at the Indian Association Hall on the 24th January last.

The Union also decided to participate in the adjudication proceedings.

The decision to withdraw the strike notice was taken, according to the resolution passed by the Union, having regard to

(1) Government's order referring the dispute between the Supply Corporation and the workers to adjudication.

(2) subsequent talks between the Union representatives and the Minister in charge of Labour,

(3) further assurance given by the Secretary, Labour Department.

(Continued on page 242)

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Calcutta News & Views

VIET NAM DAY DEATHS

In Calcutta one of those who received bullet wounds on the students' Viet Nam demonstration day—a student of the second year class of the Calcutta Medical College—died in hospital on the 24th January last.

That brought the total number of dead in connection with that day's incidents to three.

FORMER "MORNING NEWS" EDITOR'S CASE

Dr. Syed Jeelany, former editor of the *Morning News*, who had been arrested in connection with, it is alleged, a case of criminal breach of trust of Rs. 35,000 and another case under the Indian Arms Act, was released on a bail of Rs. 5,000 in each of the two cases by Mr. W. J. Palmer, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The hearing of the first case was adjourned till February 11 and the second case was transferred to the Sudder Court.

The Magistrate further vacated the "stop-order" that had been passed on the accused's bank accounts on police prayer by Mr. Ali Reza, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Palmer observed that the "stop-order" was invalid and he thought that, not being a judgment, it could be set aside by the court which had passed it. He added that his orders for vacating the "stop-order" would however, become effective only from February 5 next in order to enable the Crown to move the High Court if so advised.

THREE CASES OF ARMED ROBBERY WITHIN A WEEK

Three cases of armed robbery at night in the vicinity of Calcutta Maidan have been reported within a week to Hastings police station. The Detective Department are on the look-out for three Europeans, believed to be members of the Armed Forces, who are responsible for the crimes.

The first two cases occurred within an hour of each other. Three men armed with revolvers and daggers held up two taxi drivers, one on Hospital Road and the other near the South Gate of Victoria Memorial. The drivers were relieved of Rs. 65.

Five days later, three men accosted an Indian gentleman walking along Queensway and, threatening him with daggers, took away his fountain pen and a wallet containing Rs. 60.

The Military Police have been informed.

CASE AGAINST "ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA"

Mr. Chapala Kanta Bhattacharyya, Editor, and Mr. Suresh Chandra Bhattacharyya, printer and publisher of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, a Bengali daily of Calcutta, appeared on the 23rd January last before Mr. Ali Reza, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in pursuance of summonses issued against them, for contravening the provisions of the Government order, dated December 6 last, made under Section 9 (1) (b) of the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance of 1946, on the complaint of Sub-Inspector K. Mazumdar of Press Section, Calcutta Detective Department.

They were released on personal recognizance bonds of Rs. 5,000 each and the hearing has been fixed for Feb. 17.

Mr. B. C. Sen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. J. S. Sen Gupta, advocate, for the defence.

CALCUTTA MUSLIMS OBSERVE 'HARTAL'

A large number of shops mostly in the Muslim areas of the city were closed on the 25th January last as a protest against the arrest of Muslim League leaders by the Punjab Government. Their immediate release and the

withdrawal of the ban on the Muslim National Guards in the Punjab were demanded in a resolution adopted at a meeting in Islamia College Hall.

A few cases of interference with traffic were reported from certain parts of the city. Some buses were stopped by crowds and passengers forced to alight. Several private cars were also intercepted. The police intensified street patrols, and normal traffic was maintained.

SARASWATI PUJA PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY

The immersion ceremony of Goddess Saraswati was held in Calcutta on Tuesday, the 28th January. The order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting the assembly of more than four persons in the streets, was relaxed between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to enable worshippers to hold the ceremony in the customary manner. Placed in decorated lorries and private cars, images were taken in procession to the Hooghly where they were immersed.

Police pickets were posted at important street crossings. Armed police parties also patrolled the city's main thoroughfares.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The conduct of students and the police inside and outside the precincts of the University in connection with the demonstration by students on the 21st January last was

BETTING AND TOTALIZATOR TAX

GOVERNMENT REJECTS CORPORATION'S SHARE IN IT

The Bengal Government have rejected Calcutta Corporation's proposal that 50 p.c. of the revenue from the Betting and Totalizator Tax in Calcutta should be given to the municipality.

The Corporation last year asked the Government to amend the relevant Acts so that half the revenue derived from the tax in Calcutta, should go to the city.

Revenue from the Betting and Totalizator Tax in Bengal this year is estimated at Rs. 70,00,000.

criticized by Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, at a meeting of the Senate held on the 25th January last.

Students, he said, should not use the premises of the University as a venue for ventilating political views, nor should the police invade the premises without the permission of the University authorities.

The Senate appointed Dr. P. C. Mitter, Mr. Justice C. G. Biswas, Mr. Md. Quadrat-i-Khuda and Rev. Fr. A. Verstraeten representatives on the Syndicate for the current session.

The University granted affiliation to the proposed temporary medical college in the Lake area to provide about 900 licentiates with facilities for studying the condensed M.B. course.

Reference was made to the death of Mr. P. N. Ghose, who was Professor of Applied Physics for 26 years, Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, who was a Fellow of the Syndicate for some time, and of a Medical College student who died in the hospital as a result of injuries received during demonstration by students.

A life-size portrait of late Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar was unveiled by Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, in the Senate Hall on the same day.

Dr. Sircar was associated with the University for a long time as a member of the Senate and the Syndicate.

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ORIENT SUPPLY SYNDICATE

DEALERS IN:

Chains, Anchors, Blocks, All sorts of Ropes & Fittings, Etc.
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL ORDER SUPPLIERS
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Gram: "FLANGEN"

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For all kinds of PIPES & PIPES-FITTINGS

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THE BENGAL MILL STORES SUPPLY CO.

Direct Importers & Govt. Bgd. Stock-holders

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NEW CONSIGNMENT OF LAWN MOWER AND HOOP AND IRON BINDING MACHINE ARRIVED

Please Consult:

Messrs. HASSANALLY & SONS,

36, Clive Street, Calcutta.

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TO BE LET

TO BE LET

NEW!

CELOTEX HARDBOARD

IN

NUT BROWN FINISH — HARMONIZING WITH TEAK
Ideal for Furniture, Partitions, Doors, Counters, etc.

Full particulars, samples and prices from:

SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA



Some Scheduled Banks In India

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,200,000

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

Manager—A. B. JAMIESON.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Kirkuk, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

Current Accounts are opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Savings Deposit Accounts opened. Interest one and half per cent, per annum.

Further particulars on application.

Calcutta Branch:
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

D. HAM,
Manager.

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION
ACCESSIBILITY IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road, (near-bazar) and 5, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Mhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Masek Chowk), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch), Coimbatore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Jamshedpur, Junagarh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Palanpur, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat, Veraval (Kathiarwar) and Sholapur.

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,97,67,100.
Capital Paid Up ... Rs. 1,48,68,560.
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,83,83,550.

Rules of Business on application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka
Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla
General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution.

Over 850 Branches and Pay Offices throughout India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Grasse St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

AT ALL TIMES

BANK OF COMMERCE

IS A GOOD PLACE FOR SAVINGS

Hd. Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore, Bardwan, Khulna, Bagerhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta

Subscribed Capital ... 4 crores
Paid up Capital ... 2 crores
Reserve fund ... 17½ lacs

Fully equipped to offer best services in India and Abroad.

Calcutta Branches:—Burrabazar, Bhowanipore, and Cornwallis Street.

Moffussil Branches:—Dacca, Ranigunge, Asansol, Deoghar, Giridih, and Gauhati and branches in all important cities in India.

Chairman:— Actg. Manager:— General Manager:—
G. D. BIRLA R. B. SHAH B. T. THAKUR
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A subscription in the "Gazette" is a mark of intelligence, of culture, of distinction, of breadth of vision.

It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

Civic News From Far And Near

MADRAS ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION

The Madras Electric Supply Corporation will be taken over by the Madras Government in August next on expiry of the period of the licence granted it.

This decision was taken by the Provincial Ministry at a recent meeting.

The Madras Electric Supply Corporation is incorporated in Britain with a subscribed capital of £1,050,000. It was floated in 1906.

SCHEME FOR RE-BUILDING OF SHANGHAI

A plan to develop Shanghai into one of the largest cities in the world has been drafted by the Municipal Government. The plan envisages a city capable of accommodating 15,000,000 people and calls for an extension of the city's present limits by an average of 15 miles and for the conversion of Pootung, the undeveloped peninsula across the Whangpoo River from Shanghai, into the main residential

MUNICIPAL STRIKES

The Uttarpara Municipal employees, numbering about 100, returned to work on the 27th January, the authorities having granted them increased wages.

The Garden Reach Municipal employees have served their strike notice to the authorities.

VITAL STATISTICS

*For the city of Calcutta for the week ending
25th January, 1947*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 851 against 735 and 790 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 91. The general death-rate of the week was 16.92 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 25th January 1947, was 728 against 627 and 670 in the two preceding weeks. There were 21 deaths from cholera against 26 and 11 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week against 10 in the previous week. There were nil deaths from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 66 and 94 respectively against 42 and 104 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 16.55 per mille per annum.

There were 20 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 16.10.

There were 152 deaths from respiratory diseases against 113 in the previous week.

There were 51 deaths from tuberculosis against 48 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 123 against 108 and 120 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 1 was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 29 from fevers, 17 from bowel-complaints and 23 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 19.68 per mille.

There were 4 imported deaths. Excluding these the death-rate was 19.04.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

LONDON TRANSPORT WORKERS' STRIKE

OTHER CITIES ALSO AFFECTED

Fifteen thousand transport workers in the English Midlands would come out on strike in sympathy with London transport workers, if the London strike continued on the 15th January last, it was decided at a meeting in the great industrial centre of Birmingham the day before.

Slaughtermen, fish and vegetable porters, wholesale provision workers and 2,000 of London's 20,000 dockers and stevedores stopped work on the 14th January in support of the transport men.

Outside London, direct or sympathetic strike action by drivers and transport workers affected about 20 cities with more than 8,000 men out.

The chief centres affected were Bristol—20,000 involved; Liverpool—1,800; Medway area—1,500; Manchester—500; Brentford—422; Doncaster—250; Ipswich—200; Wolverhampton—80.

There were also stoppages at Swansea, Eccles, Barton, Northampton and Wellingborough.

Threat of a further spread to 4,000 watermen on river transport came from an unofficial meeting of the Watermen's, Lightermen's and Bargemen's Union in London who appealed to their fellow-members to stop work in support of the transport workers.

The great British transport strike was fortunately over on the 16th January.

A delegate meeting agreed, with only three dissentients, to return to work. No disclosure of the terms was made, but it is understood that the employers offered to meet most of the men's demands and gave firm undertaking that no action would be taken against any individual striker.

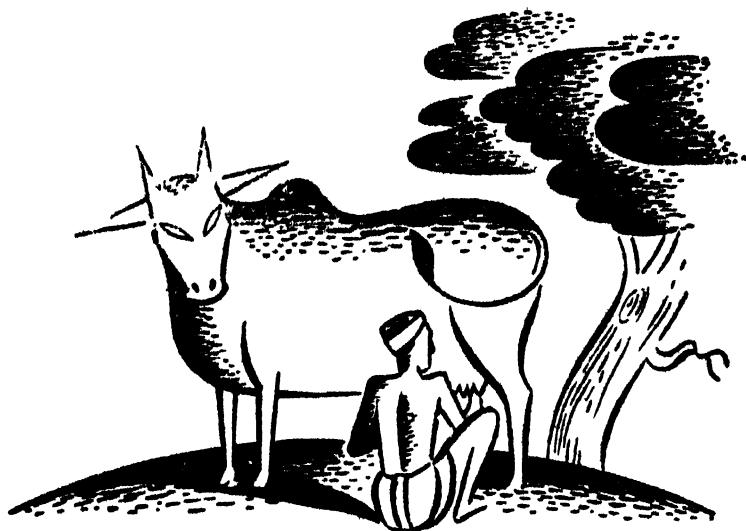


ALL INDIA SPRING MFG. CO.
REGISTERED (ORIGINAL FIRM)

MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRINGS & SPRING WALKER
OF ALL KINDS,
GOVT. & RAILWAY,
CONTRACTORS.

TELEGRAM:-
"SPRINGSHOP" CAL.
TELEPHONE:
S.B. 4565.

69, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.



However fresh the MILK!

Milk is Nature's complete food. To the infant it is indispensable; to the growing child it is an invaluable protective food; and to the adult it is an essential adjunct to normal diet. To be exact, it is an all-unit food rich in all the valuable food constituents and vitamins and rightly occupies the foremost place in human dietary.

But however fresh the milk the fact remains, that milk, particularly cow's milk, is more easily perishable and an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms, specially in the warm climate of the tropics. Moreover, in our country at every step beginning from milking process down to the vessel from which milk is sold, it is open to

serious contamination by dust, bacteria and other extraneous matters. The only way, that is adopted in Indian homes to render it safe is to boil it before drinking. This practice, however, affects the nutritive value of milk.

Of late, in all the western countries, with the advancement of the science of nutrition, Doctors and Dieticians have recommended the use of powdered milk in which the essentials of whole milk can be preserved. In this form milk is perfectly free from contamination.

Vita-Milk is powdered milk at its best and as Doctors and Dieticians declare—just the right food for babies.



Vita-milk

BABIES' BEST MILK!

A PRODUCT OF NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

SANA-VITA

THE VITALISING FOOD-DRINK
— COMPOSITION —

FULL CREAM MILK
HIGH GRADE COCOA
MALTED SOYABEAN

ESSENTIAL MINERALS
LECITHIN
VITAMIN B. COMPLEX

Preparation:—Make a paste of 2 to 3 tea-spoonfuls of Sana-Vita with hot water and add further hot water to make it a cupful. **No Milk or Sugar is to be added.**

One cup in the morning and one in the evening is sure to lend extra weight, energy and vitality within a month.

MADE IN INDIA

By

NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

THE 'VITAMILK PEOPLE'

CORPORATION

NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs 2 per set.

(1) Unloading of Corporation coal wagons at Ballygunge Station siding and transporting of their contents therefrom by carts to Ballygunge Drainage Pumping Station and delivery during the period of one year from 1st April, 1947.

(2) Supply and delivery of Jhama brick metal for one year commencing from 1st October 1946 to 30th September 1947.

(3) Supply and delivery of Metal other than Iron and Steel during 1947-48.

(4) Supply and delivery of Hard Coke No 1 and Smithy coal at the Entally Workshops during 1947-48.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 13th and for 3 and 4 on 14th February, 1947. The rates quoted in the above tenders are to remain open for 3 months.

M RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 1st February 1947

Drainage Department

TO ALL P I CONTRACTORS DISTRICT
No III AND DHAPPA

Re Repairing the cross bunds on the
S W Channel at Byntallo

DEAR SIRs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 3rd February, 1947, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

M GHOSH,

Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage

Central Municipal Office:
The 24th January, 1947.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern that an application has been received from Mr. M. W. Shewakramani, the recorded occupier of Stall No 62 in Block F in the S S Hogg Market for permission to take in his brother Mr. M. W. Sewakramani as half partner in the business carried on in the above stall.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer

Sir Stuart Hogg Market
The 30th January, 1947

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mrs. Netai Bala Dasi, represented by her husband Babu Jagat Bandhu Nath, the recorded occupier of Stall No 2C in Block 'F' in the S S Hogg Market for permission to transfer her rights and interests in the above stall to Messrs. Puresh Nath Shaw and others and to change the nature of business carried on in the above stall from Books to Hosiery and Ready made cloths.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned

within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer,

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 7th January, 1947

Situation Vacant

Applications are invited by the undersigned for the post of a clerk in the Water Works Department, Corporation of Calcutta.

None need apply who is not an I.A., I.Sc. or I.Com. and the applications must reach this office within a week from the date of its publication.

S. C. GHOSH,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd January, 1947

Auction Sale

Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co. will sell by public auction Corporation condemned stores at the Condemned Stores Yard, Entally, at 9 A.M., on Saturday, the 17th February, 1947.

S. M. SHARIF,
Controller of Stores.

Central Stores Office,
149, Lower Circular Road
The 29th January, 1947

Ghosh & Sons

Manufacturing Jewellers

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS

16-1 RADHABAZAR ST. CALCUTTA

TELEPHONE
CAL 2597
TELEGRAM
'GHOSHONS'
CAL.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

PHONE BB 1397
31, JACKSON LANE
CALCUTTA

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. 1s. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-145	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	Rs. A. P. 1 6 0	Potatoes
" 146-148	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149-150	0 8 0	Do.	" 257-258	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 12 8	
" 151-152	0 8 0	Do.	" 259-260	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 153-154	0 8 0	Do.	" 260-261	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 155-156	0 8 0	Do.	" 262-263	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 18 0	
" 157-158	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.			Mudikhana	" 13	2 4 0	
" 159-160	0 13 6	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Do.			
" 161-162	0 9 0	Do.			---	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 163-164	1 7 9	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 165-166	0 12 6	Do.		Monthly each.		" 111	0 10 0	

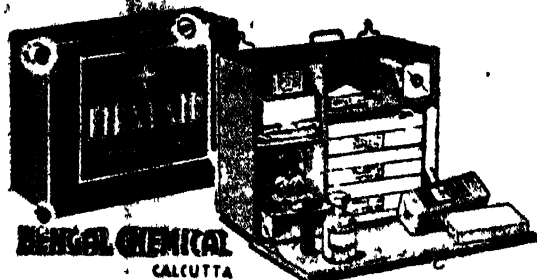
M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As 7-8 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—	Per day.	
" 3	" 7-8 "	Do.	" 9, 12* & 13*	As. 5 each	Potato.
" 4	" 8 "	Do.	Betal—3 & 4	" 4	Betal leaves.

*The stalls are temporarily occupied by the street dealers shifted from the free damaged portion.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. 1 Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

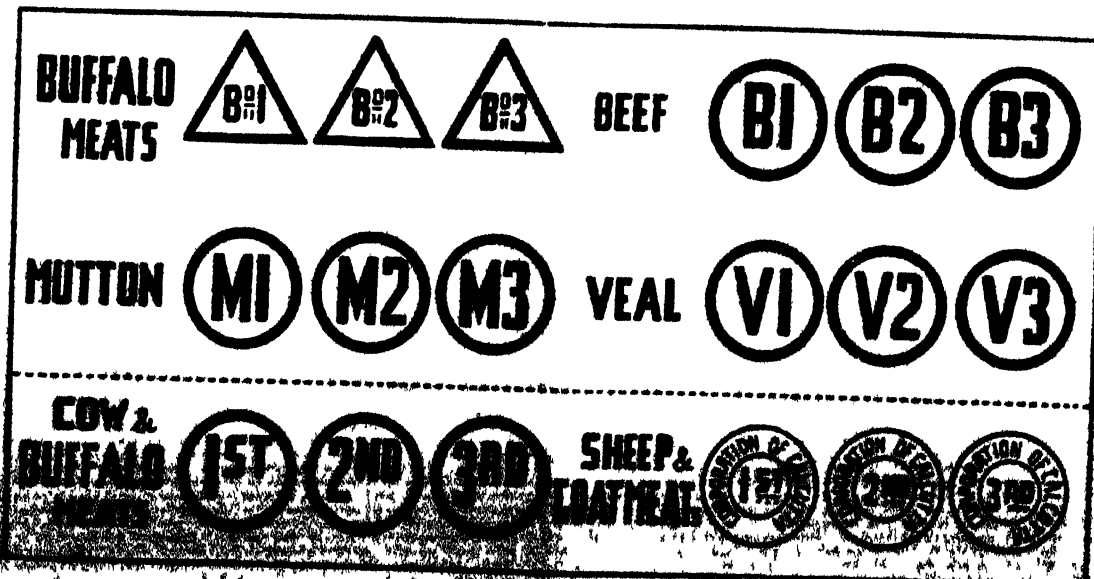
P C BHATTACHARJEE,
Actg Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.				
Vegetables	...	...	Downward	
Beef	...	...	—	As it was
Mutton	...	...	—	As it was
Fresh fruits	...	...	—	As it was
Dry	...	...	—	As it was
Eggs	...	...	Downward	As it was
Poultry	...	...	Downward	
Fish	...	...	Downward	

MEAT MARKS



Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity.

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 30th January, 1947

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.					VEAL (a)				
Brisket per cwt	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Breast per cwt	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Curry Beef	2 40	2 80	1 130	2 00	Head each	1 50	1 120	1 40	1 60
Fillet roundabout per cwt	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 100	Leg per cwt	2 120	2 20	2 00	2 40
Thump per cwt	2 80	4 80	2 120	2 40	Loin "	2 00	2 00	1 20	1 50
Rib	2 120	2 120	2 60	2 100	Shoulder "	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 50
Round "	2 80	2 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Steak "	2 80	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per cwt	3 00	3 80		
Butt (Kidney)	2 40	4 40			Hind-quarter "	3 00	3 80		
Do. Salted per cwt					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do. Malted "					Leg per cwt	3 00	3 120		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
Brain each	0 120	1 00			MUTTON.				
Heart each	0 120	1 00			1st Class				
Ox-tail each	1 00	1 00			Chops per cwt	3 00	4 00		
Shinbones each	0 140	1 50			Breast "	3 00	3 120		
Skink each	0 80	1 00			Curry Mutton per cwt	3 00	3 120		
Tongue each	2 00	2 120			Leg per cwt	3 00	4 00		
Kidney per dozen	6 80	12 00			Saddle per lb.	3 00	4 00		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Shoulder per lb	2 120	3 120		
Beef Dripping per cwt	1 120	2 100			Kidneys each	0 00	0 80		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Heart "	0 60	0 80		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00				Liver "	3 40	2 140		
Smoked Ham "	2 00				Brain "	0 80	0 80		
Back Bacon "	2 00				Tongue "	0 140	1 00		
Streaky Bacon "	1 120				Trotters "	0 16			
Pork Sausages "	1 20	1 80			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
Pork "	1 40	1 120			Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
					Mutton Dripping per cwt	2 40	2 80		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 80	4 00		

PORK.	From		To	DRY FISH	From		To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market							
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80		Hilsa Fish per cwt	2 00	2 80	
Chops per cwt	2 00	2 50		Shrimps with shell per cwt	1 120	2 80	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	2 40		Do. (without shell) per cwt	2 120	3 120	
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.				Hilsa Fish Roe per cwt	2 120	4 20	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	3 40		Bombay Duck per 100			
Boiled Ham per lb.	2 00	4 80		Pomfrets per cwt			
Pig's Head per cwt	1 40	1 80		Bhettings	4 00	5 80	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120		Maldins			
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 00	3 40		China Grass White per packet small			
Roasted Pork	2 80	4 00		Do. large per "			
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	3 00		Bali chon per cwt			
Gameon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	5 00		Papadams per 100	2 00	2 80	
Cocktail Sausages "	1 20	2 00		Smoked or Salted Bhettings per cwt	4 80	4 120	
Rolagone "	1 120	2 80		Dry Prawns per cwt	2 80	4 40	
Compressed Pork	1 120	2 40					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable as present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FRENCH CHALK

INDIA GENERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
*POULTRY			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each	0 14 0	1 0 0	Caullflower, Beams each			Appricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. Nagpur	0 8 0	0 12 0	Apples (Cooking) "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Capon	5 0 0	6 8 0	Do. Lahore	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. S. Africa	—	—
Duck (curry)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Darjeeling p. lb.			Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting)	2 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fymabed			Do. Nanital	—	—
Do. (special)	2 4 0	4 0 0	Do. Country each	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. White Pearman	—	—
Fowl (curry)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. American	—	—
Do. (outlet)	1 8 0	2 0 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)			Celery " each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. King David	—	—
Do. (special) each	2 10 0	2 14 0	Cucumber per score	1 2 0	1 8 0	Do. Jonathan	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 8 0	3 12 0	Garlic per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goose	10 0 0	12 0 0	Ginger	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pigeons	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 12 0	3 8 0
Turkey Cook	20 0 0	25 0 0	Turmaric	0 15 0	1 0 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Hen	12 0 0	18 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 16 0	0 2 0	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol khol Darjeeling p. lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Basil Fruit each	1 8 0	0 12 0
heavy lots	2 4 0	2 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bedana Kabul per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	2 14 0	2 4 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0	0 2 6	Black Berry per score	—	—
EGGS.			Leek per lb.			Cocconut each	0 8 0	0 7 0
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Lettuce each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Country Apples per doz.	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 4 0	2 12 0	Lettuce per score	2 12 0	3 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (special) per score	2 14 0	3 4 0	Lobia per seer (small)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Do. Naik 1 lb.	—	—
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Leek (Country) each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	2 8 0	3 0 0
Guinea fowl	4 0 0	5 0 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Portridge			Do. Patna red (old)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Pheasant	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. " white	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Partridge	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Country red	0 8 0	0 10 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Plover			*Paranip per seer	0 14 0	0 16 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 8 0	4 8 0
Quail			Pean Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Anar per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0
Rabbit	10 0 0	15 0 0	*Do. Darjeeling " lb.			Guava (Local) per doz.	1 0 0	3 8 0
Snippets per each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Hazaribagh	1 0 0	1 4 0	Jack Fruit each	—	—
Snipes	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Ranchi per seer			Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	3 12 0
Teal (large)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Simla	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khurbanee	1 4 0	1 8 0
Teal (cotton)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Country	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Wild Duck each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Snake Coil			Kesur China per seer	—	—
Land Grouse each			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lime patty per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
Wild Duck (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	*Do. Darjeeling			Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lichees per 100 (Mossaffer-pur)	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Country)	—	—
Do. (Hen)	30 0 0	32 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Looket per score	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy)	8 0 0	80 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 12 0	1 0 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New) Small	0 5 0	0 7 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
*Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.		0 8 6	Do. Madras (Controlled)			Mask Melon per seer	—	—
Do. Ground per seer			Do. (Small) (Round)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mask Melon " lb. (Lucknow)	—	—
Artipeach per seer	0 8 0		Do. Shillong (Cont.)			Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	—	—
Beetroot Darjeeling per lb.			*Rhubarb per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Do. Agra	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pulbu. (Patil) per seer			Do. Do. (Madras)	—	—
Do. Country per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Radish English per bundle			Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	1 4 0	1 10 0	Do. Country per bundle	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Sipra	—	—
*Do. French Darjeeling			Spinach per lot of 30	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fastie	—	—
Do. Butter per score			Squash per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Mohon Bhog	—	—
Brijal " seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per score	—	—
Cabbage each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhani	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Himsagore	—	—
*Do. Darjeeling lb.			Tomato per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. Bagamfull	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	*Do. Darjeeling per lb.			Do. Kanchan	—	—
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Country	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
*Do. Darjeeling per lb.			Do. Ranchi	0 8 0	1 10 0	Do. Safeta	—	—
Do. (Allahabad)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Shillong per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	—	—
Do. (Lucknow)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tamarind (Green)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
			*Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling			Mulberry per score	—	—
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 10 0	0 12 0	Nagpur Moosam per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0
			Vegetable marrow Country	0 7 0	0 12 0	Poona "	3 0 0	3 12 0
			each			Bombay "	3 0 0	4 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling each			Oranges Sylhet	—	—
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
			Red " per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Darjeeling 5-6	1 0 0	—
			Tarat per seer			Do. Madras per doz.	—	—
			Kankrole per seer			Do. Nagpur 10-12	1 0 0	—
						Do. (Squeezing) 12-16	1 0 0	—

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supply.

At present Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each	1 00	1 80	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 40	2 120	Apricots Dry without seed	1 80	2 00
Do. Singapore "	1 00	1 40	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb.	2 80	3 00	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Do. Jessore "	1 80	2 80	Do. English Dry per lb.			Chilgoos per lb. ...	2 00	2 80
Do. Madras "	1 80	2 40	Quince (Darj.)			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 120	
Do. Comilla "			Rose Apple per score			Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling "	0 120	0 140	Sofata 5-10	1 00		Do. 1 lb. per packet	3 00	
Mountain Champa Bunch	0 140	1 00	Sunkist (Orange) per doz	4 80	5 00	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Do. Martaban "	0 120	0 140	Star Apple per score			Dates Arab per seer	1 00	1 40
Do. Singapore per doz.	1 120	2 80	S. Africa Orange per doz.			Do. Muscat per packet	1 80	
Do. Amritsar "	0 100	0 120	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)	3 00	3 80	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	1 80	
Do. Kabul "	0 100	0 120	Do. Country per doz. ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 40	1 80
Do. Jasore each	0 60	0 100	Surdah Kabul per lb.			Figs 1 lb. per packet	1 40	1 80
Do. Country "	1 00	1 40	Tamarind per seer	0 80	0 100	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. S. Africa per lb. ...	0 60	6 80	Water melon Country each			Khurma per seer	2 40	
Do. Country per score			Do. Gosalund each			Monkeynuts Madras per		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore	2 80	3 00	Do. Kabul	6 00	8 00	lb.		0 100
Do. Kandahar	3 00	3 80	Do. Farakkabad "	5 00	6 80	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet	2 00	
Pumalo each (country)	0 40	0 70	Do. Bhagalpur each			Pears dry per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Pumalo balbar each	0 100	0 120	Water fruit per seer			Pears dry 1 lb. packet	4 80	
Pumalo Fresh per lb. ...			Water Melon Kabul per lb.			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo S. W. per tid (8 lb.)	22 00		O. Apples			shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Liby do.						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		5 00
Do. Delmonte do.						per lb. ...		
Onion do.						Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 00	1 80	DRY FRUITS			per lb. ...		
Do. (Mainital)	1 40	1 80	Apples Ring per lb. ...			Do. Kandahar per seer		
Do. Kulu 6-8	1 80	1 120	Do. " 1 lb. packet			Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Salted (large)	2 80	3 00	per lb. ...	5 80	6 00
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond English (large)	2 80	3 80	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 20		Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Do. (Cooking) 6-8	1 00		Do. Kabul (Shelled)	2 80		Raisin 1 lb. per packet	1 40	1 80
Do. S. Africa per lb. ...			per lb. ...			Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 120	2 00
Do. Cashmere	2 00	2 80	Almond Irani (Shelled)			Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Peaches America dry p. lb.	2 00		per lb. ...			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet	1 80	2 00
Do. S. Africa per lb. ...	1 80	2 00	Almond Salted (small)			Do. Table 1 lb. packet		
Do. Punjab "	1 80	2 00	per lb. ...			Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 80	2 80
Pineapple per tin	1 120	2 40	Apricots Dry with seed	1 00	1 80	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Peaches fresh			per lb. ...			per packet		
			Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb.	2 00	2 80	Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...		
			Do. (Salted) "	2 80	2 120	Cake Raisin per lb. ...	0 120	1 00

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*G. (New)			*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	6 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 40-50	1 0 0	Cheese.				" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 5	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	3 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 263)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 20	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 80	2 00	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 80		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 10 0	
Mango Juice ...	2 00	2 80				(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	6 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.	1 80	2 80				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 80	
			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
BUTTER ETC.			Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 sticks each box ...	0 0 6	
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	3 00	3 40	other varieties per seer	Price	Price			
Bombay " ...	2 120	2 140	Patent flour No. 1 per		0 60	*COAL AND COKE		Selling
Dinapur " ...	2 120	3 00	seer ...			*Domestic Coke (retail)		Price
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 120	Californian flour per bag			per md. ...	1 60	
Cow's Ghee " ...	6 80	7 00	of 5 lbs. ...			*Domestic Coke (whole		
Butter Ghee " ...	5 00	6 80	Californian flour No. 2		Control	sale) at the Depot ...	1 60	
Ag Mark Ghee " ...			per seer ...		Price	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Country flour per seer ...			Spices—		
MILK AND CREAM.			*Atta Red (Chaundashl)		0 5 6	Chillies per seer ...	1 00	1 40
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			Do. White per seer ...					to.
seer ...	0 120	0 140	Do. Red " ...		0 5 6			1 00
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 80	2 120	Wheat " ...		0 60			0 70
			Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 80			
FISH.			Buji " ...					
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	2 00	2 120						
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 00	3 120	*RICK			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (salt-water) ...	2 100	3 00	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6	Control	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 120	1 00
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 00	4 80	Rice (retail) ...		Price	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 40	2 00
			Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 6 6	Plum Cake ...	1 80	2 00
			Bhasmanik rice per seer			X'mas Cake "Almond		
			Medium per seer ...	0 6 6		Iced) per lb. ...	2 00	
			coarse per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
			Do. per seer ...	0 4 6		per lb. ...	2 120	
						Slab Chocolates per		
			*DALDA VEGETABLE			packet ...		
			GHEE			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
			1 lb. tin ...		1 50	Assorted Chocolates per		
			2 lb. tin ...		2 4 6	lb. ...		4 00
			5 lb. tin ...		5 7 6			
			10 lb. tin ...		10 4 6	Short bread per lb. ...	1 40	
						English Sweet, Assorted		
			*SUGAR			per lb. ...		
			Gur per seer ...		Control	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 120	
			Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 12 6	Price	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
			Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 10 6	" "		
			Crystal (best) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 120	
			Medium (small grain			Bolled Sweet per lb. ...	0 140	
			white) ...		0 10 3			
			Medium (small grain)			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
			Bengal ...		0 10 3	Glaxo ...		
			*DAL Etc.			Assorted Creams ...		
			Kalai per seer ...		Selling	Golden Puffs ...		
			Arhar " ...		Price	Barley Sugar (English)		
			Chola " ...		0 10 0	per lb. ...		
			Khari Masoor " ...		0 12 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
			Khasari " ...		0 10 0	per lb. ...		
			Mung (Bhaja) " ...		0 10 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
					0 90	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
					0 140	per tin ...		
						BUTTER.		
			*Cocogem—			Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	Plus
			9 lb. tin ...	10 18 6		Polsons " ...	2 10 0	Sale
			2 lb. " ...	2 9 6		Champion " ...	2 60	Tax.
			6 lb. " ...	7 7 6		Compressed Butter 6½ lbs.		
			*Cocconut Oil per seer ...	1 10 6	Selling	tin ...	7 80	
			Castor Oil ...		Price			
			*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 10 3		BRITANNIA		
			" " Ag. Mark ...	1 10 8		Cheese ...	1 60	2 60
						Gem ...		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem Lard ...		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 53		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 10		Milk ...	1 5 6	
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 80	Control-	Mixed (House-		
			No. 1		led	hold)		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 29	rates.	Nice ...	1 50	
			No. 2					
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.								
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0							
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10							
Dinner Roll " ...	0 10							
Cheese Baudel " ...	0 80	0 8 6						
Do. Bacon per lb. ...	5 00	5 40						
Do. Adam " ...	4 00	4 40						
Do. Overland per lb. ...								
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 120							
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }								
Do. unmixed, " ...	1 00	1 40						
Ham per lb. ...	0 80	0 100						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.,

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 18 0		per tin	1 2 0	
Mimki	1 12 8	3 2 9	Red do. do.	2 8 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bours	1 8 0	1 12 8	Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	3 4 0		1 lb. loose	0 12 6	1 5 0
School	0 18 0					Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 4 0	
Thin Arrowroot	1 10 0	2 14 0	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water	1 12 8	3 2 9	Special Darjeeling Red	2 12 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological Loose	0 14 8		Label 1 lb. pkt.			White Sugar, 6 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	2 8 0		bag		
size tin & Loose	1 15 0	3 6 8	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 5 0		Rosela Assorted Jams	1 1 0	
Cow & Gate Milk Food	3 8 0	6 4 0	Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 4 0		per tin		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			SPICES			Delmonte Prunes per 1-1/2		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Cloves ground per phial	1 2 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed	0 18 0		Cinnamon "	1 0 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Ginger "	1 0 0		per pkt.	2 5 0	2 0 0
per Tin			Mixed Spice "	1 2 0		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder			" Herb "	1 2 0		1 lb. per tin		
1 lb. loose			Sage "	1 2 0		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		tle		
*Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	3 8 6		ISPAHANI'S TEA—			Redgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Mountain Bonquet			per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			1 lb. packet	3 6 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-	2 4 0	
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Green Spot Loose per lb.	4 0		con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints per			Yellow Spot "	2 4 0		Oatmeal (Australasian)		
lb.			Red Spot "	1 15 8		2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
			Gold Dust "	4 0 6		Indian Oats per packet	Small Large	
			Star Dust "	1 14 8		rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			LOOSE TEA			per tin		
IGARS & CIGARETTES			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	3 0 0		Frugnet's King Cocoa-	1 2 0	4 8 0
			O. P. Darjeeling and			nut Hair Oil	0 4 0	0 5 0
			Assam per lb.	2 12 0		*Cobra Boot Polish,	1 9 0	
			DUST TEA			*Chamois Leather large		
Churchill Cigar 25 only	10 8 0		Darjeeling and Assam			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		
*Three Castles tin of 50	0 2 0	0 4 0	Dust per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Eko's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	2 16 0
Dorcaszke per packet			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 5 0	2 10 0	*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 13 0	
Solisor per pkt.	0 6 0		Cocoon 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Elerman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
*Captain Navyout per pk.	0 8 0	2 0 0	Quaker Oats 30 oz.	1 10 0		*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
(Magnum)			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	1 2 0	1 4 0	*Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb.			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 2 0		*Oriental Balm	1 6 0	1 14 0
Spencer's "Doretto"			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Sloan's Liniment	2 11 0	
Do. "Planters" per	4 4 0		Chutneys 1 "	1 8 0		*Kruschen Salt		
50			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0		Blattabane Cock-		
State Express 555 Ciga-		2 12 0	Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 4	0 14 0	roach Extermina-		
rettes per tin			Do. (Country) 1/2 lb.	0 12 0		tor	1 1/2 Oza. tin	0 10 0
Pamling Show Cigarettes			Mustard (India) per bottle	1 0 0		Do. 8 Oza. "	1 0 0	
per packet	3 0 0		Panama	1 0 0	1 0 0	Do. 8 Oza. "	2 4 0	
Black & White tin of 50	2 12 0		Pepper		1 8 0	Do. 16 Oza. "	4 0 0	
Craven A tin of 50	2 8 0		Sauces, Worcester Butt.	1 0 0		Do. 7 lb. "	24 0 0	
Capetan tin of 50	2 0 0		Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		Do. 56 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
Churchill Special Cigar	10 8 0		Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0	3 0 0	PAINTS.		
Wisdom Java Dawson per			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0		Enamel Paint English		
100 Cigar	8 8 0		Quaker Oats 36 oz.	1 10 0		per dos.		
			*Glaxo per tin	2 15 0		Do. (India) per dos.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants

Head Office:
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Cut-Fish 15 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
(G. K.) 5 & 6	0 5 0 "	G. K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET Rates quoted on the 23rd December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patol		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Allgarh " ...			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Pean		0 13 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		6 2 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore " ...			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkhar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil (Controlled Price)		1 7 0	MEAT.		
Dadkhanl			Mustard Oil "			Mutton	3 8 0	4 0 0
Deshi Bollea			Cocconut Oil "			Goat & Khashi	3 8 0	4 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 10 3	Rohi (Out-pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)		0 6 0	Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 5 6	Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	1 8 0	2 8 0
Gram (Patna whole)		0 10 0	Suji		0 8 0	Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)			Gur (Bell) (control)			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		.. Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona)		1 0 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Nanital			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Arabar Dal		0 12 0	Potato (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 10 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					" (Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)								
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaia)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		3 8 0
Mug Dal per seer. (Kasha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		3 8 0
Arabar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		0 10 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 3 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)			Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer	Control.	1 7 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranohi "			Cocconut Oil		1 4 9	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark) "		6 3 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja do.		6 3 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		
Bhadawa do.			Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4—6	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		8 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pasta "			*Rice		
*Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arat	1 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Grapes per seer	3 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
*Do. (Bata)			Naspati 12—22	1 0 0		rettes 555		
*Flour per seer (White)		0 6 0	Mango 4—6	1 0 0		Passing Show Ciga-		
*Atta		0 6 6	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
*Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
*Gur (Bell)		0 6 0	VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
*Flour (Whole Meal)		0 6 0	Patol (Desi)		0 10 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Patol per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Potatoes New (Desi)			(glass) each		
			Potatoes (Nanital)		0 4 0	Jam		
			Brinjal	0 6 0	0 6 0	Jelly		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 6 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 14 0	(Large)		
			Cabbage per seer			KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			FISH			Do. per bottle		
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " bulk		
			Pona "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun		
			Do. (Out pieces) "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda	2 12 0				
			Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0			
			Crab (each)	0 16 0	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0			
			Hilsa Fish					

**Rationed.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 0 0	Mango Sukul	—	—	Rice		
Do. 2nd " " "	2 8 0		Do. Sepia	—	—	Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	—	—
Goat per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Begamfully	—	—	Deshi (Nagra) per md.	—	—
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. dos	—	—	Do. (Medium) " "	—	—
EGGS			Do. Langra	—	—	Fatnai (Atap) " "	—	—
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhastara	—	—	Hilly (old) per md.	—	—
Fowls " "	2 8 0		Do. Kalicut	—	—	Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	—	—
			Do. Fazil	—	—	Jhingasai per md.	—	—
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari	—	—	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	—	—
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri	—	—	Do. No. 2 per md.	—	—
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Sapeda	—	—	Chamormoni	—	—
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapkhaz	—	—	Balam (old) per md.	—	—
Ginger " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar	—	—	Ohini Shakkari No. 1 per	—	—
Pati Lemon each	—	0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh	—	—	maund (old)	—	—
Ladies finger per seer	—	0 1 0	Kharbuza per seer	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 1	—	—
Kagzi Lemon per pair	0 4 0		Orange Ichhanagore	—	—	per maund	—	—
Onions Patna red per seer	—	0 5 0	Do. Madras	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 2	—	—
Do. Bombay " "	0 4 0	0 8 8	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		per maund	—	—
Do. Country " "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Nagpur	—	—	Kamini per maund	—	—
Potatoes Nainital	0 10 0		Do. Bombay	—	—	Peshwar Rice per md.	—	—
Do. (controlled)	—	—	Pesta Bagdad per seer	—	—	Dhaki Chata	—	—
Do. Madras " "	—	—	Do. Multan	—	—	Fine per seer	—	—
Do. Gauhati " "	—	—	Do. Kabul	1 0 0	8 0 0	Coarse " "	—	—
Country " "	—	—	Pears 6-12	2 0 0	3 0 0	Medium " "	—	—
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	—	—	Pineapple Singapuri each	—	—		—	—
Patal Murshidabad per	—	—	Do. Assam (Local)	—	—	SUGAR, ETC.		
seer	—	—	Do. Country each	—	—	Crystal Sugar per seer	—	—
Do. Disi per seer	0 10 0		Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Java	—	—
Do. Hilly " "	0 9 0		Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Cabbage " "	—	—	Do. Martaban per score	—	—	Mustard Oil	—	—
Cauliflower each	—	—	Musket per seer	—	2 8 0	Salt per seer	—	—
Peas Ranchoi per seer	—	—	Pomegranate per seer	—	—		—	—
Do. Darjeeling " "	—	—	Do. Multan per seer	—	—	Flour " "	—	—
Do. Deshi " "	—	—	Do. Kandahar	3 0 0	4 0 0	Atta " "	—	—
Beans " "	—	—	Bedana (Kabul)	—	—	Sujee " "	—	—
Squash " "	—	—	Raisin (Rad) per seer	—	—	Atta fresh per seer	—	—
Tomato " "	—	—	Do. Sultana " "	—	—	Chandausi Atta per md.	—	—
Green Mangoes each	—	—	Almond shelled	3 0 0	4 0 0	Til Oil per seer	—	—
Bit per seer	—	—	Do. without shell	3 0 0	—	Fine per seer	—	—
			Do. do. large	5 0 0	—		—	—
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer	—	—	DAL		
Apple Cashmere 6-12	—	—	Water melon Goalando	—	—	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Kulu	1 0 0		Do. Deshi each	—	—	Mug Dal	—	0 10 0
Do. Quetto 4-8	—	—	Do. Farukabad	—	—	Arhar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Nainital	—	4 0 0	Do. Quetta	—	—	Kalai	—	—
Alubokhara per seer	—	8 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each	—	—	Khesari	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricot " "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sarbatli Lemon	—	—	Mosoor (split)	—	0 8 0
Batavia each	—	—	Musembi 6-12	1 0	8 0 0	Do. (khari)	—	0 10 0
Bel fruit each	—	—	Walnut per seer	—	—	Mator	—	0 10 0
Cocoanut each (green)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Shelled " "	2 0 0	—	Chana Dal	0 10 0	—
Do. dry each	0 8 0	0 5 0	Nut Ground " "	—	—		—	—
Chilghosa	—	—	Sharifa	—	—	TEA.		
Dates Arab	1 8 0		Nona (each)	—	—	Rose Mixture	2 0 0	—
Do. Bagdad " "	—	—	BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe	—	—
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	—	—	Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 6 0
Do. Naik	—	—	Bombay " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe	—	—
Do. Quetta " "	—	—	Aligarh " "	4 0 0	—	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jessore " per seer	8 8 0	—	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australia	—	—	Dinapur " "	8 8 0	3 12 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Khorma per seer	2 0 0		Pabna " "	—	—	Darjeeling Autumn	—	—
Kasur Deshi " "	—	—	Darbhangha " "	—	—	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khobani " "	—	3 0 0	Masafferpur	—	—	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cow's Ghee	—	6 0 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Lichis Country per 100	—	—	Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Mozafferpur per	—	—	Bhaina Ghee	4 6 0	—	Superior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Black Raisins per score	—	—	FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	—
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
Plums per score 1 lb.	—	—	Bhetkee per Sr.	2 8 0	—	Inferior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Jamrul " "	—	—	Prawns	1 4 0	1 12 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	—
Golapjam	—	—	Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)	—	—
Fanital per seer	—	—	Rohi	2 0 0	—	" " Bulk	—	—
Kanoha Mita Mango per	—	—	Rohi (cut pieces)	2 8 0	—	Owl & Swan per tin	—	—
Score	—	—	Small fish	—	1 0 0	" " Bulk	—	—
Shunk Alu per seer	—	—	Chetal	—	—	Monkey Brand per tin	—	—
Safata	—	—	Orab per pair	—	—	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	—
Mango (Local Sandal)	—	—	Koi per seer	—	—	(White)	0 8 0	Contn.
			Singhee per seer	—	—	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	Med shcp
			Magoor per seer (small)	—	—	(Red)	—	—
			Do. (large)	—	—	Snowflake per tin	—	—
			Gaida	—	—	Soft Coke per md	—	1 6 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO., LTD.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET
Rates quoted on the 3rd January, 1947

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
FISH.				VEGETABLES—Contd.				FLOUR.			
Pom per seer	...	1 80	2 00	Potatoes (Madras) per	...			Flour per seer (Rationed)			
Do. (Cut pieces)	...	2 00	2 80	seer (Controlled)	...			Sujees Do.	...	0 80	
Shong	...	2 00	2 80	Pulbul per seer	...	0 60	0 80	Atta Brown Do.	...	0 50	
Lobster	...	1 120	2 00	Raddish (Country) per	...			Flour(Wholemeal) Rationed	...	0 50	
Bagda	...	2 80	3 00	score	...			Wheat	...	0 50	
Bhangaur	...	2 00	2 40	Squash per seer	...			RICE.			
Shetki	...	2 40	2 80	Sweet Potatoes "	...	0 30	0 40	Rice (Controlled) "A"	...	0 10 0	
Other Fish	...	0 120	1 80	Pumpkin each	...	0 40	0 60	Do. do. "B"	...	0 60	
Hilaa	...	1 80	2 00	New Potato	...	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. do. "C"	...	0 40	
Koi & Magoor	...	4 00	5 00	FRUITS.				SUNDRIES.			
Paray	...	1 00	2 80	Mangoes	...			Mustard Oil per seer			
Crab each	...	0 20	0 30	Grapes	...	6 00		(Rationed)	...	1 16	
MEAT.				Alubokhora per seer	...	2 80		Sugar (Controlled)	...	0 86	
Goat & Kid per seer	...	1 14 0	2 00	Amra (Belati) per score	...			Tea per lb.	...	1 50	2 80
Mutton "	...	1 14 0	2 00	Bedana per seer	...	1 80	2 00	Gur per seer	...	0 12 0	0 14 0
EGGS.				Beal each	...	0 16	0 60	DAL.			
Duck's eggs per score	...	1 14 0	2 00	Dates per packet	...	0 50	0 10 0	Arahar per seer	...	0 60	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs	...	1 14 0	2 00	Almond " seer	...	2 80	3 00	Chana "	...	0 60	
VEGETABLES.				Lime per score	...			Masoor "	...	0 80	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	...			Orange 2-3	...	1 00		Bhanga	...		
Brinjal "	...	0 40	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per	...			Khasaree	...	0 60	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	...	0 60	0 80	score	...	0 80	0 10 0	Kalai "	...	0 70	
Cauliflower each	...	0 80	1 00	Do. (Martaban) per	...			Biuli	...		
Tomato per seer	...	0 60	0 80	doz.	...	0 12 0	1 00	Mug (Hari) ("Katcha)	...	0 11 0	
Cucumber per score	...	1 00	1 40	Papaya each	...	0 30	0 80	" (Fried) per seer	...	0 14 0	
Ginger per seer	...		0 80	Sugarcane each	...	0 80	0 40	Mattor "	...	0 70	
Garlic	...		0 120	Pomegranate per seer	...			Salt	...	0 30	
Green Chilly	...	1 00	1 40	Apples	...			COKE & COAL.			
Junon "	...		0 60	Green Cocconut	...	0 30	0 40	Soft Coke per md.	...		
Peas (Darjeeling)	...	0 80		Lichi	...			Coal " (Control)	...	1 60	
Potato (Nainital)	...	0 11 0	0 12 0	BUTTER.				Fuel "	...	2 80	
				Butter per seer	...	3 00	3 80	Kerosene Oil—Elephant	...		
				Madras	...			Brand per bottle	...		
				Ghee Lakhee	...						
				Do. Bhadwa	...						
				Do. Sree	...						
				Pure Cow Ghee per seer	...		6 00				
				Milk	...		0 12 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 15th January, 1947.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
FISH & MEAT.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FLOUR.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Panna per seer	-	1 40	1 80	Garlic per seer	0 12 0			Flour per seer (Rationed)			
Do. (out pieces)	-	2 00		Green Chilly "	0 12 0	1 00		Sujee per seer	0 8 0		
Eelwing	-	2 00		Onion "	0 7 0	0 80		Flour (Wholemeal) p. sr.	0 6 0		
Lobster	-	1 80		Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	0 8 0			Atta (Rationed) per seer	0 5 6		
Sagda	-	1 40	1 80	Do. (Ranchi) "	"	1 60		Wheat "	"		
Bhangaur	-	2 00	2 80	Potatoes Deshi "	0 5 0	0 80					
Bhetki	-		2 00	Do. Madras (controlled)	"						
Other Fish	-	1 40	2 00	Fulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 40					
Hilaa	-	2 00	2 80	Ladies finger "	"	0 60					
Koi & Magoor	-	1 00	3 00	Raddish "	0 5 0	0 60		Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 10 0		
Parsey	-	2 00	2 80	Squash "	0 14 0			" " " "B"	0 6 0		
Crab (each)	-	0 16	0 26	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0	0 60		" " " "O"	0 4 0		
				Sweet Pumpkin each	0 12 0	1 80		Patnai per seer	"		
Beef per seer	-	1 40	1 80	White "	0 6 0	0 10 0		Banktuli (Manja) per md.	"		
Mutton "	-	2 80	2 12 0	Tomato Ranchi per seer	"	0 10 0		Do. (Kora) "	"		
Goat & Kid "	-	2 80	2 12 0	Do. (Country)	"	0 6 0	Contd.	Do. (Atap) "	"		
Butt	-	1 12 0						Rangoon per seer	"		
								Katari Bhog (Boiled) per			
								md. ...			
								Deshi (Boiled) per md.			
								Golap Bori			
								Mustard oil (Ghaut) p. seer			
								Sugar (Rationed)			0 8 6
								Tea per lb.	1 5 0		2 8 0
								Gur per seer			
								Cocconut oil (Contd.)	1 5 0		
								Arhar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	
								Chana "	0 6 0	0 7 0	
								Khari Masoor "	0 7 0	0 8 0	
								Khasaree "	0 5 0	0 5 6	
								Kalai "	0 8 0	0 7 0	
								Binli "	0 7 0	0 8 0	
								Mug Katch "	0 8 0	0 10 0	
								Do. (Sona) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	
								Matter "	0 7 0	0 8 0	
								Salt "	0 8 0		
								Barley Lily ½ lb. tin.	1 40		
								Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 30		
								Robinson's Barley			
								Jelly	0 14 0	1 00	
								Kerosene oil—Elephant			
								Brand per bottle			
								Coal per md.	1 60		

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Keshin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Mutton	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes	0 2 0	0 8 0	Fash 4—6	1 0 0	—
Goat and Kid	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prmes S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 6 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each	0 6 0	—
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 10 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer	—	0 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon	—	—				Dinapur	—	—
EGGS.			FRUITS			Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
uck's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's " "	—	2 3 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples 4—6	1 0 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 6 0	—
Cona per seer	2 0 0	—	Figs per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 6 0	—
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. lb.	0 1 2	—
Silong	1 12 0	—	Bedana per seer	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lebster	2 0 0	2 0 0	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate	—	2 0 0	Atta	—	—
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Blackberries per 100	1 4 0	—	Sujee	—	—
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Cocoanut each	0 8 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	—	0 4 0	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 0 0	—	Dates per seer	1 4 0	5 0 0	Banktulsh (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Ellen	—	2 8 0	Almond	4 0 0	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Kol & Magoor	—	—	Grape	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi	—	—
Mango fish per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 6	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see	—	—	Sugar	0 8 6	—
Do. (Dest)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuza	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 4
Bean (French) per seer	—	0 6 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi)	0 8 0	—	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Gur	—	—
Brinjal	0 8 0	—	Lokote	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	10 0 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Pesta per seer	—	—	Chana	0 6 0	—
Cauliflower	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kharl Masoor	—	0 6 0
Charrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	—
Celery per seer	—	—	Pineapple	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Harl)	0 8 0	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 0 0	Mattor	0 10 0	—
Garlic	1 0 0	1 4 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt	—	0 2 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Coal per md.	1 0 0	—
Onion	0 14 0	—	Walnut	4 0 0	6 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Dest)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golap Khas 6—10	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Langra 8—4	1 0 0	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bombay 8—8	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Dest)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Totapari per score 6—8	1 0 0	—	Lily.	—	—
Palbul	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sipia	—	—			
Kaddish (English) per	—	—						
bundiq	—	—						
Kaddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. E.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
88A Office Godown	0 5 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	86B Chandney.	0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
84 Chandney	0 6 0 "		86 A "	0 5 0 "	
37 "	0 8 0 "				

N. M. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market

(Continued from page 256)

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 13th January, 1947.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes per seer Madras			Controlled Rice per seer	0 8 0	
Pona per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	New (Country) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0			
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 4 0	Nanital per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Shlong	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer	1 7 0	(Contd.)
Labotar	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sugar	0 10 8	
Baghda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 7 0	1 12 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	3 8 0
Shanguar	1 8 0	2 0 0	score			Gur (Dates) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Shetki	1 0 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	" (Sugarcandy) "	0 10 8	0 12 0
Shila	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Buji	0 8 0	(Ration Shop) (Con.)
Koi & Magoor	1 10 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes			Arahar per seer (medium)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Crab each	0 2 0		Grapes			Ohana	0 9 0	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Khari Masoor	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 5 0	Bhanga	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 9 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	0 9 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Kalai	0 10 0	0 11 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 9 0		Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Bluli	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowl's eggs	1 9 0		Almond	2 8 0	3 0 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 12 0	0 14 0
VEGETABLES.			Lime per score	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		Mattar	0 9 0	0 10 0
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per			Salt (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Cabbage (Country) p. sr.		0 12 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	per doz.	0 10 0	0 8 0	Coal		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Ginger per seer		1 0 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Brand per bottle		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 12 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do.		
Pean (Ranchi)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Madras			Barley Pearl 1 "		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee			Do. 2 "		
Turnip	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Corn Flower 1 "		
Carrot	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0		Robinson's Barley		
Beetroot	0 8 0	0 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Milk			Jelly		
			FLOUR.					
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)			
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	29 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0		80 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Olliman's stores Non-foodstuff.	11/A, W. B.	0 12 0				
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0				
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0				
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0		50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
16 S. B.	1 2 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0		64 "	0 2 0	Egg.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	18 W. B.	1 0 0		65 "	0 2 0	O. V.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0		68 "	0 8 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0		69 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0		75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0		76 "	0 5 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0		77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	Chandney			78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"				79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"			

Report of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee pursuant to the Corporation resolution dated the 20th December, 1946.

I.—Introduction.

The Corporation on the 20th December, 1946 resolved as follows:—
“That the demands of a section of the Workers as put forward by the Secretary of the Calcutta Corporation Workers’ Union in his letter to the Chief Executive Officer dated the 18th December, 1946 be referred for consideration of the Grade Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee and the Committee be directed to submit its report by the 31st of January, 1947.”

Pursuant to the above resolution of the Corporation, the Committee has carefully considered the various demands of the workers and submits this report.

2. The Committee at its sitting on the 4th January, 1947, asked the Chief Executive Officer to look into the grievances of the labour staff as set forth in the various demands referred to this Committee and submit his recommendations as early as possible. Accordingly, the Chief Executive Officer asked the Deputy Chief Accountant to examine the present grades of the different classes of the labour staff and their service conditions, and to submit a detailed report after taking into account the present economic condition.

3. The Deputy Chief Accountant went into the matter as thoroughly as possible within the limited time placed at his disposal and submitted a comprehensive report dealing with the various conditions of service and grades of pay of the labour staff. This report was drawn up after consultation with the Chief Engineer, the Health Officer and different Heads of Departments, and with the approval of the Chief Executive Officer. The Committee scrutinised this report carefully and came to the conclusions as given below after fully considering the economic condition prevailing at the present time

II.—Basic Wage and Grades for Unskilled Labour Staff.

4. It was pointed out in the demands that the present cost of living was 280 per cent. of the pre-war level. The present emolument of a worker in that case would be Rs. 42 which is 280 per cent. of the emolument (Pay Rs. 13 and Grain Compensation Allowance Rs. 2) which he was in receipt of in pre-war days. Deducting Dearness Allowance Rs. 20 and Food Concessions, about Rs. 2½, which the Corporation is now paying to him, his present basic wage should be Rs. 19¼.

5. It was also stated in the demands that the present basic wage in Bombay Corporation was Rs. 30.

In the year 1921-22, i.e., after the Great War of 1914, the emolument of the labour staff of the Bombay Corporation was Rs. 23, viz., pay Rs. 18, Grain Compensation Allowance Re. 1-8-0, War Allowance Rs. 2 and War Bonus Re. 1-8-0. Thus the basic wage in the Bombay Corporation was Rs. 18 against our basic wage of Rs. 13. In other words, our basic wage was 13/18ths of that of Bombay Corporation. According to the Report on the Revision of scales of pay of the employees of the Bombay Corporation the basic wage in August, 1945, was Rs. 25. If, however, the figure of Rs. 30 as stated in the demands is taken and the same proportion viz., 13/18th is applied the present basic wage in our Corporation in comparison with that of the Bombay Corporation should be Rs. $(30 \times 13/18)$ i.e., Rs. 21-2/3.

6. Again, if the present cost of living is taken to be 293 per cent. of the pre-war level as pointed out by Mr. J. A. Parks at the meeting of the Corporation, dated the 30th December, 1946, the present emolument of our worker should be Rs. (15×2.93) or Rs. 44 inasmuch as our workers were in receipt of an emolument of Rs. 15 in pre-war days. Deducting Dearness Allowance Rs. 20, and Food Concessions, about Rs. 2½, the present basic wage would be Rs. 21½.

7. In the circumstances, the Committee is of opinion that Rs. 21 should be fixed as the basic wage and recommends to the Corporation to fix Rs. 21—1—23 as the standard grade for the unskilled labour staff in addition to the usual Dearness Allowance and Food Concessions.

8. Taking Rs. 21 as the basic wage of the ordinary unskilled labour staff *viz.*, Sweepers, Methars, Coolies, etc., the standard grades for other unskilled labour staff who are their petty headmen have been worked out as shown in Schedule I (Parts I and II). In fixing these grades, due consideration has been paid to the nature of their duty, the responsibility attached to their posts, and the rank or status they hold in regard to the workers under them. The Committee has also fixed standard grades for other adult workers such as Pointsman, Flagman, Stone-weigher, Asphalt-weigher, etc., who should receive a little higher pay than the ordinary unskilled labour staff. A separate grade has also been fixed for the non-adult workers such as Gully-pit Boy, Pit Boy, Boy Cooly, etc. All these grades are shewn in Schedule I (Parts III and IV).

III.—Grades for skilled labour staff.

9. As for the skilled labour staff, Rs. 25 has been taken as the minimum wage against Rs. 21 for unskilled workers, and various grades for different classes of skilled labour staff have been fixed by the Committee as shown in Schedule II after taking into account the prevailing economic condition, the nature of the skill required and the rank or status they hold with regard to one another. In a few cases, the existing grades are rather too high. These grades have been reduced a little in order to maintain uniformity and sequence of gradation but the present incumbents have been recommended to enjoy the existing higher grades as personal to them.

10. In some cases, anomalies occurred due to printing and clerical mistakes at the time of the last revision of pay. For instance, the Tindals of the Civil Engineering branch of the Drainage Department and the Outfall Department who are unskilled workers were shown as skilled labour staff under the Mechanical Engineering branch. These anomalies have now been removed by placing them under the proper places and by fixing suitable grades for them.

11. The Committee recommends that the new grades fixed as per Schedules I and II be given effect to from 1st August, 1946, and be subject to certain conditions which are given in Schedule III.

IV.—Dearness Allowance and Food Concessions.

12. As already shewn the standard grades which appear in Schedules I and II are independent of the Dearness Allowance and the Food Concession. So, in the opinion of the Committee, these Dearness Concessions should continue so long as the price level is not stabilised. The Committee is further of opinion that the standard grades fixed as per Schedules I and II should not be disturbed if there is any rise in the cost of living index in future. The proper course to meet such variations will be to increase or decrease the rate of Dearness Allowance which will be paid at the Government scale.

13. The Committee notes with satisfaction that the arrear Dearness Allowance at the increased rate from July, 1944 to December, 1944, has been paid to the staff.

V.—Leave, Provident Fund and Gratuity for Labour Staff.

14. A set of Leave Rules for the labour staff has already been finally sanctioned by the Corporation. These are now awaiting the approval of the Government under Section 485 of the Municipal Act. Under Section 486 of the Act, effect will be given to these rules as soon as they are approved by Government and published in the Official Gazette.

15. In order to admit the labour staff to the benefits of Provident Fund, certain amendments have been proposed to the existing Provident Fund Rules. These amendments have also been approved by the Corporation. Objections have already been invited under Section 484 of the Municipal Act and 7th February, 1947 has been fixed as the last date of receiving objections. It is expected that in the ordinary course, the rules will be finally approved by the Corporation by the end of February, 1947 after which only Government sanction will remain to be obtained.

16. On the admission of labour staff to the Provident Fund, they will be entitled to gratuity on the same terms and conditions as are enjoyed by the superior staff. Certain amendments have already been proposed to the existing Provident Fund Rules for incorporating therein the existing rules for gratuity and these amendments have also been approved by the Corporation.

VI.—Workshop Labour Staff and Seasonal Labour Staff.

17. The Committee recommends that the labour staff employed in the Entally Workshop, the Motor Vehicles Repairing Workshop and the Asphaltum Plant Workshop who have been made permanent will continue as such. But in view of the fact that the staff in these Workshops are liable to variation from time to time according to the volume of work, it is recommended that in the event of any additional work, if any extra staff is appointed, they will be termed as "Casual Labour Staff" as opposed to "Permanent Staff" and their services will be based on the principles of "No work, no pay", unless the Corporation decides otherwise.

18. All seasonal staff such as Street Watering Coolies, Asphalt Plant staff, etc., will also be permanent as decided by the Corporation last year. But the period of "Off season" will be treated as "Service without pay", and during this period, they will be at liberty to serve elsewhere. When the season will be over, they will take their leave-cards with them and produce them on rejoining at the commencement of the next season. The Chief Executive Officer is authorised to determine which staff will be called "Seasonal staff."

VII.—Service Rules for Labour Staff.

19. For improving the conditions of service of the labour staff and for maintaining efficiency and discipline, a set of service rules has been drawn up. The Committee recommends the acceptance of these rules which appear in Schedule IV.

20. Last year, on the suggestion of the Workers' and Scavengers' Union, the Corporation decided that photographs of both skilled and unskilled labour staff should be kept for identity. A large number of skilled labour staff has agreed to sit for photograph but the unskilled labour staff have refused. There is no reasonable ground for such refusal. The Committee is strongly of opinion that photograph must be insisted upon and must form one of the essential conditions of service.

Accordingly the Committee has provided in the Service Rules that "No worker shall be allowed to take up an appointment (Permanent, or Temporary for a period exceeding 3 months) unless he sits for photograph. In the case of the existing men, they will not be admitted to the benefits of Grade, Leave and Provident Fund Rules unless and until they sit for photograph." All Unions should unite in their efforts to induce their members to follow this rule.

VIII.—Hours of Work.

21. The Committee is of opinion that a time-table showing the hours of work for different classes of the labour staff should be prescribed and accordingly recommends to the Corporation for approval of the table given in Schedule V. In prescribing the

hours of work, the nature of the work that each class of employee has to do has been taken into account.

22. In the case of the lamp lighters, the maximum period of work that they can have under the present arrangement is only 5 hours. In order to extend the period of the work by allotting more lamps to each lighter the Deputy Chief Accountant has suggested a slight alteration in "lighting up" and "extinguishing" times in paragraph 22 of his report. The Committee agrees with his suggestion and commends it for acceptance by the Corporation. In that case, there will be some saving under establishment cost. For this purpose the Committee recommends that no substitutes shall be taken in leave vacancies nor shall any permanent vacancy be filled up in the posts of lamp lighter without the previous approval of the Corporation.

IX—Free quarters for labour staff.

23. The Corporation has provided accommodation to a portion of its labour staff in Gowkhanas, Pumping Stations, Commandeered buildings, labour camps etc. But there is a large number who has still to be provided with quarters. The Corporation is anxious to provide accommodation for them. The Corporation at the time of the last strike in November, 1945 resolved to formulate a scheme for housing the labour staff. Accordingly the Chief Engineer has prepared a scheme for housing the conservancy staff. The Committee has recommended this scheme for acceptance of the Corporation and for asking Government to make an advance, free of interest, to implement the scheme. In the present financial position, it is next to impossible for the Corporation to finance the scheme out of its own coffer.

24. So long as the Corporation cannot provide its labour staff with accommodation, the Committee is of opinion that some house rent should be paid to them. Accordingly, the Committee has recommended payment of a house rent of Re. 1-8 per month from January, 1947 to all labour staff who are not provided with accommodation by the Corporation.

X—Medical Aid.

25. As regards the arrangement for medical aid to the Corporation employees, the Committee notes that there is already some arrangement for their treatment in the Free Medical Dispensaries provided by the Corporation in the city and in their Gowkhanas and Pumping Stations. The Committee, however, feels that some further arrangements should be made for giving additional facilities to the employees in the matter of their medical aid. So, the Committee recommends that in the quarters to be built by the Corporation for the labour staff, suitable arrangements should be made for the treatment of persons accommodated therein with special arrangements for segregation in case of infectious diseases.

26. The Committee also recommends that the Corporation should give a direction to the Public Health Committee to the effect that the latter must see that the Hospitals receiving grants from the Corporation undertake to make adequate arrangements including provision of beds where necessary for the treatment of Corporation employees.

XI—Uniforms etc.

27. The Corporation is already supplying soap, mustard oil and napkins to those of its labour staff who require them in consideration of the nature of their work. The Corporation has no intention to withdraw the supply except on the ground of non-availability of these articles. As regards the quantum of supply, the Committee accepts the demand. The supply should be made to the staff enumerated in Schedule VI.

28. The Committee agrees with the demand that the lamp lighters should be provided with uniforms. The Corporation has tried its level best to secure uniforms for its staff notwithstanding cloth restrictions and has in fact made a provision in the budget for the

purpose. But for reasons beyond its control, the Corporation could not supply uniforms to all the lighters. In point of fact, 314 lighters were supplied with uniforms last year and the Corporation will make all endeavours to provide the entire staff of lighters with uniforms to the limits of availability.

XII.—Summary of recommendations on the demands.

29. The Committee makes the following recommendations in respect of the items of demands set forth in the letter of the 18th December, 1946:—

Demand No. 1:—Vide Paragraph 7 above and the annexed Schedules I, II and VII for the revised grades for unskilled labour staff, skilled labour staff and menials. As for the other staff, the recommendations of the Committee will follow in due course.

Demand No. 2:—Vide Paragraph 13 above.

Demand No. 3:—Vide Paragraph 14 above.

Demand No. 4:—Vide Paragraph 15 above.

Demand No. 5:—Vide Paragraph 10 above.

Demand No. 6:—This question no longer arises as the Government have already restored the cut in ration.

Demand No. 7:—The Committee has recommended payment of half a month's pay as a special reward to certain classes of the the employees who deserve it.

Demand No. 8:—Section 49-B of the Factories Act, 1934 provides for compulsory holidays with pay for 10 days in a year in the case of an adult and 14 consecutive days in the case of a child who comes under the said Act. Some of the Departments have already been granted these holidays, and as for the others who are eligible for it, an arrangement is being made by the Chief Engineer for granting them the holidays in rotation without affecting the city services.

Provision has also been made in the Leave Rules for the grant of these holidays.

Demand No. 9:—The Committee has made a separate recommendation which runs as follows:—

(1) That it be recommended that the realisation of house-rents at the rates sanctioned by the Corporation on 8th August, 1946 for occupying commandeered buildings and labour camps be made from 1st February, 1946 upto 31st December, 1946.

(2) That the payment of a house rent of Re. 1-8-0 per month to all the labour staff who are not provided with accommodation by the Corporation be sanctioned from 1st January, 1947 till the Corporation can provide them with accommodation.

(3) That a house-rent at Re. 1 per head per month be realised from 1st January, 1947 from the labour staff who will continue to occupy commandeered buildings after that date.

Demand No. 10:—This was sanctioned by the Corporation on the 17th January, 1947

Demand Nos. 11 and 12:— Vide Paragraph 23 above.

Demand Nos. 13 and 28.—Vide Schedule IV annexed and Paragraphs 19 and 20 above.

Demand Nos. 14, 19, and 21:—The Committee considers that this is not a practicable proposition. If all the workers are granted so many holidays at a time, the work will come to a stand still and the city services will be greatly hampered. Also, it will entail a heavy extra cost which it is not possible to bear in the present financial conditions. The Committee has accepted almost all the demands made on the Corporation. But in this case, the Committee cannot recommend the acceptance of these demands.

Demand No. 15:—The Committee accepts the demand and recommends the appointment of 4 extra Durwans at the Tallah Pumping Station on the usual pay with effect from 1st April, 1947.

Demand No. 16:—There is no objection to the suggestion provided names are included in the panel by the appropriate authority, it being understood that the candidates must satisfactorily pass the driving test held by the Department.

Demand No. 17:—The Chief Executive Officer may be directed to submit his report after further clarification.

Demand No. 18:—*Vide* Paragraph 28 above.

Demand Nos. 20 and 23:—The suggestions may be accepted provided the candidates are found suitable.

Demand No. 22:—The system of running Night Schools in Gowkhanas and other places for the labour staff was in vogue before the War. On account of the abnormal situation created by the war, the system had to be abandoned. This may now be revived and the schools may be run as before under the control of our Education Officer. It is out of the question to hand over the management to any outside agency. The revival of the Night Schools may entail a small extra cost—capital and recurring.

Demand No. 24:—Provision has been made for this in the Service Rules for Labour Staff *Vide* Clause 14 of Schedule IV annexed.

Demand No. 25:—*Vide* Schedule VI, annexed.

Demand No. 26:—*Vide* Paragraph 16 above.

Demand No. 27:—The Committee recommends that the Chief Executive Officer be directed to take necessary action in the matter. But it be noted that the ends of the inquiry will be defeated unless the photographs of the entire labour staff are provided pursuant to the Corporation resolution in this regard.

Demand No. 29:—The Committee recommends that the Corporation should recognise only one Association representing all categories of its staff, and all representations from the employees should come through that Association.

XIII—Grades for the menial staff.

30. The Committee has carefully gone into the question of revision of grades for the menial staff, and has after mature deliberation, fixed revised grades for them as shown in Schedule VII which the Committee recommends for acceptance by the Corporation.

These grades also will have effect from 1st August, 1946.

XIV—Costs.

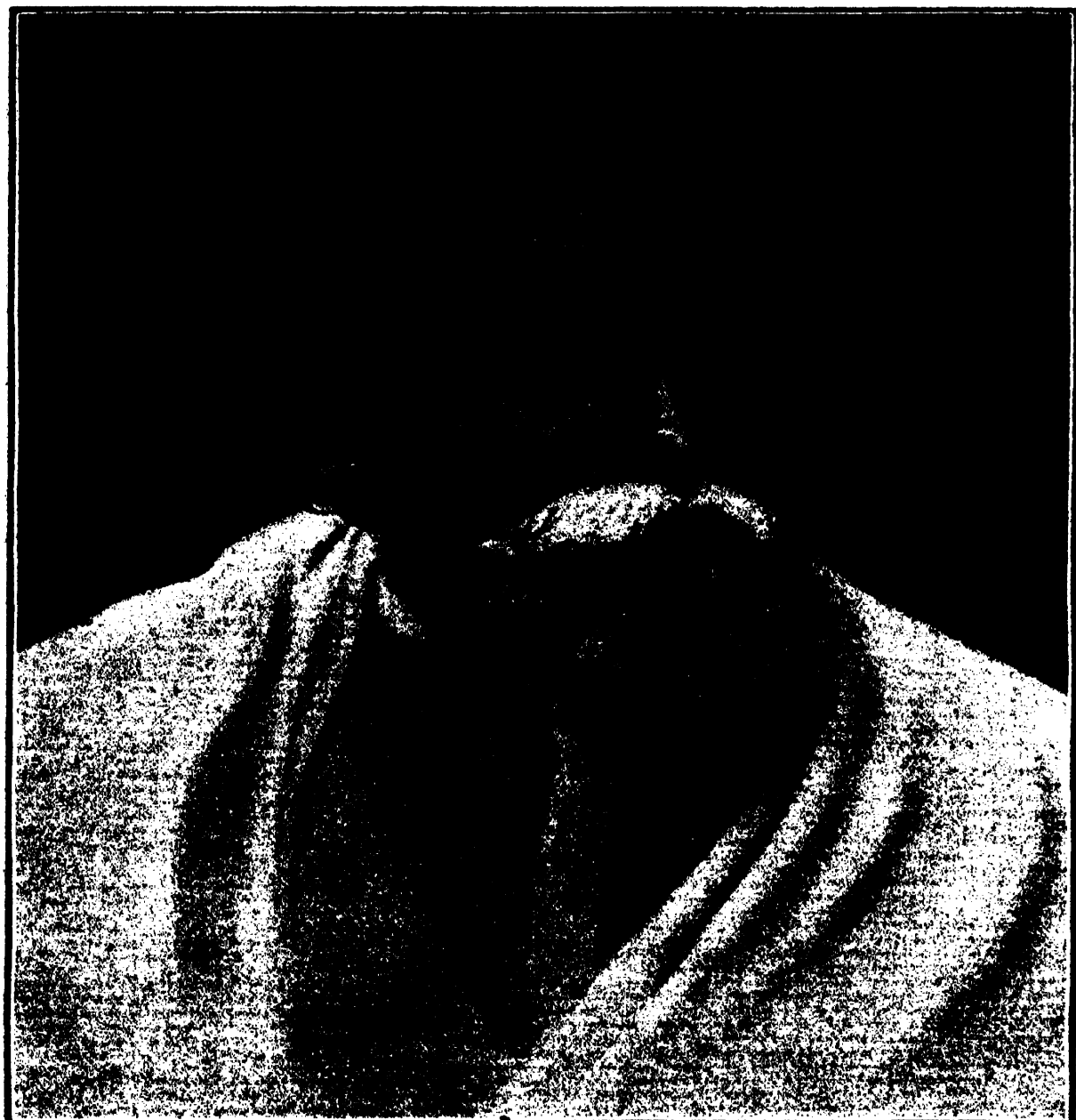
31. The Committee is informed that the financial effect of the recommendations of the Committee is an increase in the recurring cost by about Rs. 15 lakhs per annum including House Allowance to the labour staff amounting to about Rs. 3 lakhs annually. As against this, the Corporation is already committed to an extra cost of about Rs. 9½ lakhs annually from 1st August, 1946 by virtue of its resolution dated the 14th August, 1946. So, the present recommendations involve an extra cost of about Rs. 5½ lakhs a year. But as no ways and means has yet been devised to meet the annual extra cost of Rs. 9½ lakhs to which the Corporation is already committed, it is necessary now to devise ways and means to meet the entire annual extra cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. Out of this annual cost of Rs. 15 lakhs, the current year's share of cost from 1st August, 1946, is Rs. 7½ lakhs. *The recommendations of the Committee cannot be implemented until necessary provision is made in the current year's Budget.*

XV—Conclusion.

32. The Committee is of opinion that a Labour Welfare Officer should be appointed as a co-ordinating link between the Corporation and its workers, and recommends to the Corporation to ask the Chief Executive Officer to draw up a scheme for the purpose.

S. M. USMAN,

Chairman.



PANDIT SIVANATH SASTRI
1847 – 1947

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 8th February, 1947

Published Every Saturday

Chronicle And Comment

PANDIT SIVANATH SASTRI

LAST week Calcutta celebrated the centenary of the birth of Pandit Sivanath Sastri, the great Bengalee preacher, poet, thinker, scholar, educationist, and religious and social reformer. Eloquent testimony was borne at public meetings to the great gifts of his intellect and character and the services he rendered to his country in more than one sphere of life. He was one of those who moulded the thought of young Bengal of his time and exercised a profound influence on the minds of his educated countrymen. In the history of the progressive movement in this country Sivanath Sastri will ever occupy a very high place as a leader in whom eminent intellectual gifts were united with absolute sincerity of purpose, great self-sacrifice and an unwavering loyalty to the exalted ideals of religion, society and politics that he had placed before him in his early youth.

Pandit Sivanath Sastri was not a religious leader only, a founder of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj; he shared in full with his countrymen their aspirations for political freedom and was, along with Surendranath Banerjee, one of the founders of the Indian Association. He presided in 1907 over the public meeting to protest against the deputation of some of our most eminent political leaders during the agitation against the partition of Bengal. It was a trying moment in the history of the province, and many "leading" politicians shrank from the risky duty of fearlessly assailing the arbitrary measures resorted to by Government; but Pandit Sivanath boldly stepped forward to speak the right word at the right moment. It was a most dignified and courageous speech and one which exposed him to considerable harrassment for a pretty long time. But a great champion of freedom on the broadest sense of the term, he could not quietly bear to see the personal freedom of his countrymen treated so lightly by an alien bureaucracy.

A poet of no mean order, all his verses were marked by a rare nobility of tone and purity of ideals. His novels have found a permanent place in Bengali literature and so has his great work on Ramtanu Lahiri and Contemporary Bengali Society—a most outstanding contribution to the history of Bengal in the nineteenth century and which can only be compared to that English classic—Justin McCarthy's "A History of Our Times". As an essayist he has been excelled by few in Bengal,—his writings covering a wide variety of subjects, touching life and learning at many points.

As an orator, wielding the resources of the Bengali language as few before or after him could do, he moved vast audiences with rare emotional appeal supported and fortified by reason incandescent with passion.

When the history of the religious movements in Bengal comes to be written as it should be dealt with, Sivanath Sastri will be ranked as one of the foremost, who by precept as well as by example, sought to uplift the spiritual and the moral life of the people among whom he lived, and in this exalted sphere of self-imposed duty he achieved a measure of success which will always entitle his memory to the deep gratitude of his countrymen. But great as were the services rendered by this famous Bengalee, far greater was the man himself. Indeed, some would go so far as to say that the Man Sivanath was greater than the work he did. Early in life, he was a student of the great

rung of the ladder to serve his God and his country in those fields of work for which nature had pre-eminently marked him out, but which offered few opportunities of earning renown and none whatever of earning money, and to the end of his days he remained poor but true to the inspiration of his youth and the guidance of his conscience.

Such a man is at all times and in all countries a rare asset of national life, and Calcutta did no more than its duty in remembering and recalling his great services and his great character on the occasion of the centenary of his birth.

THE STRIKE MENACE AND THE REMEDY

Now that the city is under the strange spell of strikes—and strikes,—it is worthwhile to study the various ways in which the menace has been somewhat successfully tackled in different countries of the world. Among other findings, mostly of a local nature, the general cause has been discovered to be the rise in price. "Strike and price rise chase each other around like a kitten after its tail, and about as fruitfully," writes Devere Allen in the course of an article in the *Worldover Press* on how that menace may be fought against.

Both the Belgians and the Danes, until the war destroyed the normal development, had their own methods of dealing with strikes, and those methods proved worthy.

A standard, universally trusted price index was worked out by the government agencies and agreed upon by labour and management. This index was kept up to date and published regularly in the organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Planning. Negotiations between workers and employers resulted in contracts to last for a specified number of years. Under that contract, whenever the cost of living index went either down or up by more than an agreed number of points, wages followed automatically. Thus the worker could know what he should count on in buying power. The employer benefited from absence of strikes. For all hands, there was an incentive to avoid inflation.

Belgium began this method in January, 1935, by a national law. The 1914-level of prices was taken as the normal of 100 points. In the middle nineteen-thirties prices were up to around 650 points or more. In a typical industry, that of coal mining, a variation of 17 points from the agreed base brought a corresponding or approximate wage change—in this instance, a change of 2.5 per cent. In other contracts, a cost of living change brought

either a reduction of a certain wage per hour, or an increase. Some agreements were national, some regional. In the Antwerp transport system a variation of more than 28 points brought a wage adjustment of two francs per day. In the rubber industry, the base 711 points was agreed upon, and if it shifted more than 17 points, wages shifted also by 2.5 per cent.

The Danish experience was less instructive, perhaps, because it had not been so extensive. In the fall of 1939, an agreement was made between the Federation of Labour and the Employers' Association whereby workers were to be compensated automatically for marked increases in the cost of living. The pact went into effect in November of that year. Soon came the German occupation, whereupon all wages were lowered 7 per cent. and all agreements cancelled. But even during the war, in 1944, a gesture was made towards the principle of wage adjustment. Wage bonuses were granted, some of them amounting to 50 per cent. though even that was inadequate.

Most price changes were upward while the contracts were in operation. If the reverse took place on a sweeping scale, how Labour could live up to the agreements? But the Belgian and Danish employers were convinced that they were on a sound footing. For that matter, there has been a greater responsibility in Belgium and Denmark both by management and by labour.

In Belgium and Denmark, the workers have had a substantial share in actual government. This induces real responsibility. Yet with all the differences, with all the difficulties, is it impossible to adapt the Belgian and Danish method to the other countries in the world? It might provide the fairness and the stability that any country, now facing labour troubles, sorely lacks.

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The Work In The Corporation

Increased Wages For Labour Staff

Government To Be Approached For Subvention Or Interest-Free Loan

ON the recommendations of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee that had been asked to consider the demands of a section of the Corporation employees as set forth in a strike notice dated the 18th December last and report on them by the 31st January, the Corporation at a special meeting held on Thursday, the 30th January, fixed the basic wage of skilled and unskilled labour staff at Rs. 25 and Rs. 21 per month respectively. New grades on the basis of the standard grades of Rs. 25—1—40 and Rs. 21—1—23 respectively were also fixed. The House decided to give retrospective effect to the new grades from the 1st August, 1946.

The House further decided that the usual dearness allowance of Rs. 20 per month and food concessions amounting to nearly Rs. 2½ per month now granted to the labour staff would be continued till the price level was stabilized.

On the suggestion of Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee the House decided to approach the Bengal Government for a subvention or interest-free loan of Rs. 75 lakhs which would be required to meet the extra cost to implement the recommendations of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee.

It may be recalled that the contemplated strike of the labour staff was postponed on the assurance by the Corporation to consider sympathetically their demands by the 31st January, 1947.

The report of the Special Committee along with its recommendations was accepted by the House without any opposition.

An amendment by Councillor Somnath Lahiri, suggesting reference back of the recommendations for more favourable consideration of the demands of the workers, was eventually lost.

CHIEF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The resolution, adopted by the House, reads as follows:—

That the ad-interim report and recommendations of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee in connection with the demands set out in the strike notice, dated 18th December, 1946, be adopted, it being noted that this resolution will not adversely affect the position of those of the present incumbents in the Printing Department whose cases are covered by any previous decision of the Corporation

That Government be approached for a grant of an immediate interest-free advance of Rs. 75 lakhs to enable the Corporation to tide over the present financial crisis

That the minutes of the proceedings of the Special Committee in this connection be confirmed.

MINIMUM BASIC WAGE

According to the Committee's recommendations, a minimum basic wage of Rs. 21 and a minimum standard grade of Rs. 21—1—23 have been fixed for unskilled labour. Skilled labour has been given a minimum basic wage of Rs. 25 and a minimum standard grade of Rs. 25—1—30. Grades for unskilled labour vary for different classes of workers, the maximum being Rs. 25—1—40. The highest

The existing basic wage of unskilled labour is Rs. 18 per month.

Special adjustments will be made in the cases of those unskilled labourers, who now draw more than the maximum pay allowable under the new grades. The staff, who were temporary on August 1, 1946 will draw the minimum pay of their present grades plus the interim increment of Rs. 3 sanctioned by the Corporation on August 14, 1946.

FREE ACCOMMODATION

The labour staff, who are not provided with accommodation by the Corporation, will be given Re. 1-8-0 per month per head as house rent from January 1, 1947. Those in occupation of buildings requisitioned by the Corporation or housed in Labour Camps will be charged Re. 1-8-0 per head per month from February 1 to December 31, 1946, and Re. 1 per head per month thereafter.

Other recommendations refer to revision of working hours, improvement of service rules, granting of increased medical facilities, and extension of leave, provident fund and gratuity rules to the labour staff.

ONE ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYEES

The Committee has also recommended that the Corporation should recognize only one Association representing all categories of its staff and all representations from the staff should be made through that Association.

The Committee has regretted that on account of shortness of time at their disposal it has been able to deal with the cases of the labour and menial staff

only and proposed to deal with cases of other staff drawing a salary up to Rs. 300 per month as early as possible.

THE DISCUSSION IN BRIEF

COUNCILLOR M. C. PAUL

Presenting the report of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee to the House, Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul said that the Committee considered each item of the demands of the workers with greatest care commensurate with the finances of the Corporation. Out of those demands, the demands regarding increase in basic pay and accommodation were most important compared with other demands.

Councillor Paul pointed out that the report was an *ad interim* one. The Committee was now considering recommendations for the granting of facilities to clerical and other staff drawing up to Rs. 300 per month.

He said that the strike notice of the 18th December had contained 82 demands, the most important ones relating to increment of basic wages and granting of better housing accommodation.

Regarding the demand of increase in basic pay, the arguments were that inasmuch as the basic pay in Bombay Corporation was Rs. 30 and inasmuch as prices of commodities had risen up high, the basic pay of the Corporation should also be at least Rs. 30, if not more. Applying the standard of proportionate differences prevailing between the Bombay standard and the Corporation standard from 1921-22, the Committee raised the basic pay to Rs. 21-1-28, that is, a jump to Rs. 8 at a time.

Appealing to the various labour unions Councillor Paul said that the Corporation was not a profit-making concern, but a public utility concern which at the present moment was finding great difficulty in meeting its both ends. He, therefore, hoped that the labour unions concerned would be satisfied with this increment from Rs. 18 to Rs. 21 all at once.

Regarding the question of accommodation, Mr. Paul said that a portion of the labour staff was accommodated in commandeered buildings but the greater portion of the staff was still left homeless. Considering the financial position of the Corporation, it was not possible to raise at once sufficient structures to accommodate 20,000 workers of the Corporation. The Committee had, however, recommended the payment of compensatory house allowance to the labour staff so long as the Corporation was not able to provide them with accommodation.

Councillor W. A. Burns seconded the proposals as recommended by the Committee.

COUNCILLOR SOMNATH LAHIRI

As an amendment to the proposals of the Committee Councillor Somnath Lahiri moved that the recommendations be referred back for more favourable consideration of the demands of the workers.

The proposals as placed before the House, Councillor Lahiri said, looked like an invitation for trouble, because, in his opinion, the workers might not be satisfied with the recommendations.

Criticising the recommendations, Councillor Lahiri said that in the proposal regarding the basic wage there was practically no change in the status

quo. The temporary increment of Rs. 8 that was given to the workers in August last was simply passed in the report and it did not make any difference as to the sum of money that the workers were receiving. The Committee had recommended a wage proportionate to the wage given just after the last war. That was a matter of disgrace that the workers were to live in the same condition as 20 years ago.

COUNCILLOR DR. S. N. SINHA

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha expressed that Councillor Lahiri, while representing the case for the workers, should not overlook the limited financial capacity of the Corporation.

COUNCILLOR S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI

Councillor S. C. Ray Chaudhuri said the present recommendations had been made bearing in mind the Corporation's financial position and the increased expenditure which the recommendations regarding clerical and other employees drawing up to Rs. 300 would involve. He stressed that the Corporation was going to provide amenities to its staff without arrangements for necessary funds.

COUNCILLOR DEBABRATA MOOKERJEE

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee, drawing the attention of the House to financial position of the Corporation, said that to carry out the proposals of the Committee, the House would have to find out 75 lakhs of rupees. He criticized the remarks of Councillor Lahiri saying that while the pitch of expectation of the workers was high and while they were making representations through their representative, neither Councillor Lahiri nor his other colleague came forward with one blessed constructive suggestion as to whence the amount was to be found and how the Corporation was to meet the bill. When amenities were allowed involving increase in necessary cost, there should be a financial background on which the amenities could be founded.

For improvement of financial position, therefore, he suggested that the rate-payers of Calcutta be asked to pay for the increased amenities. Even if the rates were increased by 2 per cent. which would not yield more than 30 lakhs of rupees annually, the additional income would not cover the cost even by half.

As a second means, therefore, he requested the House to consider the advisability of approaching the Government either for a subvention or for interest-free advances. He suggested that the Mayor should approach the Government for a subvention or interest-free advances of Rs. 75 lakhs immediately. Lastly, he said that the budget of the Corporation was at the present moment on such a foundation that the least puff of wind would not only upset it but completely put the whole thing out of gear.

COUNCILLOR ALDINA SATTAR

Councillor Aldina Sattar opposing the suggestions of Councillor Lahiri said that if the suggestions of Councillor Lahiri were accepted it would mean

in difficulties. The decision of the Committee had been arrived at in the best of spirit having in view the interest of the labour staff.

Councillor Sattar said that the conditions of the labour staff could not be considerably improved when there was leakage with regard to the employment of the labour staff. Before improving their lot the leakage must have to be stopped. He, however, opposed the idea of approaching the Government for subvention, because no Government could come forward for all time to come to make payments to the labour staff of the Corporation.

COUNCILLOR A. A. WISE

Councillor A. A. Wise suggested that the labour staff of the printing press department be placed in the subordinate and clerical cadre.

The amendment moved by Councillor Lahiri having been lost, Councillor Mookerjee's suggestion for a subvention of Rs. 75 lakhs from the Government was carried.

The main proposals, embodying the recommendations of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee, were passed without any opposition.

CALCUTTA TO BE RENAMED "SUBHASNAGORE"

CONSIDERATION OF THE MOTION POSTPONED

When the motion urging re-naming of the city of Calcutta as "Subhasnagar" came up before the House for consideration, Councillor Dr. M. N. Sarker suggested its postponement in view of the absence of the mover Councillor Jogesh Chandra Ghose.

Councillor Md. Taufiq raised a point of order regarding the validity of the resolution in view of the opinion of the Chief Law Officer which had stated that the naming of the city did not come within the purview of the Corporation.

After some discussion on this point Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri urged upon the Mayor to give his ruling. The Mayor postponed his ruling to a later date.

MR. SAILAPATI CHATTERJI

The House sanctioned the payment of Provident Fund money (Corporation contribution) to Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, the retired Chief Executive Officer.

The amount of the compulsory and voluntary subscriptions, that are not open to recovery for any Corporation, having been paid to Mr. Chatterji on the 22nd January last, the Corporation contribution only had been withheld in view of certain reasons, of which the one was—

Whether Mr. Chatterji had any liability in the matter of expenditures sanctioned after the 14th October, 1948, by Dr. B. N. Dey under powers delegated to him by the Chief Executive Officer (Mr. Chatterji) or incurred by him with the Chief Executive Officer's sanction.

In the opinion of the Chief Law Officer all that the retired Chief Executive Officer had done relating to the above matter was under the orders passed and directions given by the Corporation.

Thursday: 6th February

REWARDS FOR PUMPING STATION WORKERS

Rewards were granted by the Corporation at its meeting held on Thursday, the 6th February, to the members of the staff at the Pumping Station who had maintained the services during the riots in August last.

Payment of half-a-month's substantive salary was sanctioned to those who had worked daily from August 16 to 25. Others, who had worked for only part of this period will get rewards proportionate to the number of days they were present, provided that they reported for duty on at least one of the days between August 16 and 19.

It may be recalled that at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 25th September, 1946, the Mayor mentioned that he had received a deputation of the workers of the Pumping Stations on the above matter. The House agreed that the workers should get some reward.

HOUSING OF INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

According to the scheme of the Central Government a Special Committee was formed to consider the question of housing industrial labour.

AUGMENTATION OF CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

The House resolved to participate in a conference to be called by the Bengal Government to settle differences between them on certain technical matters concerning the scheme for augmentation of the city's water supply.

REMODELLING OF CHOWRINGHEE JUNCTION

The Government's suggestion for the appointment of an Expert Committee to examine another scheme for remodelling the junction of Chowringhee and Surendra Nath Banerjee Road was also accepted.

FOR ADVANCED STUDIES OVERSEAS

CENTRAL GOVT.'s AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS

It was recently announced that the Government of India had decided to award again this year a number of scholarships for advanced studies overseas in subjects directly related to probable post-war needs. The work of selection has been entrusted, as in previous years, to a special Selection Board. The Board will, this year consist of the following members: Sir B. N. Rau, Constitutional Adviser (Chairman); Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, Chairman, U. P. Public Service Commission; Sir K. S. Krishnan, Allahabad University; Sir John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India; and Mr. Ashfaq Hussain, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Government of India (Secretary).

The Board will also be assisted by a technical expert, or experts, in respect of each subject for which scholarships have been offered.

DR. AHMAD VISITS COLOMBO

Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer, has gone to Colombo to attend a conference of the Rotary Clubs in the East, scheduled to be held on the 6th February.

Middle

All-Bengal District Board And Municipal Conference

"It Is On The Quality Of Local Administration That Real Welfare Of The Common Man Largely Depends"

—Local Self-Government Minister.

MR. Mohammed Ali, Minister, Finance and Local Self-Government, Bengal, addressing the All-Bengal District Boards Employees Association Conference on Monday, the 27th January, at Alipore emphasized the importance to the rural people of the services rendered by local boards.

"However great or wealthy a State may be, it is on the quality of local administration that the real welfare of the common man largely depends", he said.

Appreciating the difficulties of "salary-earners", he said that while it had become the practice "for employees to demand increased remuneration and easier terms of service, it is not so much the rule with them to submit to that degree of control and discipline without which it is impossible for authority to ensure a just return for the expenditure of public money."

He added: "Government must await the views of the Indian Pay Commission before it can do anything to stabilize wages and salaries in Bengal at new levels. If the Government of Bengal accept the recommendations of the Pay Commission regarding basic wages, then they will also see to it that the same scales are made available to employees of local bodies."

LOCAL BODIES SHOULD ACHIEVE FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE BY ADEQUATELY TAXING THE CITIZENS FOR WHOSE WELFARE THEY EXIST

The Hon'ble Minister thus observed in the course of his speech:—

"I am extremely grateful for the opportunity you have given me of meeting you in conference for the purpose of inaugurating this year's session.

"As you know, I have had some considerable experience of the working of District Boards and I may claim to be intimately acquainted with the services you perform and the conditions under which you perform them. No one can exaggerate the importance to the rural people of Bengal of the services which you render to them. However great or wealthy a State may be it is on the quality of local administration that the practical convenience and real welfare of the common man largely depends. It is of little use for the State to make available its resources for, shall we say, providing water supply, if the persons who are to execute the schemes in the field do not zealously and efficiently carry out their day-to-day duties. Much waste of effort and of the sacrifices which the people at large are called upon to bear, by way of taxation, can result from the inattention to duty of some comparatively minor officer.

"The Bengal Government has in hand a programme of general development to be executed within the next five years and that this programme entails the expenditure of vast sums of money. This money is taken in taxation from the general public and it behoves every one of us to see that the maximum value is obtained for it.

"I am only too keenly aware of the great difficulties to which you salary-earners have been put, over a considerable period of years, to make both ends meet. Prices of the necessities of life have risen to unprecedented levels as a result of the war, and the downward

trend, which was hoped for after the cessation of hostilities, has not yet manifested itself. At the same time the extent to which District Boards and Government have been able to assist you with dearness allowance has not been commensurate with the rise in prices. It is not surprising, therefore, that the war years have been for you a period of impoverishment and naturally, of discontent.

"One of the main tasks of this conference is, therefore, to devise ways and means to bring your remuneration, to the maximum extent possible, on a level with the cost of living. Even before the war, no one could have pretended that service with local self-governing bodies was well paid; and to a large extent, it must be confessed that, poor pay has been reflected in poor work. You may rely upon me to treat your representations with every sympathy and with a full understanding of your difficulties.

"It has become the order of the day for employees all over the world to demand increased remuneration and easier terms of service. But, unfortunately, it is not so much the rule with them to submit to that degree of control and discipline without which it is impossible for authority to ensure a just return for the expenditure of public money. No one can pretend that public money in the hands of local bodies in Bengal has been spent, or is spent, always to the best advantage. Very often there is leakage and wastage which could be avoided through more zealous attention to duty on the part of public servants, and effective control by those placed in authority over them. I hope that you will not overlook this aspect of the matter. I mean the efficient discharge of the responsibilities which

devolve upon you, and the need to submit loyalty to the authorities placed over you.

You know that our local bodies are continually in straitened circumstances. Every time you request better wages or working conditions you are told that funds are not available. Funds are certainly not now available, and never will be available, unless the local bodies, who employ you are prepared to tax the citizens adequately.

fare they exist, I hope that, in making demands for better terms from your employers, you will urge them not to lose sight of this elementary principle of local self-government.

"I hope also that your demands will be always reasonable. There is a limit to what a State, or a Local Body, at a certain stage of its progress, can bear financially.

"Nations, like individuals, can go bankrupt and any gains which you may achieve can be wiped

ALL-BENGAL MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE

SYSTEM OF NOMINATION TO BE ABANDONED

The Bengal Government has agreed, in principle, to the abandonment of the system of nomination to Local Bodies.

In making this announcement inaugurating the eleventh annual session of the All-Bengal Municipal Conference at Behala Municipal Hall on the 25th January last, Mr. Mohammed Ali, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bengal Government, added :—

"Other amendments of the existing law are designed to give you wider powers to compel uncivic citizens to behave in a more orderly manner."

The Minister further said that Government had decided to distribute to District Boards throughout the province a sum of Rs. 86 lakhs, the proceeds of Motor Vehicles Tax during war years.

The proceeds of the tax have not been distributed since 1941. The sum thus accumulated now amounts to Rs. 86 lakhs.

The Government's decision to distribute this amount to District Boards was announced by the Governor, Sir Frederic Burrows, opening a three-day session of Bengal District Board Chairmen's Conference at Government House.

The annual session of the All-Bengal Municipal Conference at Behala was attended by a large number of delegates. Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta presided. Mr. Biren Roy, M.L.C., welcomed the delegates as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The eleventh session of the All-Bengal Municipal Conference concluded its two-day session at South Suburban Municipal Town Hall at Behala on January 26 last.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta in his presidential address, referred to the inaugural speech delivered by Mr. Mohammed Ali, Minister, Local Self-Government and Public Health and characterised it as an improvement in outlook on his

speech which he delivered at the Conference of the Municipal Executive at Howrah last month. Mr. Dutta hoped that the present Government would look upon Municipal bodies with a new outlook and as member of the same organization of which the Minister was the head, and the Municipal Chairman as his junior partner in the business of urban development in the province.

The Conference ratified all their resolutions that were passed at the Municipal Executive Conference in Howrah which were moved by Mr. Saila Kumar Mukherjee, Chairman, Howrah Municipality, and seconded by Mr. Majazzal Haque, Chairman, Barisal Municipality.

On the motion of Mr. Saila Kumar Mukherjee, the Conference also unanimously adopted the following resolution relating to Constituent Assembly :—

"This Conference believes that no proper development of Local Self-Governing institutions is possible without a truly national Government and this Conference earnestly hope that the labour of the Constituent Assembly at Delhi, will be crowned with success by goodwill, toleration and co-operation of all elements in the national life of the country unfettered by foreign domination and that India will at no distant time be able to frame her own constitution and reach the goal of independence by inherent strength of the power derived from the people. The Conference concluded its deliberation by appointing a new Executive Committee for the coming year with Mr. Saila Kumar Mukherjee, Chairman of the Howrah Municipality as its President, Dr. Manindra Nath Majumdar, Chairman, Pabna Municipality and Mr. Majazzal Haque, Chairman, Barisal Municipality, as its Vice-Presidents, Mr. Narendra Nath Banerjee, Commissioner, Rishra Municipality as its General Secretary, and Mr. J. Acharya, Chairman, Multagacha municipality, as Joint Secretary and Treasurer.

"In this matter of local taxation, Government hesitate to dictate to local authorities because it wishes them to enjoy the reality and not the shadow of local independence. Nor should Government continually give them financial assistance because that robs them, automatically, of true independence. It is for local bodies themselves to achieve financial independence by

out overnight by serious inflation. This was the fate of people in Germany and the Central European countries after the last war and it is the fate which unreasonable demands on the part of labour can only serve to make certain in our country. Labour will not be exempt from the inevitable sufferings resulting from financial chaos. You are aware that the Indian Pay Commission is nearing the end of its labours. Some of its recommendations have already reached the Government of India and

others will shortly do so. In this matter of pay scales, Bengal can hardly keep out of step with India as a whole and, therefore, this Government must await the considered views of the Indian Pay Commission before it can do anything to stabilise wages and salaries in Bengal at new levels. If the Government of Bengal accepted the recommendations of the Pay Commission regarding basic wages they will also see to it that the same scales were made available to the employees of local bodies.

"You are aware also that certain proposals are in the air for provincialisation of certain services of District Boards with the object of ensuring that the very large sums of money that we propose to spend on the development programme are spent to good effect. There is more than one point of view as to the desirability of such steps. I should like this conference to consider this question of provincialisation generally and to let me have the benefit of its valuable suggestions.

"Once more, gentlemen, let me thank you for inviting me here today. I have tried to be as realistic as possible in what I have to say. Realistic views are not the most palatable I know, but it is useless to bury one's head in the sand and to refuse to face facts. On you more than on any one else depends the practical success of much of the work which Government and the local bodies are planning to do during the next five years. If you will put your shoulders to the wheel and give of your best, these

projects will mean increased wealth for all the people of Bengal, including yourselves, and the results of your efforts will not only be satisfying to you but will also be of material benefit to you and your future generations.

"With these words, I have very great pleasure in declaring your conference open."

DISTRICT BOARD CHAIRMEN'S CONFERENCE

The first Post-War conference of District Board Chairmen attended by representatives of 25 District Boards concluded its three-day session in Calcutta on the 28th January under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. Md. Ali, Minister for Health and Local Self-Government.

The Conference recommended the abolition of the nomination system to District Boards, provision of separate electorates, extension of franchise to women if separate electorates were adopted, permanent provincialisation at Government cost of sadar and sub-divisional hospitals and District Board control over Union Boards except in police, electoral and judicial matters. The question of District Board Budgets was also discussed and the Conference recommended that these should in future be submitted to the Divisional Commissioners for their information and not for sanction. It was suggested that the Local Self-Government Act should be suitably amended to implement these proposals.

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Calcutta Under Spell Of Strike Fever

Seventy Thousand Men Idle

OVER 51,650 workers were idle in Calcutta and suburbs as a result of strikes and lock-outs towards the end of January.

Of them 5,750 were workers of a jute mill, an engineering factory and a soap works, which were closed by the managements after a one-day strike by the men as a protest against police action during the Calcutta students' demonstration on the 21st January last.

The confectionery workers, numbering 700, of a well-known Indian sweetmeat manufacturer were on strike.

The number of men idle in Calcutta and suburbs on account of strikes and lock-outs rose to about 70,000 on the 1st February last. Apart from the 35,000 dock workers, the figure included 14,700 jute and 5,000 cotton mill labourers, 8,000 Calcutta tramwaymen and 5,900 employees of 12 engineering, motor, glass and other factories.

The demands of the men on strike, generally were: Increase in basic wages; payment of bonus; revision of salary grades; provident fund and leave rules; reinstatement of dismissed workers and stoppage of retrenchment.

The number of men idle in Calcutta and suburbs as a result of strikes and lock-outs during the first week of February had been 47,327. Some 4,000 employees of a jute mill who were locked out by the management after a one-day strike, staged in protest against police action in connection with Calcutta students' demonstrations on the 21st January, returned to work on the re-opening of the mill. In addition 575 strikers of an Indian confectionery firm, also resumed work.

The men affected by strikes and lock-outs include 10,000 dock labourers employed by stevedores, 8,000 Calcutta tramwaymen and 16,200 jute mill and 5,000 cotton mill workers.

TRAMWAYMEN REITERATE THEIR DEMANDS

On the 1st February last, the 12th day of the Calcutta Tramways strike, a resolution supporting the legitimate demands of the 8,000 Tramway employees on strike and urging the company to meet their demands and resume the tram service, thereby putting an end to the 'untold sufferings' of the public, was passed at a largely attended meeting held under the auspices of the Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union at the University Institute Hall.

The meeting urged the Bengal Government to intervene immediately to 'compel the company to accept the legitimate demands of the workers.

Councillor Somnath Lahiri stressed that the main demand of the workers was an increase in their basic wage. The workers were making this demand because it was not possible for them to maintain themselves and their families on their present salary. He added that workers were determined to fight out their struggle for bread.

DR. LOHIA'S STATEMENT

In the course of a Press statement (published on the 5th February) Dr. Rammonchar Lohia has said:—

"Calcutta tramwaymen have been on strike for nearly two weeks.

"The demands for which the tramwaymen have struck are less than just. Essentially, they are demanding a minimum overall wage of Rs. 40 per month and a minimum of Rs. 50 for the skilled workers and two months' pay as bonus. It may be noted that the reserve fund of this British company goes into a crore and a half rupees. Its directors are mainly Englishmen, who have acted in the past with the Government of India and the average salary of its British officers was Rs. 10,000 per annum.

out of it and another when they secured a paltry increase of a rupee or two. Now that the strike has begun and lasted so long, the tramwaymen owe to themselves and to the people to persist in it until they win. Its failure would mean a blow to the demand of our people for a basic wage. Our people stand to win or to lose by the sequel of this strike and as such, I am asking them and in particular other transport workers of Calcutta, such as busmen to extend their support to this strike."

He also states:—

"The Tramwaymen's Union of Calcutta is controlled by the Communists but the majority of tramwaymen themselves are anti-Communists and non-Communists. This wonder of an executive out of tune with its members is due as much to the intrigues of the Indian Communists (Indo-Russians) as to the inefficiency of those who stand for a clean nationalist and socialist approach."

Dr. Lohia has stressed that the workers have, to rid themselves of the anti-national influences that have so long dominated them and to realize that the fight for freedom and the fight for bread are inseparable.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY WORKERS' THREAT

The Executive Committee of the Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union under the presidency of Mr. Deven Sen, M.L.A., considered on the 31st January last the latest announcement of the company as to the "withdrawal of privileges" stated to have been given to them by announcement of the 8th August last. The Committee discussed the recent raising in rates of electricity per unit and expressed the opinion that "whatever expenditure there may be due to increase in emoluments will be amply compensated by the saving in expenditure the company will make following the withdrawal of privileges.

The Committee also discussed the conditions with the Electric Supply Company.

have resolved to strike for "realization of their legitimate demands" and appealed to the workers to hold preparatory meetings for the purpose.

FIRE BRIGADE WORKERS' DEMANDS

About 90 per cent. of fire brigade workers of Calcutta, Howrah, Rally, Behala and other adjoining municipalities were in favour of a strike on the 1st February last as revealed by a ballot taken by the Fire Service Workers' Union.

There are about 1,600 workers and 1,150 of them voted. The men's main demands are the introduction of a two-shift duty system, provident fund facilities and stoppage of retrenchment.

The Joint Secretary of the Union, in a statement, said that repeated representations had been made to the authorities but with no effect.

CALCUTTA PORT DEADLOCK

Military aid was requisitioned by Calcutta Port authorities on the 1st February to load wagons and lorries with foodgrains from godowns. The 3,000 dock workers on strike had been joined on the day before by about 10,000 employees of 17 stevedores.

Dr. B. R. Seth, Regional Labour Commissioner, Government of India, discussed with representatives of the Shipping Employees' Union and the Dock Mazdoor Union the concessions which the Master Stevedores Association had decided to grant.

The concessions included about 35 per cent increase in basic wages for ordinary cargo labour and smaller increases for other types of stevedoring employees. The increment in dearness allowance ranged between 25 and 50 per cent. All the terms would be given effect to from the date from which the strike was called off.

In pursuance of the notice given by their Association on the 21st January about 22,000 employees of the Calcutta Port Commissioners decided to go on strike from the 5th February. These employees mostly belonged to the clerical and labour staff.

No retrenchment; a bonus equivalent to three months' salary with a minimum of Rs. 100 and maximum of Rs. 500; minimum wage of Rs. 40 for inferior staff and Rs. 80 for clerical staff and a dearness allowance of Rs. 40 were some of their demands.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STRIKE

The President and the Secretary of the Port Trust Employees' Association in a joint statement pointed out that the entire responsibility for the strike rested on the Chairman, and the Commissioners. Mr. S. C. Joshi, the Central Government's Chief Labour Commissioner, had made a last minute attempt to bring about a settlement. The workers had withdrawn their previous strike notice on the 10th December last and had agreed to negotiate their demands with the Commissioners who refused to discuss the demands.

With the 10,000 labourers in the employ of stevedores and a contractor, already on strike, the work at the Calcutta Port was further hampered on the 6th February by a partial strike of the men directly engaged by the Port Commissioners. The workers belonging to the National Union of Port Trust Employees, who had refrained from participating in the strike on the first day, later joined it.

As a result of the strike, loading and unloading operations on 31 ships that in the port were held up. The only vessel in which work was carried out

was one carrying about 6,500 tons of barley from Masra.

At the request of the Regional Food Commissioner, the authorities of the Bengal and Assam Area

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' STRIKE-THREAT

Disappointment at the recommendations of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee of the Corporation has been expressed in a resolution of the Municipal Workers' Union.

The resolution urges that the Central Committee, composed of representatives of various municipal employees' associations, should prepare for a strike.

The Council of Action, composed of the representatives of the different Corporation employees' unions, have considered the recommendations of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee but no decision has as yet been reached.

The Council has asked the authorities of the Corporation to announce the final decision regarding the increment of wages and other demands of the municipal employees other than the labour staff by the 20th February and has expressed the opinion that delay in the matter may lead to a grave crisis beyond the control of the Association.

The Corporation Clerks' Union has placed before the authorities, through the above-mentioned Council of Action, the following demands among others:

The grades of the employees should be revised according to the recommendations of the report of the Central Pay Commission.

An increment of Rs. 30 per month over and above the Dearness Allowance should be given from 1st January, 1947.

A house rent at the rate of 10 per cent. of the salary should be sanctioned and fifteen days' casual leave should be granted to all employees.

The employees of Naihati Municipality, about 175 in number, who recently staged an "illegal" strike, which was called off after a few days, have now submitted a strike notice due to expire on the 11th February. Their demands include increased basic wages and dearness allowance and revision of leave and gratuity rules.

Bhutpara municipal employees, about 400 in number, have called off their strike on being given an assurance that their monthly minimum basic wages would be increased by Rs. 1-8 and that they would receive pay for the strike period.

About 125 employees of the Waterworks Department of Howrah Municipality have given notice that they will stop work on the 18th February if their grievances are not redressed in the meantime. The men demand bi-annual increments of Rs. 1, increased dearness allowance, a month's holiday per year in addition to the 10 days sanctioned by the Government and recognition of their Union.

Head Quarters placed at his disposal the services of 400 men of a Pioneer Corps who were engaged in the work of the port.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR**ROBERT LINDSAY OF LINDSAY STREET**

To THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sir.—The interesting account given by Mr. B. V. Roy in "Lindsay Street" (*Calcutta Municipal Gazette* of the 11th January, 1947 p.p. 144—145) of the Hon'ble Robert Lindsay reminds me of certain documents published in the *Bengal: Past and Present* Vol. XLVIII part II p.p. 126—88.

The Hon'ble Robert Lindsay, son of James, Earl of Balcarres, after whom the Lindsay Street is named, purchased the premises No. 6, Mission Row (now demolished by the Calcutta Improvement Trust in its Scheme of Mission Row Extension) on the 16th February, 1782 from Thomas Forbes, Esqr. for 25,000 Arcot rupees paid in 50,000 maunds of "Sillet [Sylhet] Chunam" i.e. lime. We do not know whether he lived there after his purchase, but the payment of the consideration money by "Sillet Chunam," which appeared as rather curious, is explained by his connection with Sylhet and his manufacture of lime as explained by Mr. B. V. Roy.—Yours etc.

J. M. DATTA.

Barrackpur Trunk Road.

Calcutta, January 24, 1947.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**SIR TERENCE SHONE IN CALCUTTA**

Sir Terence Shone, U. K. High Commissioner in India, accompanied by Lady Shone and Mr. D. M. Clowes, Private Secretary, arrived in Calcutta from Delhi by air on Sunday, the 2nd February.

During his stay in the city till the 8th February, Sir Terence will be the guest of H. E. the Governor of Bengal. He will meet representatives of various chambers of commerce and trade associations.

NEW PUISNE JUDGE FOR CALCUTTA

Mr. Justice Clough has been appointed a puisne judge of Calcutta High Court in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Justice Gentle as Chief Justice of the High Court in Madras.

PROF. P. C. MAHALANOBIS

Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, India's representative on the Statistical Commission of UNESCO has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

Sir Fredrick Burrows, Governor of Bengal, in his address at the annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, held on Monday, the 3rd February, said relatively little scientific research had been done in India, not from lack of effort but from scarcity of equipment and inadequate financial support. Nevertheless India had some very sound credits. At meetings of international cultural and social organizations, India would be able to make the priceless contribution of her very ancient traditions of scholarship and culture.

The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, he said, should send delegates to all future international scientific and cultural convocations and thus take advantage of the opportunity of explaining Indian civilization to a world already interested in the new and independent role which this great country would be called upon to play.

In his address read in his absence by Dr. W. D. West, Sir Norman Edgley, President of the Society, referred to the need for new premises for the Society. Sir Norman said that a rebuilding scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 25,00,000 had been prepared. The Central and Bengal Governments had been approached for financial assistance and it was expected that building operations would begin in about two years. He announced that Mr. Gajanan Khaitan had promised Rs. 1,00,000 towards the cost of the new building.

The annual report for 1946 was presented by the General Secretary, Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah.

Dr. B. C. Law was elected President of the Society for 1947. The Vice-Presidents are Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Dr. S. K. Chatterji, Dr. S. L. Hora and Mr. Percy Brown. Dr. K. N. Bagchi and Mr. K. P. Khaitan were elected General Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

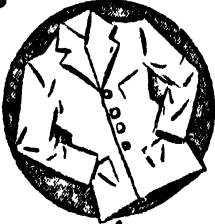
Dr. B. C. Law was presented with the Campbell Memorial Gold Medal (for Indological studies) for 1946. The medal was awarded by the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (Bombay Branch). Dr. Meghnad Shukla received the Sir William Jones Memorial Medal awarded for important Asiatic researches in science, including medicine. Several other awards were also made.

ALL INDIA "AZAD HIND PARTY" FORMED

The formation of an All-India party, known as the "Azad Hind Party" "pledged to accept unconditionally the ideology of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose" and having as its main aim the completion of Subhas Chandra Bose's unfulfilled task has been mooted by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.


DURING *Winter*

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BUT SURELY

PETROMULSION

FOR COUGH  **AND COLDS**

A BENGAL IMMUNITY PRODUCT

A concrete proposal to that effect, it is learnt, was placed by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose at a gathering of officers and men of the Azad Hind Fauz and representatives of other allied organisations, held at Belgachia Villa, North Calcutta, on January 27.

Mr. Bose, it is learnt, is taking all preliminary steps necessary for the formation of such a party.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is understood to have declared that only a party such as the

The Party accepts unconditionally the ideology of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and considers the completion of his unfulfilled task as the main aim of its political, social and economic activities.

ARREST FOR CALCUTTA MURDERS

Two more arrests were made in connection with the murder of Dr. Edith Ghosh in her home in Robinson Street.

One of the men, Jnan Chand (Nepali), an ex-servant

CALL FOR GENERAL STRIKE

MOSTLY UNRESPONDED

Excepting some banks and mercantile offices, Calcutta was not affected by the one-day general strike on the 5th February called by the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, demanding, among other things, withdrawal of the order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. The city's transport—buses, taxis, gharris and rickshaws—functioned.

The attendance in banks and mercantile offices varied from 80 per cent. to 25 per cent. some Indian firms being the worst affected. Business was restricted and bank clearing stopped. Several shops closed in some areas in the morning, but reopened later in the day.

Armed police pickets were posted at important street crossings. Police patrols were also out.

The local services on the E. I. Railway were temporarily dislocated in the morning when some crowds squatted on the line near Serampore and Chandernagore. Some of the main line trains were diverted via Howrah-Burdwan. Crowds on the line dispersed after some time and services were resumed.

Following the statement by Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, expressing Congress disapproval of the proposed general strike on February 5, as called by the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress and the Joint Council of Action of all parties, the Executive of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress met in the afternoon of the 1st February and reaffirmed its decision to call a one-day general strike in support of its demand for withdrawal of Section 144 Cr.P.C. from Calcutta, Howrah, Barrackpore, Budge Budge and Metiabruz and as a protest against police action in the city on the 21st January last.

The Committee urged workers and students to observe the day in a "completely peaceful, disciplined and non-violent manner."

Employers of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Fire Brigade, ambulance, municipal water works, hospitals and the railways had been exempted from the strike.

In the course of his statement Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh said—

"The Congress considers that in the present circumstances and specially because of tense communal situa-

tions all over Bengal, there should not be any general strike. It has been our sad experience that in spite of the best intention and efforts of organisers of such demonstrations it has been found almost impossible to control the unruly and subversive elements, and once lawlessness begins it tends to take a communal turn.

"We appeal to the organisers to desist from calling the general strike, and also appeal to the students, workers and the general public to realise the gravity of the situation and not to be misled into a general strike which, instead of furthering our national cause, will do positive harm."

An appeal not to go on strike on the 5th February was also made by Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, M.L.A. (Labour), in course of a press statement.

Congress workers, students and representatives of some trade unions, at a meeting in Calcutta on Sunday, the 2nd February, supported the stand taken by the B. P. C. C. as explained by its President and by Dr. Banerjee. They decided not to observe the strike.

The General Secretary, Bengal Bus Syndicate, most earnestly appealed to the Bus workers not to be misled and misguided.

Most of the schools and colleges in Calcutta, the Calcutta Corporation, Bengal Secretariat and some other offices had already declared holiday on the 5th February on account of the Muslim festival "Fate Dowaj dahi" and other reasons. The city's tram services had been suspended on account of the strike.

Deprecating the general strike decision Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, in a Press interview on the eve of the strike expressed his hope the public would not join the strike and no attempts would be made to interfere with the normal avocations of peace-loving citizens.

The public in general and Forward Blocists in particular were requested by the General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Forward Bloc to exercise their influence in maintaining peace and restraint on the occasion.

The Secretaries of the Calcutta and Howrah branches of the Congress Socialist Party issued a call for volunteers to prevent trouble and disturbances on the day of general strike, maintain peace and order.

Azad Hind Party would succeed in achieving Hindu-Muslim unity where other parties had failed.

The Azad Hind Party stands for complete independence of India and the establishment in this country of a Union of Socialist Republics.

The Party will seek to eliminate British influence, power and interests from India and for a final struggle with British Imperialism.

of Dr. Ghosh, was found, after an intensive search, in a house in Auckland Square, about 100 yards from Dr. Ghosh's residence. The other man, Prem Singh (Nepali), was arrested in the room of Jnan Chand. An 18-inch long bhojoli was recovered.

No further arrests have been made in connection with the murder of Mr. A. K. Saha Choudhury, his wife and four children at their home in Surendranath Banerjee Road.

MR. P. R. DAS' WIFE DEAD

Mrs. Dorothy Das, wife of Mr. P. R. Das, Bar-at-Law, expired on Sunday the 2nd February, at the room specially taken for her at the Great Eastern Hotel in Calcutta. She was attacked with pneumonia.

Born in 1881, she was married in 1905 in London to Mr. Das and left her native soil to stay with her husband amidst the complexities of a Bengalee joint family. Her adorable nature, sweet temper and warm heart quickly helped her adapt herself to her new life so intimately that it soon was difficult to remember that she was born outside of India.

She leaves behind, besides her husband, her son, Mr. Shankar Ranjan Das and her eldest daughter, Mrs. S. N. Lahiri, wife of Dr. S. N. Lahiri, Chief Medical Officer, G. I. P. Railway. Her youngest daughter, Mrs. R. Gupta, wife of Mr. R. Gupta I.C.S., predeceased her about six years ago.

PHYSICAL AND MILITARY TRAINING FOR STUDENTS

At the sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Monday, the 3rd February Mr. Nur Ahmed asked whether the Government of Bengal had any plan or scheme prepared to impart physical and military training to the students of Bengal in High Schools and Colleges and Madrasahs and also to Government officers between the ages of 20 and 40 for a period of one year.

As regards schools and colleges, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, said the answer was in the affirmative. He added: It is hoped that improved physical education including elements of military training would be possible to impart in the improved type of secondary schools. Government are attempting to set up a post war reconstruction measure. For college students facilities have been provided by the Central Government for military training of a limited number through the V. O. T. C.

Mr. Suhrawardy said: The Central Government have decided to start a National War Academy and there is a

DHARMADAS TRUST MODEL SCHOOL**SARASWATI PUJA AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION**

The special feature of the Saraswati Puja Ceremony performed by the students and the staff of the Dharmadas Trust Model School this year was the opening of an Exhibition of Handicrafts made by the Students of the School. In this connection both the School Building and the attached workshop were decorated. The Exhibition had various Sections like: (i) Health, (ii) Historical, (iii) Geographical, (iv) Carpentry, (v) Clay modelling and (vi) Ways of Teaching and it remained open for 3 days. The image of the Goddess of Learning was made by the boys at the School workshop. About 4 thousand persons visited the exhibition. Story-models of clay like—1. Lion and the mouse, 2. Bear and two friends, 3. Tiger and the crane, 4. Fox and the grapes etc., etc., attracted the largest number of visitors—specially the children. The "School Band" played on the occasion.

DEATH OF A TEACHER

The meeting of the teachers and the pupils of Dharmadas Trust Model School at 13/1, Nepal Bh. Street, Kalighat, held on the 3rd February, 1947, expressed deep sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Mr. Kshirode Lal Chatterjee, who had earned popularity among his pupils and colleagues alike for his amiable nature and for his popular method of teaching.

proposal to have feeder institutions attached to it in the province. The Central Government are also considering the possibilities of establishing a National Cadet Corps for imparting military education in schools and colleges. The proposals are under consideration.

SEPARATE PROVINCE FOR HINDUS

A separate province for Bengal Hindus to safeguard their interests which "have been endangered under the rule of the Muslim League" has been demanded at a conference of prominent citizens of the community in Calcutta.

In a resolution, they urge that the province should be divided into West Bengal and East Bengal provinces. The first should comprise Calcutta, the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts, western parts of Rajshahi Division and the Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar and Assam. The remaining parts of Bengal should form the East Province.

"The partition," they think, "will give Hindus a separate home and offer them scope to express their genius and culture" and will also safeguard the interests of the members of their community in the adjoining areas. They argue that under the majority rule of the League, their life, property, education, culture and religion have been at stake, that the province is too large to be effectively administered, that what they call the present system of selection of administrative personnel on a communal basis has impaired the administration and that the non-co-operation of the present League Ministry with the Central Government is hampering the all round development of the province.

The resolution also demands that the nationalist members of the Constituent Assembly from Bengal should under no circumstances sit in Section C where Muslim League representatives, being in an absolute majority, may adopt a constitution detrimental to the vital interests of Hindus.

TEN LAKHS FOR MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

"A special fund of Rs. 10 lakhs has been created for the improvement of Muslim education and every attempt is being made to establish a Muslim University," said Mr. Sayed Moazzamuddin Hossain, Education Minister, replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council on Monday the 2nd February.

The question was asked by Mr. Nur Ahmed:—

Replying to another question by the same member, the Minister said that Government have decided to make a special allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs a year for advancement of Muslim education and had for the remaining months of the current year already allotted Rs. 4,25,000.

SYMPATHETIC BUS STRIKE ON FEBRUARY 10

At a meeting of bus workers of the city held on the 5th February evening, Mr. S. Pritam Singh presiding, a resolution was adopted stating that in deference to the wishes of the B. P. C. C. President and other leaders they did not join the general strike on February 5, but as a token of sympathy with the tramway workers, who were on strike, they decided to stop bus service for one day only on Monday, February 10. The resolution regretted the inconvenience to the public for stoppage of service on February 10.

"DIRECT ACTION DAY" IN CALCUTTA

Replying to a question by Mr. Patiram Roy (Congress), the Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, said in the Bengal Legislative Council on Monday, the 2nd February, that it was not a fact that no police arrangements were made in Calcutta on the Muslim League 'Direct Action Day' on August 16 last. Police arrangements, he added, were made on that day.

The Chief Minister admitted that shops were looted on that day. He denied that no police help was available to

the shopkeepers in spite of their soliciting help from the local police stations. "As far as possible within the ability of the police such help was given," he added.

Asked to give a general statement on the 16th August disturbances in Calcutta, causes, number of casualties and steps taken by Government to bring the situation under control, the Chief Minister said: "These matters have been referred to an Enquiry Commission appointed by the Government of Bengal, and Government do not consider that it would be proper to anticipate the findings of the Commission before its report is published."

NOAKHALI AND TIPPERAH DISTURBANCES

The Bengal Ministry was criticized by the Opposition in the Assembly on Thursday, the 6th February, for its "failure" to check lawlessness in Noakhali and Tipperah districts in October last year.

The discussion arose out of an adjournment motion by the Opposition. The motion was defeated by 107 votes to 74. The European members remained neutral.

RATIONING TO STAY FOR SEVERAL YEARS

Rationing of food in India will have to continue for several years and it must be maintained as the "sheet anchor" of India's food policy. Thus said Mr. Kirby, Food Adviser to the Government of India, who has gone to the U. K. to join the Food Control Commission of the Allied forces in Germany.

He said that the complete lifting of rationing must be reached by two stages—the quantum should be steadily increased with increased availability and with the period of consolidation of holdings to meet India's normal needs. Mr. Kirby predicted that this would take several years.

Where To Bank The Balance

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A. N. SEN, Secretary.

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An Opposition adjournment motion on the Noakhali and Tipperah disturbances was defeated by 23 to 15 votes in the Bengal Council the same day.

The motion criticized the "Government's failure to check the atrocities committed on a section of one community, to render timely assistance to the affected people and to make adequate provision for the protection and rehabilitation of the refugees."

GREATER BENGAL PLAN

Mr. Abul Hashim, Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League, is reported to have discussed with Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose the question of organizing a common front in support of a movement for the delimitation of the province on a linguistic basis to form a "Greater Bengal" by the annexation of the Bengali-speaking areas in Bihar and Assam.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART IN LONDON

Sir Richard Vignstedt, Vice-Chairman of the London Committee of the Royal Academy Exhibition of Indian Art, Prof. Codrington, Keeper of the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Mr. Basil Gray of the British Museum, have arrived in Delhi and are staying at the Viceroy's House.

They will leave on the 4th February on a six-week tour of important art centres in the country for the selection of exhibits for the London Exhibition of Indian Art.

The itinerary includes Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad (Dr.), Patna, Calcutta, Benares, Muttra and Alwar.

The visitors have attended a meeting of the Indian Committee of the Exhibition at the residence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Chairman of the Committee.

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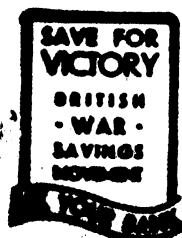
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Current Accounts are opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Savings Deposit Accounts opened. Interest one and half per cent, per annum.

Further particulars on application.

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D. HAM,
Manager.

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Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Capital Paid Up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,07,04,520.

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. E. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

- (1) Supply and delivery of Pipes and Fittings during the year 1947-48.
- (2) Supply and delivery of Beltings of different kinds during the year 1947-48.
- (3) Supply and delivery of stone metal for roads for the period from 1st October, 1947 and ending with 30th September, 1947.
- (4) Supply and delivery of office Stationery during the year 1947-48.
- (5) Supply and delivery of Drawing materials during the year 1947-48.
- (6) Supply and delivery of Cart-number Plates and Drivers' Tickets during the year 1947-48.
- (7) Supply and delivery of Printing Stationery during the year 1947-48.
- (8) Supply and delivery of Typewriting Materials and Duplicating Materials during the year 1947-48.
- (9) Supply and delivery of Cow-milk (fresh) to different Maternity Homes and Mansatalla Hospital during the year 1947-48.
- (10) Half terracing the roof of "B" Block in S. S. Hogg Market.

Tenders for 1, 2, 3 will be opened on 25th, for 4, 5, 6 on 26th, for 7, 8 on 27th and for 9 and 10 on 28th February, 1947. The rates quoted in the tenders for 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 are to remain open for 3 months and for 6 for two months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 12th February, 1947.

Articles For Meter Workshop

Quotations are invited for the supply of the following articles including delivery at the Meter Workshop at 20/C, Convent Road, Calcutta, and will be received by the undersigned on or before the 17th February, 1947:—

- (1) 150 Nos. Registers complete for 1 in. Crown Water Meter.
- (2) 150 Nos. Registers complete for $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Crown Water Meter.
- (3) 50 Nos. Registers complete for $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Crown Water Meter.

P. GHOSE,
Actg. Executive Engineer, Water Works.
Central Municipal Office,
The 8th February, 1947.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme

Excavation of D. W. F. Channel from Bantola to Kulti.

Quotations will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. of the 19th February, 1947, for the following works:—

- (a) Excavation of the D. W. F. Channel on piece work system by earth work sardars in small zones at favourable fixed rates.
- (b) Do. Do. along the road embankment between 9th and 17th Mile.
- (c) Supply of Mogra Sand at (i) Kulti, (ii) Bhojerhat, (iii) Kantatolla and (iv) Bantola.
- (d) Do. Do. Katna and Ghooting Lime.
- (e) Supply of (i) Brick layers, (ii) earth cutters, (iii) Mason coolies and (iv) Carpenters, etc.

Quotations submitted only in approved tender forms and (in duplicate), obtainable

from the office of the undersigned will be considered. The terms and conditions therein must be strictly followed.

A. N. BANERJI,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 11th February, 1947.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mld. Israil Mullick, Mld. Ali Mullick and Salimuddin Mullick, recorded occupiers of Stall No. 11 in Block D in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to transfer their rights and interest in the said stall to one Mr. Akkas Ali. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer,

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 3rd February, 1947.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. U. W. Shewakramani, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 62 in Block F in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to take in his brother Mr. M. W. Sewakramani as half partner in the business carried on in the above stall.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 30th January, 1947.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
1st February 1947.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 893 against 851 and 735 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 150. The general death-rate of the week was 17.89 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 1st February, 1947, was 775 against 728 and 627 in the two preceding weeks. There were 35 deaths from cholera against 21 and 26 in the two preceding weeks. There were 26 deaths from small-pox during the week against 2 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 77 and 135 respectively against 66 and 94 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 17.62 per mille per annum.

There were 13 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 17.52.

There were 137 deaths from respiratory diseases against 152 in the previous week.

There were 57 deaths from tuberculosis against 51 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 124 against 123 and 166 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 2 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 21 from fevers, 11 from bowel-complaints and 27 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 19.84 per mille.

There were 4 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 19.20.

There were 13 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

TALC POWDER

PHONE
E. B. H.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent	Business	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. 0 5 0 per day each.	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 18 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	8 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 18 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.				" 18	2 4 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.						
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.						
" 158-160	0 18 6	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Mudikhana			
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.			Do.	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.				" 114	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 111	0 10 0	
				Monthly each.				

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 7-6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—	Per day.	
E. 8	" 7-6 "	Do.	" 9, 12* & 18*	As. 5 each	Potato.
G 9	" 9 "	Do.	Betel— 3 & 4	" 4	Betel leaves.

*The stalls are temporarily occupied by the spices dealers shifted from the fire damaged portion.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each	0 14 0	1 0 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.		
Chicken (Broth)	1 0 0	1 3 0	Do. Nagpur	0 8 0	0 12 0	Apples (Cooking) "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Capon	5 0 0	6 8 0	Do. Lahore	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Darjeeling p. lb.			Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting)	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad			Do. Naital		
Do. (special)	3 4 0	4 0 0	Do. Country each	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. American		
Do. (outlet)	1 8 0	2 0 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)			Celery Each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	2 10 0	2 14 0	Cucumber per score	1 2 0	1 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 14 0	3 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Pigeons	10 0 0	12 0 0	Ginger	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pigeons	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 12 0	3 8 0
Turkey Cook	20 0 0	25 0 0	Turmeric	0 15 0	1 0 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Hen	12 0 0	15 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 16 0	0 2 0	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol kohl Darjeeling p. lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
heavy lots	2 4 0	2 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bedana Kabul per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	2 14 0	3 4 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0	0 2 6	Black Berry per score		
EGGS.			Leek per lb.			Cocunut each	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Lettuce each	0 16 0	0 2 0	Country Apples per doz.		
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 4 0	2 12 0	Lettuce per score	2 12 0	3 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (special) per score	2 14 0	3 4 0	Lobia per seer (small)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Do. Naik 1 lb.		
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Leek (Country) each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	2 8 0	3 0 0
Guinea fowl	4 0 0	5 0 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Partridge			Do. Patna red (old)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Peacock	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. " white	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Pheasant	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Country red	0 8 6	0 5 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	0 0 0	8 0 0
Quail			* Parsnip per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	4 8 0
Snipe			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 0 0	Anar per seer	8 0 0	3 0 0
Goose			* Do. Darjeeling " lb.			Guava (Local) per doz.	1 0 0	2 8 0
Swan			Do. Hazaribagh	1 0 0	1 4 0	Jack Fruit each		
Crane			Do. Ranchi per seer			Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Stork			Do. Simla	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khurbanee	1 4 0	1 8 0
Peacock			Do. Country	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (large) per lb.		
Goose			Snake Coil			Kesur China per seer		
Swan			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lime patty per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crane			* Do. Darjeeling			Lemon (English) per doz.		
Stork			Do. Country do.	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer- pur)		
Peacock			Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Country)		
Goose			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Locket per score		
Swan			Do. (Old) Nainital	0 12 0	1 0 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
Crane			Do. (New) Small	0 5 0	0 7 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer		
Stork			Do. Madras (Controlled)			Mask Melon per seer		
Peacock			Do. (Small) (Round)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Mask Melon " lb. (Lucknow)		
Goose			Do. Shillong (Conts.)			Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Swan			* Rhubarb per lb.			Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Crane			Pulbui (Patal) per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Do. (Madras)		
Stork			Radish English per bundle			Do. Langra per doz.		
Peacock			Do. Country per bundle	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Sipla		
Goose			Spinach per lot of 20	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fazle		
Swan			Squash per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Mohon Bhog		
Crane			Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per score		
Stork			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhosh		
Peacock			Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Himsagore		
Goose			Tomato per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. Begamfuli		
Swan			* Do. Darjeeling per lb.			Do. Kanchan		
Crane			Do. Country	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay		
Stork			Do. Ranchi	0 8 0	1 10 0	Do. Safeta		
Peacock			Do. Shillong per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
Goose			Tamarind (Green)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
Swan			* Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling			Mulberry per score		
Crane			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 10 0	0 12 0	Nagpur Mossam per doz.	8 0 0	4 0 0
Stork			Vegetable marrow Country			Poona	3 0 0	8 12 0
Peacock			Do. Darjeeling each	0 7 0	0 12 0	Bombay	8 0 0	4 0 0
Goose			White Pumpkins per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Oranges Sylhet		
Swan			Red	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Bombay		
Crane			Tarai per seer			Do. Darjeeling 5-6	1 0 0	
Stork			Kankrole per seer			Do. Madras per doz.		
Peacock						Do. Nagpur 10-12	1 0 0	
Goose						Do. (Squeezing) 12-16	1 0 0	

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

At present Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out
in profits and prestige.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apple per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apple Country each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Peaches Simia (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Ohilgooja per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Jessore " ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Quince (Darj.) ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla " ...			Sofata 8-10 ...	1 0 0		Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	8 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Mantain Champa Bunch ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Star Apple per score ...			Dates Arab per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 10 0	2 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Papaya Jasore each ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each ...			Khurma per seer ...	2 4 0	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...			Do. Goalund each ...	6 0 0	8 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...		0 10 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 6 0	6 8 0	Do. Kabul ...	5 0 0	6 8 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...			Pears dry per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
per seer ...	2 0 0	3 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
" Kandahar ...	0 4 0	0 7 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...			shelled per lb. ...		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	O. Apples ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		5 0 0
Pumalo balbar each ...						per lb. ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	22 0 0		DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Liby do. ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Do. Kandahar per seer		
Galash do. ...			Almond Salted (large)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	per lb. ...			per lb. ...	5 8 0	6 0 0
Do. (Nainital) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond English (large)	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		
Do. Kulu 6-8 ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	per lb. ...			Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 2 0		Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled)	2 8 0		Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...			per lb. ...			Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Almond Iran (Shelled)			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	per lb. ...			Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	2 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0		Almond Salted (small)			Do. American 1 lb. ...	2 8 0	2 8 0
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...			per lb. ...			Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apricots Dry with seed	1 0 0	1 8 0	per packet ...		
Do. Punjab " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pineapple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cake Raisin per lb. ...		
Peaches fresh ...			Do. (Salted) "					

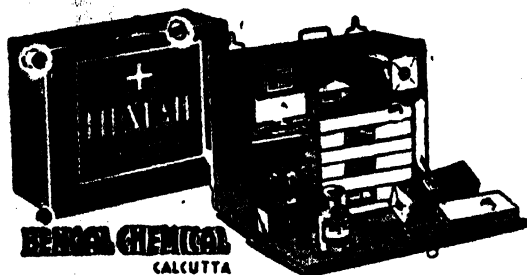
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*H. (New)			*P. 10-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 40-50	1 0 0	Cheese.				" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 6	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 291)



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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56. Entirely Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. *No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.*

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Actg. Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

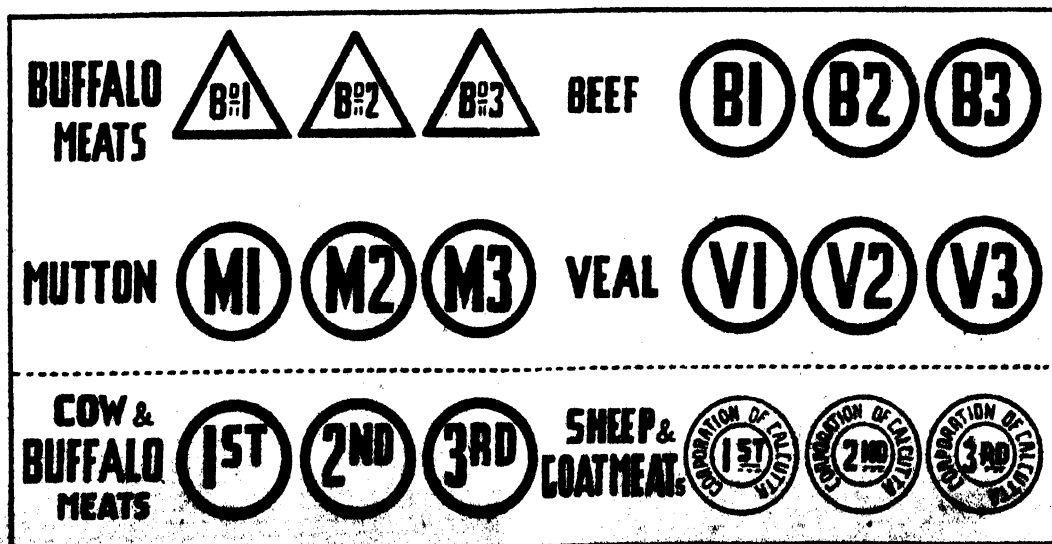
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.						
Vegetables	---	---	---	—	Downward	
Beef	---	---	---	—	—	As it was
Mutton	---	---	---	—	Downward	
Fresh fruits	---	---	---	—	Downward	
Dry "	---	---	---	—	—	As it was
Eggs	---	---	---	—	Downward	
Poultry	---	---	---	—	Downward	
Fish	---	---	---	—	Downward	

MEAT MARKS



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not be made
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Sound Plumbing
means health and
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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th February, 1947

ARTICLEE.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 140	Head each	2 120	3 20	2 00	2 40
Fillet rounderout per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
					Loin ..	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 80
Mump per seer	2 120	3 120	2 80	2 100	Shoulder ..	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 80
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40					
Round ..	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Stirloin ..	3 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Fuet (Kidney)	3 40	4 40			Hind-quarter ..	3 00	3 80		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do Malted ..					Leg per seer	8 00	3 120		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
Brain each	0 120	1 00							
Heart each	0 140	1 00			MUTTON.				
Oxtails each	1 00	1 00							
Shinbones each	0 140	1 60			Chops per seer	3 00	3 120		
Skink each	0 80	1 00			Breast ..	3 00	3 80		
Tongue each	2 00	2 120			Curry Mutton per seer	3 00	3 120		
Kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00			Leg per sr.	3 00	3 120		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Saddle per lb.	3 00	4 00		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 100			Shoulder per lb	2 120	3 120		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Kidneys each	0 80	0 80		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00				Heart ..	0 60	0 80		
Smoked Ham ..	2 00				Liver ..	2 40	2 140		
Back Bacon ..	2 00				Brain ..	0 60	0 80		
Sticky Bacon ..	1 120				Tongue ..	0 140	1 00		
Pork Sausages ..	1 20	1 80			Trotters ..	0 16			
Pork ..	1 40	1 120			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
					Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	2 40	2 80		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 120	3 00		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 00	3 80	3 80	4 80
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80	1 80	2 80	Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80	2 80	3 80
Chops per seer	3 00	3 80	3 80	3 120	Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120	3 120	3 120	4 80
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	2 40	2 40	3 120	Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 120	4 80	4 80	5 80
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	3 40	3 40	4 80	Pomfrets per seer				
Solled Ham per lb.	3 00	4 80	4 80	5 80	Bhetkee ..	4 00	5 80	5 80	6 80
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80	1 80	2 80	Maldine ..				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120	1 120	2 80	China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	3 00	3 40	3 40	4 00	Do. large per ..				
Roasted Pork	3 80	4 00	4 00	5 00	Bali chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	3 00	3 00	4 00	Papadams per 100	3 00	3 80	3 80	4 80
Gammon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 80	5 80	5 80	6 80
Cooktail Sausages ..	1 80	2 00	2 00	3 00	Dry Prawns per seer	3 80	4 80	4 80	5 80
Bologna ..	1 120	2 80	2 80	3 80					
Compressed Pork	1 120	2 40	2 40	3 40					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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VALUE
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KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 30	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 30	2 00	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 30		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice " ...	2 00	2 80				(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.	1 30	2 30				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 30	
						*Matches—		
BUTTER ETC.			*FLOUR			40 sticks each box ...	0 06	
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	3 00	3 40	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control			
Bombay " ...	2 12 0	2 14 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	*COAL AND COKE		Selling
Dinapur " ...	2 12 0	3 00	Patent flour No. 1 per		0 60	*Domestic Coke (retail)		Price
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 12 0	seer ...			per md. ...	1 60	
Cow's Ghee " ...			Californian flour per bag			*Domestic Coke (whole-		
Butter Ghee " ...	6 80	7 00	of 5 lbs. ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 60	
Ag Mark Ghee " ...	5 00	6 80	Californian flour No. 2		Control	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			per seer ...		Price	Spices—		
MILK AND CREAM.			Country flour per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	1 00	1 40
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 56			to.
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. White per seer ...			Halud " ...	0 60	1 00
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 80	2 12 0	Do. Red " " ...				to	0 70
			Wheat " " ...		0 66		0 80	
FISH.			Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 60	CONFECTIONERY		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 00	2 12 0	Suji " ...		0 80	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 00
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 00	3 12 0				Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 40	2 00
Do. (salt-water) ...	2 10 0	3 00	*RICE			Plum Cake " ...	1 80	2 00
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 00	4 80	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6	Control	Xmas Cake " (Almond		
			Rice (retail) ...		Price	iced) per lb. ...	2 00	
Outla per seer ...	2 00	2 00	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 66	Plum Puddings (English)		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 40	2 80	Bhasamanik rice per seer			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Rohi per seer ...	2 00	2 40	Medium per seer ...	0 66		Slab Chocolates per		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 40	2 80	coarse per md. ...			packet ...		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 00	2 80	Do. per seer ...	0 46		Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	2 80	3 00				Assorted Chocolates per		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 40	1 80	*DALDA VEGETABLE			lb. ...		4 00
Mango fish with roe ...			GHEE			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 40	
Do. without roe ...			1 lb. tin ...		1 50	English Sweet, Assorted		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			2 lb. tin ...		2 46	per lb. ...		
seer ...			5 lb. tin ...		5 76	Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Mullet per seer ...	2 00	2 80	10 lb. tin ...		10 40	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 00	2 80				" " " "		
Pomfret per seer ...	2 00	3 80	*SUGAR			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small)	2 80	3 00	Gur per seer ...	0 12 6	Control	Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer			Sugar Candy per seer ...		Price			
Do. (Large) ...	3 00	3 12 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			PEAR FREANS BISCUITS.		
Lobster ...	2 00	2 12 0	Crystal (best) ...			Glaxo ...		
Sea fish ...	2 00	2 80	Medium (small grain		0 10 3	Assorted Creams ...		
Other fish ...	2 00	2 80	white) ...			Golden Puffs ...		
Rock Salmon (whole)	2 80	3 00	Medium (small grain)		0 10 3	Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. (fillet) ...	3 12 0	4 40	Bengal ...			per lb. ...		
Mackerel ...	2 80	3 00				Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Gujal (Entire) ...	1 80	1 12 0	*DAL Etc.			per lb. ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 00	1 40	Kalai per seer ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Ladies finger ...	1 12 0	2 40	Arahar " ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
			Chola " ...			per tin ...		
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor " ...					
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		Khasari " ...			BUTTER.		
			Mung (Bhaja) " ...			Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	Plus
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10					Polsons " " ...	2 10 0	Sale
Dinner Roll " ...	0 10		*Cocogem—			Champion " " ...	2 60	Tax.
Cheese Bandel " ...	0 30	0 36	9 lb. tin ...	10 13 6		Compressed Butter 6½ lbs.		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 00	3 40	2 lb. " ...	2 96		tin ...	7 80	
Do. Edam " ...	4 00	4 40	6 lb. " ...	7 76				
Do. Overland per lb. ...			*Cocconut Oil per seer	1 10 6	Selling	BRITANNIA		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		Castor Oil ...	1 10 3	Price	Cheese ...	1 60	2 60
			*Mustard Oil (Mill)	1 10 3		Gem ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }	1 00	1 40	" " Ag. Mark ...	1 10 3		Gem Iced ...		
Do. unmixed, " }	0 80	0 10 0				Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
Cream per lb. ...			*KEROSENE OIL			Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Mario ...	1 66	
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 53		Milk ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 19	Control-	Mixed (House-		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 30	led	hold). ...		
			No. 1		rates.	Nice ...	1 50	
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 29				
			No. 3					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.,

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.	1 12 8	3 2 9	Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 12 0		per tin	1 2 0	
Mimki	1 8 6	1 12 8	Red do. do.	2 8 0		Cowloo Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Biscuits	0 12 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	3 4 0		1 lb. loose	0 12 6	
School	1 10 0	2 14 0	TOSH'S TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 4 0	1 8 0
Thin Arrowroot	1 12 8	3 2 9	Special Darjeeling Red	2 12 0		Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water	0 14 8		Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 12 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological Loose	1 15 0	3 6 8	Yellow Label Orange Pe-	2 8 0		White Sugar, 5 seers per		
cream Cracker, Special	3 8 0	6 4 0	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 5 0		bag		
cow & Gate Milk Food			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 4 0		Rosela Assorted Jams	1 1 0	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		per tin		
			Broken			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
						per tin		
			SPICES			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Oloves ground per phial	1 2 0		oz. tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream	0 12 0		Cinnamon "	1 0 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Sweetened Condensed			Ginger "	1 0 0		per pkt.		
Milk			Mixed Spice "	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
per Tin			" Herb "	1 2 0		1 lb. per tin		
Cowloo Skim Milk Powder			Sage "	1 2 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
1 lb. loose			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		tle		
Skimmed Milk			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Herlick's Malted Milk No. 2	3 8 6		Mountain Bonquet			per lb.		
Do.			1 lb. packet	3 6 0		Radgate or Nickson Ba-	2 4 0	
Herlick's Malted Milk—			Green Spot Loose per lb.	2 4 0		con per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Yellow Spot "	2 2 0		Oatmeal (Australian)		
Merton's Peppermints per			Red Spot "	1 15 6		2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
lb.			Gold Dust "	2 0 6		Indian Oats per packet	Small	Large
			Star Dust "	1 14 6		per tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Frugneit's King Coco-		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	3 0 0		nut Hair Oil	1 2 0	4 8 0
			O. P. Darjeeling and			Cobra Boot Polish	0 4 0	0 9 0
			Assam per lb.	2 12 0		Chamois Leather large	1 9 0	
			DUST TEA			Mosquito Destroyers, box		
IGARS & CIGARETTES			Darjeeling and Assam			Eno's Fruit Salt		1 0 0
Churchill Cigar 25 only	10 8 0		Dust per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 4 0	3 16 0
*Three Castles tin of 50			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 5 0	2 10 0	Elmerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Dorcaszka per packet	0 2 0		Cococa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		Zam-Buk	1 8 0	
Solisor per pkt.	0 6 0	0 4 0	Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
*Captain Navyout per pk.	0 6 0	2 0 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.			Oriental Balm	1 2 0	
(Magnum)	0 6 0		Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	1 14 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb.			Delmonte Fruits 2 "			Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
Spencer's "Doratto"			Chutneys 1 "	1 3 0	1 12 0	Blattabane Cock-		
Do. "Planters" per	4 4 0		Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 3 0		roach Extermina-		
50			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 6		tor 1 1/2 Oze. tin	0 10 0	
State Express 555 Ciga-			Do. (Country) 1/2 lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. 3 Oze. "	1 0 0	
rettes per tin		2 12 0	Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 8 Oze. "	2 4 0	
Paming Show Cigarettes			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 16 Oze. "	4 0 0	
per packet	3 0 0		Pepper		1 0 0	Do. 7 lb. "	24 0 0	
Black & White tin of 50	2 12 0		Sauces, Worcester Bott.		1 0 0	Do. 55 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
Craven A tin of 50	2 8 0		Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0	1 8 0	PAINTS.		
Capstan tin of 50	2 0 0		Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
Churchill Special Cigar	10 8 0		Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	3 0 0	per doz.		
Wisdom Java Dawson per			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	1 10 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
100 Cigar	8 8 0		*Glaxo per tin	2 15 0		Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Cut-Fish 15 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit.
(G. E. 15 & 16)	0 5 0 "	G. E. West			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled prices)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Pear		0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Blawwar) (Sree		6 2 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
*Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore "			Ginger	0 8 0	
*Chinshakkar (Do.)			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0
Golap Khas (Do.)			Ghani Oil (Controlled	Price)		MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil "		1 7 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deshi Boiled			Cocconut Oil "			Goat & Khashi	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) }	Control.		Rohi (Out-pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }		0 10 3	Other		
Supari			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)		0 6 0	Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 5 6	Parsey		
			Do. (white) "			Bagda	1 8 0	2 8 0
			Suji		0 8 0	Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Gur (Bell) (control)			Crab per pair	0 3 0	0 8 0
			" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	8 0
DAL.			VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Gram (Patni whole)			Potatoes Nanital			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)		0 10 0	Potato (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Mug Dal	0 10 0					Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)		1 0 0				(Fresh)		
Do. (Krishna)								
Arahar Dal		0 12 0						
Kalai Dal		0 10 0						
Khasari Dal	0 7 0							
Mosoor Dal (Split)								
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaia)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		
Mug Dal per sr. (Kacha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		3 8 0
Arahar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		0 10 0			3 8 0
Kalai Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk			EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Split)			Cows' Head			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Do. (Khari)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 3 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid					2 8 0
GHEE			OIL.			CONFECTIONERY		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer...	Contd.	1 7 0	Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
Ranchi "			Cocconut Oil		1 4 0	Yellow per tin		
Sree (Mark) "		6 3 0	FRUITS.			Cocoa Hornby		
Khurja		6 3 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0		Coffee Polson's lb.		
Bhadwa do.			Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		BISCUITS		
*S. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		8 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pasta	6 0 0		Household per tin		
*Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arat	1 0 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Grapes per seer	3 0 0		*Rice		
*Do. (Bata)			Naspati 12—22	1 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
*Flour per seer (White)		0 6 0	Mango 4—6	1 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
*Atta		0 5 6	" (Langra)			rettes, 555		
*Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur (Bhalli)		0 6 0	VEGETABLES			rettes 1 tin.		
*Flour (Whole Meal)		0 6 0	Patal (Desi)		0 10 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes New (Desi)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Nanita)			Pascal's Logenges		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	(glass) each		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Jam		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 6 0	Jelly		
			Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 14 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cabbage per seer			Quickwhite (White)		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 10 0	0 12 0	(Large)		
			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Pona "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Cut Pieces) "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. " bulk		
			Bagda	2 12 0		Rising Sun		
			Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0			
			Kine Fish					

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.	RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 0 0	Mango Sukul			Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0		Do. Sepia			Dinajpur Khatori Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. dos			Do. (Medium) " "		
EGGS			Do. Langra			Patna (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	2 8 0		Do. Kaliout			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Fazli			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapkhass			Balam (old) per md.		
Ginger " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkur No. 1 per		
Patil Lemon each		0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Ladies finger per seer		0 1 0	Kharbasa per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Kagji Lemon per pair			Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 4 0		Do. Madras			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Bombay " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Country " "	0 12 0	0 2 6	Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Potatoes Nainital " "	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. (controlled)			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Multan			Fine per seer		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Kabul	1 0 0	8 0 0	Coarse " "		
Country " "			Pears 6-15	2 0 0	3 0 0	Medium " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapur each					
Patil Murshidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)			SUGAR, ETC.		
seer			Do. Country each			Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Dist per seer			Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Java " "		
Do. Hilly " "	0 10 0		Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Cocoanut Oil " "		
Cabbage " "	0 9 0		Do. Martaban per score			Mustard Oil " "		
Cauliflower each			Musket per seer		2 8 0	Salt per seer		
Peas Ranohi per seer			Pomegranate per seer					
Do. Darjeeling " "			Do. Multan per seer			Flour " "		
Do. Deshi " "			Do. Kandahar	3 0 0	4 0 0	Atta " "		
Beans " "			Bedana (Kabul)			Sujee " "		
Squash " "			Raisin (Rad) per seer		3 0 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Tomato " "			Do. Sultana " "			Chandausi Atta per md.		
Green Mangoes each			Almond shelled	3 0 0	4 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
Bit per seer			Do. without shell	3 0 0		Fine per seer		
			Do. do. large	5 0 0				
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer			DAL		
Apple Cashmere 6-12			Water melon Goalando			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Kulu			Do. Deshi each			Mug Dal " "		0 10 0
Do. Quetta 4-8	1 0 0		Do. Farukabad			Arhar " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Nainital		4 0 0	Do. Quetta			Kalai " "		
Alubokhara per seer		3 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each			Khesari " "	0 8 0	0 10 8
Apricot " "		0 8 0	Sarbatil Lemon			Mosoor (split)		0 8 0
Batavia each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Musambi 6-12	1 0	3 0 0	Do. (khari)		0 10 0
Bel fruit each			Walnut per seer			Mator " "		0 10 0
Cocoanut each (green)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Shelled " "	2 0 0		Chana Dal " "	0 10 0	
Do. dry each	0 8 0	0 5 0	Nut Ground " "					
Chilghosa " "			Sarifa					
Dates Arab	1 8 0		Nona (each)			TEA.		
Do. Bagdad " "			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	2 0 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Nasik			Bombay " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 6 0
Do. Quetta " "			Aligarh " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jessore " per seer	4 0 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Australia			Dinapur " "	3 8 0		Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 6
Khorma per seer	2 0 0		Pabna " "	2 8 0	2 12 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Kasur Deshi " "		3 0 0	Darbhangha " "			Darjeeling Autumn		
Kheboni " "			Masaferrpur			Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kajoo Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cow's Ghee		6 0 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Lichis Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. Mozaffarpur per			Bhalsa Ghee	4 6 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Black Raisins per score			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per score 1 lb.			Bhetkee per Sr.	2 8 0		"Victoria" Swan—		
Jamrul " "			Prawns	1 4 0	1 12 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Golapjam			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Penafat per seer			Rohi	2 0 0		Rising Sun per tin (4 L.G.)		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi (out pieces)	2 8 0		Bulk		
Score			Small fish		1 0 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Shunk Ali per seer			Chetal			" " Bulk		
Safata			Crab per pair			Monkey Brand per tin		
Mango (Loca Bandel)			Koi per seer			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Singhee per seer			(White)	0 8 0	Contro-
			Magoor per seer (small)			Elephant Brand per bot.		lled shcp
			Do. (large)			(Red)		
			Galda			Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md		1 6 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET CALCUTTA
Telephone—Calcutta 5632. Telegram—REWARD Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET
Rates quoted on the 8rd January, 1947

ARTICLES			ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.		
	From	To		From	To		From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
roa per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	seer (Controlled)	0 8 0	0 8 0	Sujea Do.	0 8 0	
Shlong	1 2 0	2 5 0	Pulbul per seer			Atta Brown Do.	0 8 0	
Lobster	1 2 0	3 0 0	Raddish (Country) per			Flour (Wholesal) Rationed	0 8 0	
Bagda	2 8 0	3 0 0	score			Wheat	0 8 0	
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 4 0	Squash per seer					
Bhetki	2 4 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	0 12 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Rice (Controlled) "A"	0 10 0	
Chips	1 8 0	2 0 0	New Potato	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. do. "B"	0 6 0	
Koi & Magoor	4 0 0	5 0 0				Do. do. "C"	0 4 0	
Paray	3 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			SUNDRIES.		
Crab each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer		
			Grapes	6 0 0		(Rationed)		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0		Sugar (Controlled)	1 1 6	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score			Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
Mutton	1 14 0	2 0 0	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
			Beal each	0 1 6	0 6 0			
EGGS.			Dates per packet	0 5 0	0 10 0	DAL		
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 0 0	Almond .. seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Arhar per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 0 0	Lime per score			Chana ..	0 6 0	
			Orange 2-3	1 0 0		Masoor ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per			Bhangra		
Bean (French) per seer			score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Khasaree	0 6 0	
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per			Kalai	0 7 0	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	doz.	0 12 0	1 0 0	Bluli		
Cauliflower each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Mug (Hari) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
Tomato per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 8 0	0 4 0	" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pomegranate per seer			Mattor	0 7 0	
Garlic per seer			Apples			Salt	0 3 0	
Green Chilly	1 0 0	1 4 0	Green Cocoanut	0 8 0	0 4 0	COKE & COAL.		
Onion			Lichi			Soft Coke per md.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.			Coal .. (Control)	1 6 0	
Potato (Nainital)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0	Fuel	2 8 0	
			Madras			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Ghee Lakhee			Brand per bottle		
			Do. Bhadwa					
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer					
			Milk					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 15th January, 1947.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
FISH & MEAT.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pana per seer	—	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 12 0			Flour per seer (Rationed)	—		
Do. (out pieces)	—	2 0 0		Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0		Rajee per seer	—	0 8 0	
Silong	—	2 0 0		Onion	0 7 0	0 8 0		Flour (Wholemeal) p. sr.	—	0 6 0	
Lobster	—	1 8 0		Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	0 8 0			Atta (Rationed) per seer	—	0 5 6	
Bagda	—	1 4 0		Do. (Ranohi)	—	1 6 0		Wheat	—		
Bhangar	—	2 0 0		Potatoes Deshi	0 5 0	0 8 0					
Bhetki	—	2 0 0		Do. Madras (controlled)	—			RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.			
Other Fish	—	1 4 0		Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0		Rice (Rationed) per seer	—	0 10 0	
Hilsa	—	2 0 0		Ladies finger	—	0 6 0		" " " " "B"	—	0 6 0	
Sci & Magoor	—	1 0 0		Raddish	—	0 14 0		" " " " "C"	—	0 4 0	
Pigeon	—	2 0 0		Squash	—	0 4 0		Patnai per seer	—		
Crab (each)	—	0 1 6		Sweet Potatoes	—	1 8 0		Ranktula (Manja) per md.	—		
				Sweet Pumpkin each	—	0 6 0		Do. (Kora)	—		
Seef per seer	—	1 4 0	1 8 0	White	—	0 10 0		Do. (Atap)	—		
Mutton	—	2 8 0	2 13 0	Tomato-Ranohi per seer	—	0 6 0		Rangoon per seer	—		
Goat & Kid	—	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. (Country)	—			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	—		
Butt	—	1 12 0						md. ...	—		
				FRUITS.				Deshi (Boiled) per md.	—		
				Almond per seer	—			Golap Soru	—		
				Alubokra	—			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	—		
				Amra (Belati) per score	—			Sugar (Rationed)	—		
				Bedana per seer	—	0 1 6	0 4 0	Tea per lb.	—	1 5 0	2 8 0
				Rael each	—			Gur per seer	—	1 5 0	
				Dates per seer	—	8 0 0		Cocoonut oil (Contd.)	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
				Grapes	—	0 12 0	1 0 0	Arabar per seer	—	0 6 0	0 7 0
				Lime per score	—	0 4 0	0 6 0	Chana	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
				Plantain (Champa) per doz.	—	0 6 0	0 12 0	Khari Masoor	—	0 5 0	0 5 6
				Do. (Martaban)	—	0 8 0	0 4 0	Khasaree	—	0 6 0	0 7 0
				Papaya per seer	—	1 4 0	1 6 0	Kalai	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
				Pomegranates per seer	—			Biuli	—	0 8 0	0 10 0
				Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mug Katch	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
				Sugarcane each	—	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. (Sona)	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
				Orange per score	—	1 0 0		Mattor	—	0 3 0	
				Mangoes 2-6	—			Salt	—	1 4 0	
								Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	—	1 3 0	
				BUTTER				Robinson's Barley	—	0 14 0	1 0 0
				Butter per seer	—	3 0 0	4 0 0	Jelly	—		
				Ghee Lakhee	—			Kerosene oil—Elephant	—		
				Do. Bhadwa	—	4 14 0		Brand per bottle	—		
				Do. Sree	—	4 8 0		Coal per md.	—	1 5 0	
				Pure Cow Ghee per seer	—						
				Milk (Co-operative)	—						
POULTRY & EGGS.											
Duck each	—	2 0 0	2 4 0								
Fowl each	—	1 8 0	2 8 0								
Chickens each	—	0 12 0	1 2 0								
Pigeon	—										
Duck's Eggs per score	—	1 12 0									
Fowl's Eggs	—	1 8 0									
VEGETABLES											
Pasn (French) per seer	—		0 8 0								
(Controlled)	—		0 6 0								
Brinjal	—	0 5 0	0 6 0								
Cabbage	—	0 8 0	0 10 0								
Caniflour (English)	—										
Carrot (Country) per seer	—	0 5 0	0 6 0								
(Lakral) Controlled	—		0 6 0								
Cucumber per score	—	0 14 0	0 15 0								
Ginger per seer	—	0 6 0									

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Keshin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Mutton "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Fash 4—6	—	1 0 0
Joint and Kid "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each "	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prins S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	3 0 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	—	0 6 0
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer	—	0 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	—	FRUITS			Dinapur "	—	—
EGGS			Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Apricot "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's " "	—	2 3 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	3 6 0
Rona per seer	2 0 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	3 4 0
Do. (Gut pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	—	—	Do. lb.	—	0 1 8
Shlong "	1 12 0	—	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate "	—	2 0 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Sagda "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	1 4 0	—	Atta "	—	—
Shangaur "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cocoonut each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Sujee "	—	—
Shetki "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Custard Apples	—	—	RICE.		
Other Fish "	—	—	Dates per seer	1 4 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 0 0	0 4 0	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Banktulsh (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Milae "	—	—	Grape "	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	2 8 0	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per seer	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 6	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbusa "	—	—	Sugar	0 8 6	—
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	—	0 6 0	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Cocoonut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	—	—	Lokote "	—	—	Gur	—	—
Brinjal "	0 8 0	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	—	Pasta per seer	—	10 0 0	Arhar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 4 0	0 5 0	Ohana "	0 6 0	—
Caulliflower	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. Martaban) per	0 8 0	—	Khari Masoor "	—	0 8 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga "	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Pineapple "	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasaree "	—	0 6 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Plums per score	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) "	0 6 0	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Raisins "	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) "	0 8 0	—
Chenger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	2 0 0	2 0 0	Mattor "	0 10 0	—
Garlic "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Star apple	—	—	Salt "	—	0 10 0
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Walnut "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Coal per md.	1 6 0	—
Onion "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 14 0	—	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 8 0	0 6 0	Golap Khas 6—10	—	1 0 0	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra 8—4	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay 6—8	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Maital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Totapari per score 6—8	1 0 0	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Desi) "	0 8 0	0 6 0	Sipla	—	—	Lily,	—	—
Fulbul "	0 8 0	0 10 0						
Kaddish (English) per	—	—						
bundle	—	—						
Kaddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
28A Office Godown	Rs. A. P.		28B Chaudney.	Rs. A. P.	
24 Chaudney	0 5 0 Daily		26 A "	0 4 0 per day.	
37 "	0 6 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.		0 5 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.
	0 8 0 "				

N. M. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 284)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H	Rs. A. P.		M.	Rs. A. P.		Egg	Rs. A. P.	Egg
						" 4	0 3 0	
						" 9	0 3 0	Do
						" 10	0 3 0	Do
						" 18	0 3 0	Do
						" 19	0 3 0	Do
						" 22	0 3 0	Do
						" 27	0 4 0	Do
						" "		
						" "		
32-33	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.				" 25	0 4 0	Do
34	2 0 0	Do.				" 40-42	0 3 0 each	Do
35	2 0 0	Do.						
New Bldg.			West Range (old)			F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	38	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
8	4 0 0	Do.	36	34 0 0	Oilman's Stores			
			37	25 0 0	Do.			
			38	25 0 0	Do.			
			39	30 0 0	Do.			
			40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			42		Misc. goods.			
			43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
			32	35 0 0				
			58	43 0 0				
			44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
40B	0 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	N. 22	0 5 6	European Vegetables.
			48	33 0 0	Do.	57	0 5 6	Do
			49	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 72-73	0 11 0	Do
			50	55 4 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
					Do.			
39C	0 10 0	Do.	52	30 0 0	Do.			
			53	30 0 0	Do.			
			54	30 0 0	Do.			
			55	1 12 0 (Daily)	Oilman's Stores.	Milk 8-9	2 5 0 each	Milk
			Poultry.			Suet		Suet
			" 35-38	1 4 0	Poultry.	" 2 & 6	0 4 0	Do
			" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.		0 5 0	Do
			" 51-58	2 8 0	Do.			
			" 63-66	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 67-74	7 5 0	Do.			
			" 115-130	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 75-78	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 79-82	1 4 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
			" 83-88	5 0 0	Do.			
			" 90-108	3 2 0	Do.			
			" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.	North Range	0 8 0	Butel
			" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.	" 2		
			" 121-124	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 125-128	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 129-140	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 141-142	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 143-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 157-162	1 14 0	Do.			
			" 163-164	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	1 4 0	Do.			
Cocconut Range 16	0 4 0	Cocconut.						
" 17	0 4 0	Do.						
" 18	0 4 0	Do.						
" 21	0 10 0	Potato.						

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 13th January, 1947.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
Pons per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes per seer Madras			Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Pons per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	New (Country) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	SUNDRIES		
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 4 0	Nanital per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 7 0	(Contd)
Mong	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mangoes			Sugar	0 10 3	(Con.)
Jobber	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 8 0
Baghda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 7 0	1 12 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khanguar	1 8 0	2 0 0	score			" (Sugarcandy) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Methki	1 0 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	(Ration Shop)		
Khas	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do.	0 8 0	(Con.)
Koi & Magoor	1 10 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes			Arahar per seer (medium)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Irab each	0 2 0		Grapes			Chana	0 9 0	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Khari Masoor	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bhanga	0 8 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 2 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	0 9 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Kalai	0 10 0	0 11 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 9 0		Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Biuli	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowl's eggs	1 9 0		Almond	2 8 0	3 0 0	Mung (Hari) (Kutona)	0 12 0	0 14 0
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		Mattar	0 9 0	0 10 0
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per			Salt (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	0 1 0	0 6 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
Tomato per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Coal		
Cucumber per score		1 0 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Ginger per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate	1 0	1 12 0	Brand per bottle		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0	Madras			Do.		
Peas (Ranchi)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee	5 0 0	5 8 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0		Do. 2 "		
Turnip	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bree	5 8 0	6 0 0	Corn Flower 1 "		
Carrot	0 8 0	0 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Robinson's Barley		
Beetroot	0 8 0	0 12 0	Milk			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			FLOUR.			Jelly		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)			
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 6 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
3 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuffs. Cloth, Shoes, etc.	29 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0		30 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores. Non-foodstuffs.	11/A, W. B.	0 12 0				
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
16 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
17 S. B.	1 2 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 2 0	Egg.
18 S. B.	1 2 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 2 0	C. V.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	53 "	0 8 0	Vegetables.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	54 "	0 4 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	55 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	56 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	58 "	0 5 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
			25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	60 "	0 4 0	"
			Chandney			61 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18	0 7 0	"	79	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"				80	0 7 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"						

CORPORATION BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1947-48.

Chief Executive Officer's Statement.

In presenting the Budget Estimates of the Corporation of Calcutta for 1947-48, the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. S. M. Yaqub, placed the following statement before the Corporation on Monday, the 10th February, 1947:—

In accordance with the provision of Section 93 of the Act, the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year have been prepared and I lay them before the Corporation for consideration.

The budgetary position of the Corporation has been described by the Executive Officers for some years past as embarrassing and verging on collapse. Situated as we are, I have no other alternative than to record that Corporation has reached the stage of financial collapse.

It will not be possible to balance the budget—to make our inadequate income meet the expenditure which is rising very high. The revised figures for income and expenditure for the current year which have just been worked out disclose that at the end of the year 1946/47 a deficit of over Rs. 39 lakhs or about Rs. 40 lakhs in round figures is almost a certainty. The figures are shown below:—

Opening Balance for 1946-47	Rs.
(according to Preliminary Account) ...	29,12,000
<i>Add—</i>	
Revised Receipts for 1946-47 ...	3,57,33,000
Recoupment of advances ...	11,30,000
	<hr/> 3,97,75,000
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Revised expenditure for 1946-47 ...	4,38,96,000
	<hr/>
Closing balance on 31st March, 1947 (deficit) ...	(—) 39,21,000
<i>Add—</i>	
Receipts during 1947-48 ...	3,72,87,000
	<hr/> 3,33,66,000
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Expenditure during 1947-48 ...	4,21,34,000
	<hr/>
Closing Balance on 31st March, 1948 (deficit) ...	(—) 87,68,000
	<hr/>

A closing balance of at least Rs. 25 lakhs (Corporation's direction is Rs. 40 lakhs) is necessary to keep the institution going during the first two months of the next year when collection of rates will be negligible. So a sum of about Rs. 75 lakhs is immediately necessary. If this money is not made available at once I am afraid the institution may have to cease to function ere long. I would therefore ask the Corporation with all the emphasis that I can command seriously to consider how such a situation may be averted. The Corporation is now faced with the stark realities of a financial collapse.

We have to consider the very important question as to whether we are providing all the civic amenities which the citizens demand and which we ought to give to them. The question of giving full value for the money we receive from the citizens ought to be one of our first considerations.

In our attempt to balance the budget in the past, we have followed a systematic policy of cutting down all expenses on the usual civic programme, and it has resulted in such a deterioration of the services and amenities that it will be well nigh impossible to maintain any reasonable standard in future without providing large sums of money on the revenue side of the budget. The rapid and progressive deterioration if

not stopped at this juncture, may ultimately lead us to such a heavy expenditure that it will not be possible for us to bear it. No loans having been raised during the last few years, the actual requirements were curtailed to meet the decreased income, in such a way that we are feeling that it is no more possible to permit the situation to deteriorate any further.

I beg to draw the special attention of the Corporation to the following terms:—

A—General features of the amenities which do not brook any delay.

(1) *Roads:—*

Under this, I shall give the first priority to roads and their repairs, and the condition of bituminous road surfacing.

The condition of the roads in the city, to say the least of it, is deplorable. The Chief Engineer some time back, estimated the cost of resurfacing and reconditioning the roads at Rs. 60 lakhs. This damage has been caused directly or indirectly by the heavy military traffic for which the roads of Calcutta were neither built nor meant. The Corporation have entered into correspondence with the Government of India, who have asked for a formula on the basis of which the Corporation have based their claim amounting to Rs. 22 lakhs from the Government of India. This demand of the Corporation was favourably recommended for acceptance by the Government of Bengal. But the Government of India have now denied this liability. This has left us in the lurch.

With the present income available to us and knowing fully well that the provision which I have made for repairs to roads is totally inadequate, having regard to the prevailing high cost of labour and materials, I am unable to do anything more than what has been done by me in this direction.

The Government of Bengal realising the justification of our claims and in spite of refusal on the part of the Government of India to contribute the amount of Rs. 22 lakhs to our road repairs fund, have referred the matter to the Development Board. I can only hope that the Government of Bengal will review the situation in a more favourable manner.

(2) *Repair to Buildings:—*

Similarly due to paucity of funds, proper repair of our buildings and institutions during the last few years has not been taken up. It is very necessary to provide a special Fund for the repair and maintenance of our buildings. I have however in most cases retained the last year's figures because funds are not available to do any better. It has equally to be considered whether these repairs and renewals, if not effected now, may not cause heavier loss or damages later on. In the fitness of things, a Depreciation Fund ought to have been started in order to meet these depreciations of our properties. This was however not possible on account of our present financial position.

(3) *Water Supply:—*

There is another very important item which requires immediate attention of the Corporation, viz., the water supply. Here and there I have provided money for changing the linings of the boilers in the Water Supply Pumping Stations. I have also provided funds for certain spare parts to meet the emergency and to replace the worn-out ones. In my opinion it is one of our primary and elementary duties to do so if we are to maintain the water supply properly. Failure on our part in providing funds for this may result in consequences which I shudder even to imagine.

(4) *Street Lighting:—*

I have provided slightly increased funds for the lighting of the streets of the city. Funds ought to be available for immediate improvements in the lighting condition of the city, besides provision of funds for ordinary maintenance.

(5) Surface drains in Manicktola and Cossipore:—

I have also provided funds to meet the Government directives regarding cleaning of surface drains in Manicktola and Cossipore. This amount has been advanced by the Government and has been shown on the Receipt side of the Budget.

B—Corporation's anxiety to better the lot of its employees.

The Corporation has been anxious to improve the lot of its employees even though the Corporation has been passing through financial crisis during the last few years due to the abnormal situation created by the War. It is well known that the prevailing economic condition goaded our employees to launch a strike last year and the Corporation had to enhance emoluments and to grant them certain amenities involving an average annual extra expenditure of about 26 lakhs of rupees. This was not enough. The prices of everything (including maintenance charges) shot up. The Corporation had to grant its employees an interim increment of pay with effect from the 1st August, 1946 involving extra cost of 14 lakhs of rupees per annum. Even now we are faced with the threatened strike situation and the Corporation has appointed a Special Committee to give their best consideration to the demands of its employees, and the Corporation has recently sanctioned revised grades and service conditions and house allowance to its labour staff, which has placed on the Corporation another burden of 5½ lakhs of rupees per year. This is not all: the Corporation has also to consider the question of granting equal consideration to other staff. For the present the Corporation is saddled with an extra recurring annual average cost of about 45½ lakhs per year in comparison with the budget for 1945-46. The immediate extra cost in comparison with establishment budget of 1945-46 will be about 29 lacs in 1946-47. The Corporation has reached the stage of complete financial collapse, although it has even now to grant increased amenities to its employees as stated above. This subject, amongst others, also requires implementation by provision of necessary funds for which 'ways-and-means' must have to be found.

Implementation of Corporation revenues by sale of land.

The policy of sale of Corporation assets to meet the recurring revenue expenses is not a very healthy one. This policy cannot avail us very long. Capital assets ought to be invested in increasing the recurring income. I would suggest the following:—

Sale of lands:—

(a) Sale of Dhobikhana Land and investment of the sale proceeds in such lucrative programme as construction of new markets, bazars and dwelling houses to be let out.

The net yield from Dhobikhana is about 6 to 7 thousand of rupees yearly and it is occupying an area of land measuring, excluding passages, approximately 13 bighas. This excludes the Laundry and the land occupied by the Laundry. In these days of scientific advancement, such huge waste of income-yielding asset ought to give way to modern laundries. This property can now be profitably sold and its sale price which I am sure will be about 5/6 thousand of rupees per kottah will give us about 13 to 15 lakhs and this if invested properly ought to give us an annual recurring income of 4 per cent. on the outlay.

(b) The Corporation in the alternative may purchase from the present lessee of Hindusthan Buildings the lease-rights from out of sale proceeds of Dhobikhana and other lands and overnight Corporation will own property worth approximately one crore of rupees or so with a recurring income of 75 thousand rupees a year.

Sale of arrear bills:—

Action is being taken in connection with the sale of arrear bills now lying in Law Department and a decision must be expedited within this year if practicable.

Fees for animals brought in Calcutta :—

This source of income ought to be seriously tackled.

Third ten per cent relief in assessment cases :—

A direction should be given to Deputy Executive Officers not to give the 3rd ten per cent. relief even in cases of occupation in severalty. This practice grew up at a time when landlords were hit hard by several vacancies. Now-a-days vacancy is rare: in fact, it does not exist.

Lease of plots :—

There are many Corporation plots of land scattered all over Calcutta. If these are leased out for building purposes on condition that after the expiry of the lease the land together with the structure on it shall vest in the Corporation, we shall receive not only *salami* and ground rent but also consolidated rates on the building and there will be a recurring income.

Main sources of Corporation revenue.

As against this picture of financial collapse, let us examine the sources of revenue of the Corporation. They are restricted by the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The main source of revenue is the consolidated rate. It is levied at the rate of 19½ per cent. at present. Besides very minor and unimportant sources of income, the first and most obvious source of important municipal revenue under the present statute is the raising of the rates. Hitherto the consolidated rate has been levied at 19½ per cent. on the valuation of land and buildings as determined in Chapter X of the Calcutta Municipal Act. If the percentage of the rate was fixed at 21½ per cent. instead of 19½ per cent. such increase would, it is estimated, result in increased demand of 22 lakhs of rupees per year. This heavy increase in the percentage would very badly hit a section of the rate-payers who are least able to bear any additional burden of taxes. This consists of properties valued at Rs. 500 or below and they will consist of a large number of residential buildings occupied by the owners, the poor middle class people. They will be very badly hit. There is also another feature to this increase of percentage; it would adversely affect the owners of the property because of the provisions of the Rent Control Order. Though law provides the rates to be paid by the owners and the occupiers on 50/50 basis, yet both the shares of rates are generally paid by the owners themselves, and it is extremely doubtful if the owners would be able immediately to shift the burden of additional levy on the occupiers. Dispute often occurs as between the owner and the occupier: the occupier is always in an advantageous position owing to the Rent Control Order. The net result of this would be, during the dispute, to shift this burden from owner to occupier and occupier to owner and collection is likely to be affected. Further, the Corporation has been placed under a serious disadvantage in the matter of assessment for the imposition of consolidated rates owing to the operation of the Rent Control Order. The Corporation is thus losing a potential source of revenue which would have been more productive than the suggested increase in the percentage of the levy. About 70 per cent. of the premises are assessed on the basis of the fair rent thereof. In a free market without the operation of the Rent Control Order, the rents of tenanted holdings would have gone up very substantially and the Corporation would have benefited by the increased valuation that would necessarily result from such a rise in rent. The assessment on residential buildings also has been materially affected by the Rent Control Order. There is no control upon the cost of construction of buildings or upon the sale value of lands. And it might be thought that it would be possible now-a-days to assess residential buildings under Section 127(b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, at much higher rates. But some measure of uniformity has to be observed in the matter of valuation for rating purposes, and it is not practicable to single out residential buildings for differential treatment. If it were, the incidence of the rate would fall rather severely upon that section of the rate-payers

most of whom under special circumstances are entitled to be assessed at a lower percentage according to the provisions of the Act. The Corporation can in this respect reasonably look to the Provincial Government for relief, as the Rent Control Order has materially affected the most important source of its revenue. And there can be no solid reason why the Corporation alone should suffer because of the policy adopted by the Provincial Government in the matter of control of tenancy in the city.

I have before me a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Health and Local Self-Government, bearing letter No. 227/46/IC containing the suggestion of the Government in the matter of increase of the rates by 2 per cent by way of reasonable contribution by the rate-payers towards the extra cost of the city's administration with an offer of the Government extending its helping hand in case the Corporation funds fall below the statutory limit, and I am setting my sails accordingly.

The position can be summed up in the following words: Despite the financial crisis the Corporation had to commit itself to heavy liability in the matter of establishment cost. Nor can I forget that the Corporation has yet to make further such commitments in view of the prevailing economic condition and it now remains to consider as to how this heavy commitment can be fulfilled in the present financial crisis. Commitments without funds to implement the same have no meaning. On the other hand such commitments have put the Corporation in a very awkward position. The greatest difficulty with which I am faced is that, even though the consolidated rate is raised by 2 per cent, the extra income from this source will not cover even about half of the extra cost, i.e., about half a crore of rupees. To add to this, a closing balance of about 35 lakhs of rupees is necessary to keep the institution going during the first two months of the year when the collection of revenue is negligible and as such a sum of 75 lakhs of rupees is immediately necessary to help the Corporation to get out of the financial collapse.

I accordingly recommend that rates be raised by 2 per cent. But I am equally anxious to see that this enhanced burden may not fall on the poor and the poor middle class and as such I suggest the following sliding scale which can be given effect to by means of suitable amendments of the Act:—

(1)	For annual valuation upto Rs. 500	... No increase.
(2)	Do. do. from Rs. 501 to Rs. 2,000	Increase of 2 p.c
(3)	Do. do. do. Rs. 2,001 to Rs. 5,000	Do. 3 p.c
(4)	Do. do. do. Rs. 5,001 & upwards	Do. 5 p.c

All the above scales are subject to marginal adjustment. Pending necessary amendments in the Act, a general increase of 2 per cent in rates is recommended as above.

Even this increase in rates does not solve our problem. I now turn to the Provincial Government which ought to come to the aid of the Corporation. There is a list of items of taxation which the Government is realising but which really form a part of the revenue of the Municipal Corporation, and justice and fair-play require that a share of the same should be paid by the Government to the Corporation. I will now enumerate them as follows:—

1. Betting and Totalisator Tax.
2. Amusement Tax.
3. Electricity Tax.
4. Sales Tax.
5. Increased share of Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act.

This increased share may further be augmented by inclusion of washing charges for Motor Vehicles. The realisation of washing charges for motor vehicles has been negligible. Police powers are necessary for effective realisation of the same. Suggestion may be made to the Government that no license should be

granted or renewed unless the owner of the particular vehicle can show the Corporation receipt for the payment of washing charges.

The Corporation having done what it can to help itself, the Provincial Government ought to come to its rescue by diverting a portion of its provincial taxation to the Municipality to help them in augmenting their resources. In progressive cities the above taxes more or less form a part of the revenue of the Municipality. A large part or a big percentage of these revenue comes from the City of Calcutta and we claim that these are essentially local taxations. We are therefore emboldened in making these claims because the amount of Government grants to the municipalities is quite negligible. In Calcutta the Provincial Government does not make any grant for Primary Education. In Bombay and Madras the Provincial Governments render substantial assistance. The enjoyment of amenities provided by Corporation is not confined to the citizens of Calcutta alone. It is shared also by those residing outside Calcutta. As such the rest of the province ought to contribute a share of the provincial revenue or to enable the Corporation to provide for such civic amenities.

If, however, the Provincial Government find difficulty in parting with any portion of the income which it has been enjoying so long then the only other course left for the Government is to sanction for the Corporation such further sources of revenue as will augment the Municipal income. I am herewith submitting another list.

1. Amendment of Section 88 of the Calcutta Improvement Act to allow us, as a permanent measure, the reduction of 1.5 lakhs of rupees per year out of the contribution payable to the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

[This will not hurt the C. I. T. in these days when every scheme is more or less profit-yielding.]

2. Government may be pleased to pass an enactment investing the Corporation with powers to levy a Town Duty on the following goods imported in the City, on similar lines as in the City of Bombay :—

- (a) Coal, (other than household coke),
- (b) Wines and spirits.
- (c) Cigar, cigarettes and pipe tobacco, etc.

[It is suggested that Corporation send a deputation to approach Government of India and obtain sanction.]

3. Government will afford us facilities under Section 181 of the Calcutta Municipal Act and we may expect some income under this head.

[There is some margin and those who will pay will not grudge it and Corporation deputation may meet Central Government.]

4. Terminal Tax at the rate of 6 pies on each railway ticket, other than monthly tickets, collected at Howrah and Sealdah stations and at other small stations inside the city. (Corporation deputation to approach Central Government.)

5. The Government may be requested so to amend the Motor Vehicles Act as to include the motor washing charges in the licenses of the vehicles driven by mechanical power, which will be available to the Corporation in the shape of extra revenue. (Corporation deputation to approach Government at once).

So far I have been commenting on the budgetary position for the coming year. My troubles near at hand are to meet the expenses for the remaining month and a half of the current year. Revised figures for income and expenditure for the current year have just been worked out disclosing a deficit of about 40 lakhs of rupees. Besides, Corporation requires a closing balance of about 35 lakhs of rupees, to keep the institution going for the first two months of the next year when the collection received is negligible. As such a sum of 75 lakhs of rupees is immediately necessary, in addition to what the Corporation will collect in the ordinary way. If this money is not made available at once, I am

afraid the institution may have to cease to function. The immediate and only alternative is to approach the Government for an immediate subvention or at least an interest-free advance of 75 lakhs of rupees.

As this will be a 'ways-and-means' advance, it is likely that Government will require repayment of the same in the course of the year 1947-48. In order to do that the Corporation would have to raise a debenture loan of a like amount and would for that purpose require a surplus of recurring income over recurring expenditure, to meet the charges for the interest and sinking fund contribution on the aforesaid loan of 75 lakhs of rupees.

I am not afraid of the argument which is sometimes advanced in some quarters that the provincial revenue should not be utilised to help the Corporation in running its administration. This argument has died down; people from all parts of the province necessarily come to Calcutta in large numbers in connection with business of the province or their own business and partake of the civic amenities offered by the City. Connection between the province and the metropolis is so closely intermingled that Government cannot think of the province without its metropolis nor of the metropolis without the province.

I have already pointed out that the situation is very grave and that without Government help it would be difficult to deal with the situation. In my opinion the only remedies possible are:—(1) an immediate subvention or advance of 75 lakhs of rupees, and (2) grant of additional sources of revenue to enable the Corporation to augment its income with a view to paying off the subvention to be granted by Government and meeting other urgent charges.

As the position is highly desperate, I am suggesting an immediate conference with the Government.

I shall now deal with the estimates:—

The Budget Estimates for 1947-48 stand as follows as compared with the Revised Estimates for the current year 1946-47.

		Revised Estimate 1946-47 Rs.	Budget Estimate 1947-48 Rs.
Opening Balance ...	.	29,12,000	—39,21,000
Receipts ...	...	3,57,33,000	3,72,87,000
Recoupment of advances ...	...	11,30,000	.....
	Total ...	3,97,75,000	3,33,88,000
Expenditure ...	...	4,36,96,000	4,21,34,000
Closing Balance ...	...	—39,21,000	—87,68,000

It will be seen from the above two sets of figures that the current year's expenditure exceeds the Receipts including recoupment of advances by Rs. 68,33,000 which after eating away the whole of the Opening Balance of Rs. 29,12,000, leaves a net deficit of Rs. 39,21,000. The excess of expenditure over receipts as per Estimates for 1947-48 is Rs. 48,47,000. But, before I take up details of estimates for 1947-48, however, I shall first deal with the Revised Estimates for the current year. For this purpose the original estimates as also the revised estimates are shown below, side by side.

	Original Estimate for 1946-47. Rs.	Revised Estimate for 1946-47. Rs.	Difference. Rs.
Opening Balance ...	35,32,000	29,12,000	—6,20,000
Receipts ...	3,70,88,000	3,57,33,000	—13,55,000
Recoupment of advances .....	.....	11,30,000	+11,30,000
Expenditure ...	3,86,47,000	4,36,96,000	—50,49,000
Opening Balance ...	19,73,000	—39,21,000	—58,94,000

The deficit of Rs. 6,20,000 in the Opening Balance of 1946-47 is due mainly to advances being not recouped within 1945-46.

The decrease of Rs. 13,55,000 in the estimate of Receipts for 1946-47 is accounted for as follows:—

DECREASES.

	Rs.
Consolidated Rate	20,66,000
Tax on Animals and Carriages	12,000
Receipts from Markets, Slaughter-houses and Dhobikhana	5,11,000
Receipt from Tramways & Electric Companies	77,000
Exemption fees, Rent of Lands, Buildings etc.	2,47,000
Sale proceeds of Lands and Produce of Lands	9,50,000
Receipt from the Combined Cart Registration Fund	25,000
Sale of Water	2,26,000
Scavenging Tax	10,000
Recovery of Law Charges	14,000
Receipts under the Bengal Slum Improvement Act	1,12,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,39,000
	<hr/>
	45,89,000

Against these are to be set off the following increases:—

INCREASES.

Tax on Trades and Professions	1,00,000
Contribution from Government	1,18,000
Interest on Surplus Cash Balances	50,000
Rebate on account of Charges for Electricity	45,000
Loans and Advances from Government	29,21,000
	<hr/>
	32,34,000

I shall now explain very briefly some of the salient points of the foregoing decreases and increases.

Consolidated Rate.—Decrease Rs. 20,66,000

The revised estimate is Rs. 1,98,00,000 against the original Budget provision of Rs. 2,18,66,000. There has been a marked deterioration in the collection of Rates this year, mainly in view of the insecure situation which has been reigning in the City since the outbreak of violence in August last. The actual collection of rates during the first three quarters of the current year shows a deficit of about Rs. 16 lakhs in comparison with the collection during the corresponding period of the previous year, the collection for the current year up to December, 1946 being Rs. 1,30,27,000 against Rs. 1,46,64,000 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

It is very difficult to make any correct forecast for collection during the 4th quarter of the current year. The Collector says that with the best of his efforts he will be able to realise another Rs. 67 lakhs during the 4th quarter as against Rs. 62 lakhs collected during the corresponding period last year. To this, I have added Rs. 1 lakh being the collection by the Law Department during the 4th quarter to arrive at the total revised figure of Rs. 1,98,00,000 as against Rs. 2,08,76,000 (according to the Preliminary Account of 1945-46) and Rs. 2,02,95,000 being the actual collections during 1945-56 and 1944-45 respectively.

Receipts from Markets.

The original provision of Rs. 20,12,500 included about Rs. 3,50,000 on account of 25 per cent. increase in rent of shops and stalls and also Rs. 1 lakh for initial rent from Sir Stuart Hogg Market. But, in view of the Rent Control Order, this increase in rent could not in most cases be given effect to. The initial rent of Rs. 1 lakh from the Hogg Market proved unattainable, the Revenue Officer's revised estimate for the current year being only Rs. 20,000.

Receipts from Tramways and Electric Companies.

The fall in receipts on this account is due mainly to non-settlement of Cash Agreement with the Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., the previous Agreement having expired on the 31st December, 1945.

Exemption fees, Rent of lands, Building etc.—Decrease Rs. 2,47,000.

This decrease is due mainly to non-settlement of the lease of the Kulti land and the Kotrung Brick field.

Sale proceeds of surplus land and Structures—Decrease Rs. 9,50,000.

This decrease is mainly due to the fact that the sale of the land on Hughes Road and at both sides of the Storm Water and Suburban Storm Water Channels (Rs. 7,00,000) and the land at Narkeldanga Main Road (Rs. 5,60,000) could not be effected during the year while the revised estimate of Rs. 4,10,000 as against the original provision of Rs. 13,60,000 includes Rs. 3,52,900 being the previous year's balance of the sale proceeds of the land at the Hazra Pail Depot and Rs. 57,100 for sale proceeds of other lands. The provision has, however, been carried over to the next year.

Sale of Water—Decrease Rs. 2,26,000.

The decrease is due mainly to less receipts from the sale of water to Shipping (Rs. 1,50,000) on account of less influx of ships, non-realisation of fees for supply of water for washing motor cars, motor buses, etc. (Rs. 1,19,000 out of Rs. 1,25,000) and less receipts from sale of water for building purposes (Rs. 20,000) but against these decreases there is some increase (Rs. 63,000) from sale of water for building purposes.

Receipt under the Bengal Slum Improvement Act—Decrease Rs. 1,12,000.

This is due to the fact that the work under this Act has not yet commenced. The provision has, however, been carried over to the next year.

Miscellaneous Receipts—Decrease Rs. 3,39,000.

This decrease falls mainly under the Building Department fees and is due to less building operations than what was anticipated.

Contribution from Govt.—Increase Rs. 1,18,000.

This increase is mainly due to arrear contributions for Food Concessions received from Government during the year.

Loans and Advances from Govt —Increase Rs. 29,21,000.

This increase falls under the following heads, there being no original provision in the Budget excepting a provision of Rs. 88,400 under Advance for Food Concessions :—

Advance for Dearness Allowance	Rs. 10,00,000
(This amount was advanced by Govt. for payment of arrear Dearness Allowance from July, 1944 to December, 1944).	
Advance for the Corporation contribution to the Fire Brigade for purchase of a Turntable Ladder	83,500
Advance for cleaning surface drains in Cossipore and Manicktolla	1,96,000
Advance for execution of various urgent loan projects	17,11,000
Advance for Food concessions	17,800

30,07,800

But the revised figure includes Rs. 25,600 for payment of interest on the advance for purchase of lorries and Rs. 1,98,200 for repayment with interest of the Government advance of Rs. 1,98,000 for cleaning surface drains in Cossipore and Manicktolla. Government in their letter No. LSG 1128/46/1C dated the 4th September, 1946 directed that this advance of Rs. 1,98,000 should bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. and be repaid with interest in one or more instalments on or before the 31st March, 1947. The first annual equated payment of Rs. 43,400 in connection with the Government Loan of Rs. 3,70,000 will fall due in 1947-48.

Dearness Allowance to employees—Increase Rs. 9,09,000.

This increase is due to the payment of the arrear Dearness Allowance at the enhanced rate for the period from July, 1944 to December, 1944. For effecting this payment Government have advanced an interest-free loan of Rs. 10,00,000 which has been shown on the Receipt side.

Contribution to Loan Fund for financing Loan Projects—Increase Rs. 17,11,000.

The whole of this amount has been advanced by Government and shown on the receipt side.

Grain Compensation Allowance—Decrease Rs. 2,98,000

The Grain Compensation Allowances merged into Pay with effect from April, 1946, and are shown under relevant Establishment heads. The revised figure of Rs. 27,000 only represents Grain Compensation Allowance for March, 1946, paid in April, 1946.

Slum Improvement Work.—Decrease Rs. 1,50,000.

This decrease is due to the fact that work for this Scheme has not yet commenced.

Lump sum for grade increments, etc. in settlement of November Strike—Decrease 9,00,000.

The revised estimate is Rs. 3,00,000 including Rs. 1,00,000 for cost of furniture and taking of Photographs etc. and Rs. 2,00,000 for payment of house rent and revised wages to the labour staff against the original provision of Rs. 12,00,000, the balance being transferred to the respective establishment budget items.

New Works.—Decrease Rs. 6,88,000.

This decrease is due to the fact that most of the items for New works have been carried over to the next year.

I now come to the estimates for the ensuing year 1947-48. They stand as follows:—

Opening Balance	...	Rs.	—39,21,000 (Deficit).
Receipts	...	..	3,72,87,000
Expenditure	...	..	4,21,34,000
Closing Balance	...	..	—87,68,000 (Deficit).

From the figures shown above it will be seen that the year's expenditure (Rs. 4,21,34,000) exceeds the year's income (3,72,87,000) by Rs. 48,47,000.

Receipts—1947-48.

The total estimate of receipts (Rs. 3,72,87,000) exceeds the revised estimate of the current year (Rs. 3,57,33,000) by Rs. 15,54,000 and this falls under the following increases and decreases besides smaller items of increases and decreases to account for the difference.

	Increase.	Budget Estimate. 1947-48.	Revised Estimate. 1946-47.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated Rate.	27,94,000	2,25,94,000	1,98,00,000
Receipts from Markets, Slaughter Houses and Dhobikhana	3,53,000	18,55,000	15,02,000
Receipts from Tramways and Electric Companies.	1,53,000	1,55,000	2,000
Exemption fees, Rent of Land and Buildings etc.	3,08,000	6,70,000	3,62,000
Sale proceeds of Lands, etc.	8,93,000	13,04,000	4,11,000
Sale of Water.	1,00,000	9,71,000	8,71,000
Receipts from the supply of current from the Turbo- Alternators.	35,000	1,75,000	1,40,000
Receipt under the Bengal Slum Improvement Act.	1,12,500	1,12,500	.....
Miscellaneous Receipts.	3,57,000	10,28,000	6,71,000
	<hr/> 51,05,500		

	Decrease.	Budget Estimate. 1947-48.	Revised Estimate. 1946-47.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution from Government.	1,55,000	55,73,000	57,28,000
Interest on Surplus Cash Balances.	50,000	2,00,000	2,50,000
Rebate on account of charges for Electricity.	45,000	15,000	60,000
Receipt from Government for hire of Road Rollers.	3,30,000	.....	3,30,000
Loans and Advances from Government.	30,07,800	.....	30,07,800
	<hr/> 35,87,800		

I shall now explain briefly some of the items of increases and decreases.

Consolidated Rate—Increase Rs. 27,94,000

As already pointed out, the current year's collection has been very adversely affected by the uncertain communal situation in the city. It will, therefore, not be possible to reach a figure beyond Rs. 1,98,00,000 during the current year. The estimate for 1947-48 however is based on the assumption that normal condition of life will set in the coming year and the Collection Department will be in a position to commence their work as in normal times.

The estimate for 1947-48 has, therefore, been based on the 92 per cent collection of the current demand of Rs. 2,21,67,000 which amounts to Rs. 2,03,94,000. To this have been added, as in the current year,

Rs. 17,00,000 being the estimated collection out of the arrears in the hands of the Assessor and the Collector and Rs. 5,00,000 out of the arrear bills in the Law Department. These together comprise the total of Rs. 2,25,94,000 as the estimated collection of the Consolidated Rate for 1947-48, as against the revised estimate of Rs. 1,98,00,000 of the current year.

Receipt from Markets, Slaughter Houses, etc.—Increase Rs. 3,53,000

The current year's original budget provision was based on 25 per cent increase in the rent of stalls and shops in the Markets. But in view of the Rent Control Order this increase could not, in most cases be given effect to during the current year. The Government, however, intimated to the Corporation that they had already inserted a clause in the House Rent Control Order Bill so as to empower Government to exclude shops and stalls of Municipal Markets from the purview of the Rent Control Order. Hence, the current year's revised estimate of Rs. 15,02,000 represents collection on the basis of the existing rent while the estimate for 1947-48 is based on 25 per cent increase in rent, on the assumption that the proposed Bill will be passed into an Act so as to enable us to take advantage of it from April, 1947.

Receipts from Tramways & Electric Companies—Increase Rs. 1,53,000.

The revised estimate is only Rs. 2,000, as issue of recoverable bills against the Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., has been stopped in view of the dispute with the Company regarding settlement of a fresh agreement with them. The estimate of Rs. 1,53,000 for 1947-48 is based on the assumption that the dispute will be settled and the usual rent will be realised during the year.

Expenditure—1947-48.

The decrease in the estimates of expenditure for 1947-48 as compared with the Revised Estimates for 1946-47 is Rs. 15,62,000, the New Estimate being Rs. 4,21,34,000 against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 4,36,96,000.

The decrease is the result of the following increases and decreases:—

Increases.

		Budget Estimate 1947-48	Revised Estimate. 1946-47
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	8,76,000	1,03,49,000	94,73,000
Improvement of Primary Education ...	1,68,000	14,94,000	13,26,000
Materials ...	4,72,000	48,46,000	43,74,000
Contribution to the C. I.T.	2,03,000	22,51,000	20,48,000
Lump sum for grade increment etc. in settlement of November strike	2,50,000	5,50,000	3,00,000
Slum Improvement Work	1,60,600	1,60,600	.....
New works	7,72,000	8,99,000	1,27,000
Miscellaneous	4,70,000	52,86,000	48,16,000
	33,71,600		

Decreases.

		Budget Estimate 1947-48	Revised Estimate. 1946-47
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Loans	77,000	37,38,000	38,15,000
Contribution to Licensed Warehouse Fund	99,000	2,81,000	3,80,000
Contribution to Free Libraries	40,000	40,000	80,000
Contribution to Primary & Technical Educational Institutions	4,04,000	94,000	4,98,000
Contribution to Hospitals, Almshouses, etc.	10,41,000	5,72,000	16,13,000
Pensions, Gratuities, etc. ...	1,13,000	5,85,000	6,98,000
Law Charges	99,000	1,65,000	2,64,000
Grain Compensation Allowance	27,000		27,000
Cost of Motor Vehicles etc. ...	2,66,000	4,17,000	6,83,000
Hire of lorries for removing refuse	1,01,000		1,01,000
Payment regarding Government Loans & Advances ...	93,000	1,31,000	2,24,000
Dearness Allowance to Employees	9,09,000	63,36,000	72,45,000
Contribution to Loan Fund for Financing Loan Projects ...	17,11,000		17,11,000
	49,80,000		

The difference is due to small items of increases and decreases.

Items where there have been net increases.

Establishment Increase Rs. 8,76,000.

This increase is mainly due to the fact that the Revised Estimate includes the temporary increase of pay as sanctioned by the Corporation dated the 14th August, 1946 for 7 months only and also takes into account the usual savings on account of leave without pay, half-pay, etc. as already shown while the Estimate for 1947-48 includes provision for the whole year.

Improvement of Primary Education—Increase Rs. 1,68,000.

This increase falls mainly under the pay of teachers.

Contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust—Increase Rs. 2,03,000

The Government granted suspension of payment of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per year for three years with effect from the 1st April, 1944. The revised estimate of Rs. 20,48,000 is, therefore, the net payment after this deduction while the new provision does not include any deduction, the Government having turned down the Corporation's request to amend Section 88 of the Calcutta Improvement Act to allow as a permanent measure the deduction of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per annum out of the contribution payable to the Calcutta Improvement Trust. The difference is due to increase in the rateable valuation of the City. It may be pointed out that the Corporation have to pay a contribution at 2 per cent. of the annual rateable valuation of the City, no matter whether the rates in respect thereof are collected or not. Moreover, unlike the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, the Trust have not to incur any expenditure for collection.

Slum Improvement work—Increase Rs. 1,60,600

There was a provision of Rs. 1,50,000 for this work in the current year's Budget but no expenditure has as yet been incurred. The provi-

sion made in the next year represents the amount of the estimate for improving the Bhukailash Bustee which has been declared a slum area by Government.

New Works—Increase Rs. 7,72,000

The revised estimate is Rs. 1,27,000 while the Budget Estimate for 1947-48 is Rs. 8,99,000.

This increase includes Rs. 6,29,000 for items of new works carried over from the current year and Rs. 2,70,000 for new items which include Rs. 2,00,000 for bituminous road surfacing (new works), Rs. 18,000 for a tube-well at the Tangra Slaughter House, Rs. 1,500 for erection of a boiler at the Pig Slaughter House and Rs. 50,000 for urgent works to be spent by the C. E. O. at his discretion in time of urgency.

Miscellaneous Rs. 4,70,000

The Budget provision for 1947-48 is Rs. 52,86,000 against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 48,16,000. This increase is the result of many increases and decreases throughout the Budget, but special mention may be made of the following increases :—

	Rs.
B. I. No. 40—Preparation of Map of Calcutta ...	34,000
B. I. No. 51—Road-repairing Labour	65,000
B. I. No. 55—Lumpsum for running the Incinerators	25,000
B. I. No. 56—Hire of locomotives	40,000
B. I. No. 58—Cleaning surface drains in Cossipore and Manicktolla	1,84,000
B. I. No. 63—Water Supply Pumping Stations— Repairs to Buildings	56,000
Maintenance of Engines and Boilers ...	63,000
Maintenance of Pipes and Reservoirs ...	27,000
Electricity	50,000
B. I. No. 70—Markets—Lamps, Fans, etc. ...	24,000
Total	5,68,000

II. Items where there have been net decreases.

Interest on loans Rs. 77,000

This decrease is due to the 6½ per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1924-25 for Rs. 5,65,500 having been repaid on the 1st November, 1946.

Contribution to the Licensed-Warehouse Fund ... Rs. 99,000

This decrease is due to the fact that while the Revised estimate includes Corporation share of contribution for purchase of a turn-table ladder for the Fire Brigade, the New Estimate does not.

Contribution to Free Libraries ... Rs. 40,000

Contribution to Primary and Technical Educational Institutions Rs. 4,04,000

Contribution to Hospitals, Alms houses, etc. ... Rs. 10,41,000

The decreases under the above heads are due to the fact that while the revised estimates include the unpaid liabilities of the previous year, the new provision is for 1947-48 only and on the other hand I have made reduced provision for the next year with the idea that in the present financial stringency of the Corporation the medical institutions already receiving grants from Government and schools charging fees from pupils will not be paid any grant.

Cost of Motor Vehicles, etc.—Rs. 2,66,000

The revised estimate is Rs. 6,83,000 including Rs. 33,000 for purchase of road-rollers, Rs. 64,000 for eight night-soil lorries and Rs. 5,86,000 for adjustment of previous years' advances for making lorry-bodies, while the new provision is Rs. 4,17,000 which includes the following provisions :—

(1)	Purchase of lorries for removal of night-soil	Rs.	56,000
(2)	Replacement of 5 Ambulances	...	Rs. 45,000
(3)	Replacement of 13 Office cars including 2 Vans for the Treasury Department	...	Rs. 1,04,000
(4)	4 Motor Cycles with side-cars for the Ground-hydrant Inspectors	...	Rs. 12,000
(5)	Purchase of road-rollers	...	Rs. 2,00,000
			<hr/>
			... Rs. 4,17,000

Dearness Allowance to employees.—Rs. 9,09,000

This decrease is due to the fact that the revised estimate includes this amount representing the arrear dearness allowance for the the period from July to December, 1944, while the new Estimate is meant for 1947-48 only. I have already pointed out that for payment of this arrear dearness allowance Government have advanced an interest-free loan of Rs. 10,00,000 which has been shown on the receipt side.

Contribution to Loan Fund for financing Loan projects—Rs. 17,11,000

The new provision is nil against the Revised estimate of Rs. 17,11,000 which is a per contra expenditure for a credit of the equivalent amount advanced by Government for the execution of the following loan projects :—

	Rs.
(1) Removal of Hazra Pail Depot	1,06,000
(2) Laying unfiltered-water main from the junction of Debendra Ghose Road to Syed Ameer Ali Avenue	3,70,000
(3) Pumping Plants at Mullickghat and Watgunge Pumping Stations	3,50,000
(4) Removal of Chingreehatta Refuse Platform to Dhappa	7,35,000
(5) Fitting scour valves and air valves to unfiltered-water mains	1,50,000
<hr/>	
	17,11,000

LOANS BUDGET

The next year's Loans Budget starts with the Opening Balance of Rs. 30,02,000. The receipts from the Loans have been estimated at Rs. 1,26,40,000 which includes Rs. 39,44,000 for items in List A, that is, the list of works in progress or about to be taken up as soon as preliminaries are settled, some portion of loans having already been raised therefor and Rs. 86,96,000 for items in List B for which no loans have yet been raised.

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 15th—22nd February, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

Chronicle & Comment

ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE FOR CALCUTTA

In connection with the proposed enquiry for expansion of terminal facilities within the city proper, which will be necessary due to electrification of the Railways serving Calcutta, the Government of India in the Railway Department requested the Corporation to give its views by the 8th February, 1947 on the subject. A Corporation representative will be requested to meet the Committee in a Conference. The Acting Chief Engineer of the Corporation, Mr. D. N. Ganguli has reported as follows:—

Couching traffic.—The passengers alighting at the two railhead stations of Howrah and Calcutta can be divided into two categories—those who want to continue their journey either way beyond Calcutta by B. A. Railway or E. I. and B. N. Railways and those who come to Calcutta itself. The latter category is by far the larger of the two. This again is sub-divided into the daily passengers and other than daily passengers.

If facilities are provided to through passengers to avoid Calcutta by means of the Naihati-Bandel route and the Willingdon

Bridge route with connection between E. I. and B. N. Railways at convenient points for those to and from B. N. Railway stations, it would relieve the terminal congestions. At present the inconveniences of such passengers to secure temporary accommodation and conveyance between Howrah and Sealdah is great and this is likely to increase with the development of Calcutta Area resulting from Suburban rail facilities contemplated.

Of those who come to Calcutta a very large number are daily passengers. This is likely to increase manifold with greater facilities of suburban rail service.

But the greatest difficulty of these daily passengers is to reach the City—the business centre. The present facilities of City transport is most inadequate. Even with possible improvements this mode of transport will probably prove more inadequate with the increase of traffic that is visualized.

This can be solved by extending the Electric Train Service (Suburban) to the City—nearabout Dalhousie Square—by means of elevated or underground railways. If elevated or underground Railway is not

possible, the terminus of the suburban traffic should be nearest to Esplanade, High Court and Dalhousie Square.

A further urban railway facility in the opinion of the Corporation should be provided in the shape of a circular Railway following the existing B. A. Rly. route from Dum Dum Junction to Sealdah (Main Station)—Sealdah (South Station)—Ballygunge—Majerhat and thence by a new elevated line via Strand Road—Cossipore and back to Dum-Dum. This will tend to relieve the congestion of road traffic as well as those in the suburban rail service in the main railways.

Regarding the extent of suburban service, I think that it should extend to Burdwan on E. I. Rly., Khulna, Krishnagar, Chuadanga on B. A. Rly., and the whole south section of the same railway and up to Midnapore on B. N. Rly.

Booking facilities for passenger service from Calcutta should be increased by opening more booking stations both for parcel and passengers. Facility for both booking and parcel service should be extended to the whole of the Municipality of Calcutta and its suburbs.

Goods Traffic—Goods that come to Calcutta for export out of the country through the Port of Calcutta, should be directly carried to the Port area, and facility for such goods traffic should be made in the Port area itself.

Heavy goods—Heavy goods that come to Calcutta, such as building materials, coal, road building materials, iron etc., should be received at Sealdah Station and proper facility in the Sealdah area should be improved and increased for such services.

FRANCHISE TO WOMEN IN DISTRICT BOARDS

The decision of the Bengal Government to grant franchise to women in District Boards was announced by Mr. Mohammed Ali, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 7th February last.

The Minister added that a provision granting this right to women would be included in a comprehensive Bill, which the Government proposed to place before the legislature during the next session for amending the Local Self-Government Act.

On the question of granting the franchise to women in regard to Union Boards, the Minister said that Government had not yet taken any decision in the matter.

Women, the Minister said, now enjoyed franchise in regard to Assembly, Council and Municipalities. But the response from women in the elections to these bodies was not very great, which would seem to suggest, the Minister remarked, that the time was not yet ripe for extending the franchise to women in regard to Union Boards. The Government, he added, had kept an open mind in the matter and had not decided one way or the other. He assured the House that the question would be sympathetically considered by Government.

On this assurance from the Minister, Mr. Nikunja Behary Maity (Congress) withdrew the motion he had moved for taking into consideration his Bill, which sought to extend the franchise to women in regard to Union Boards.

Mr. Maity sought to confer this right on women by amending the Bengal Village Self-Government Act of 1919. Mr. Maity said that women formed one half of the population of Bengal. Though they were enfranchised under the Government of India Act of 1935 to be voters and members of the Bengal Legislature yet they were not enfranchised under the Bengal Village Self-Government Act of 1919. Bombay conferred this right on women even before the 1935 Act came into operation. Similar rights had also been conferred on women in Madras. Bengal, he urged, should not lag behind in this matter.

INSTITUTE OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

The Bengal Government have approved the Calcutta University's scheme for an institute of Indian architecture. The institute, which will be set up next year and located in Ballygunge, will confer the degrees of Bachelor of Architecture, Master of Architecture and Master of Planning, with a course of five years for the first and two more for the last two.

NAMING OF ROADS

The street on the south of premises No. 45, Mudiali Road, improved and extended upto Road No 12 in C. I. T. Scheme No. XXXIII and connected with S. R. Das Road on the west was named as Dr. T. N. Mazumdar Street.

The portion of Mayerpore Road from Shyam Bose Road to Chetla Central Road was re-named as "Peary Mohan Roy Road", and the remaining portion of Mayerpore Road from Chetla Central Road, and Bridge Road up to Judges' Court Road was re-named as "Rakhal Das Addy Road."

PHARMACOPOEIA OF INDIAN DRUGS

For the first time an Indian pharmacopoeial list laying down standards for indigenous drugs in use in the country has been prepared by a committee appointed by the Government of India and just published.

In 1944 the Central Government asked the Drugs Technical Advisory Board to prepare a list of drugs used in India and a committee was appointed for the purpose under the chairmanship of Sir R. N. Chopra, who has directed the Indigenous drugs inquiry over a number of years.

The committee's recommendations as approved by the Government of India are embodied in the Indian Pharmacopoeial List, 1946, which is the first of its kind and will, it is hoped, form the nucleus of a complete Indian pharmacopoeia.

For many centuries past a number of drugs of plant origin have been in use in the country. Their extensive use had, however, been hampered by the absence of any recognized standards of strength and quality. This deficiency has been met by the publication of the list which lays down standards of identity and tests for purity of drugs to secure uniformity.

The drugs, although not included in the British Pharmacopoeia, are of sufficient medical value to justify their inclusion in an official pharmacopoeia and can be used in place of the more expensive imported drugs. The list supplements and does not replace the foreign pharmacopoeias at present in use.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1947

C. E. O.'s Budget Estimate For 1947-48

Excess Of Expenditure Over Receipts

"In our attempt to balance the budget in the past we have followed a systematic policy of cutting down all expenses on the usual civic programme and it has resulted in such a deterioration of the services and amenities that it will be well nigh impossible to maintain any reasonable standard in the future without providing large sums of money on the revenue side of the budget. The rapid and progressive deterioration, if not stopped at this juncture, may ultimately lead us to such a heavy expenditure that it will not be possible for us to bear it. No loans having been raised during the last few years, the actual requirements were curtailed to meet the decreased income in such a way that we are feeling that it is no more possible to permit the situation to deteriorate any further."

THUS remarked the acting Chief Executive Officer, Mr. S. M. YAQUB, in the course of a statement which he made while placing his Budget Estimates for 1947-48 before the House at its special meeting held on Monday, the 10th February.

A NET DEFICIT OF Rs. 87,68,000

The revised estimate for the current year 1946-47 and the budget estimates for 1947-48 show an excess of expenditure over receipts during the two years to the tune of Rs. 1,16,80,000.

The year 1947 is estimated to close with a deficit of Rs. 39,21,000. The receipts for the year 1947-48 are estimated at Rs. 3,72,87,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 4,21,34,66,000 leaving a net deficit of Rs. 87,68,000.

The Chief Executive Officer pointed out that a closing balance of at least Rs. 35 lakhs was necessary to keep the institution going during the first two months of 1947-48 when collection of rates would be negligible. So a sum of about Rs. 75 lakhs was immediately necessary. If that amount of money was not made available at once he was afraid the institution might have to cease to function ere long. He would, therefore, ask the Corporation with all the emphasis he commanded seriously to consider how such a situation might be averted.

THE CORPORATION MUST HAVE AN IMMEDIATE SUBVENTION

With a view to improve the finances of the Corporation the Chief Executive Officer suggested an increase in the consolidated rate by two per cent. and claimed shares of the realizations from Sales Tax, Amusement Tax, Betting and Totalisator Tax and Electricity Tax and demanded an increased share of motor tax. Such taxes, according to him, really formed part of the revenues of the Corporation from the Government. He suggested that the Government might be approached for empowering the Corporation to levy town duty on similar lines as in the city of Bombay on coal, wines and spirits, cigar, cigarettes and pipe tobacco etc. He also suggested that Government should give the Corporation an immediate subvention or advance of Rs. 75 lakhs.

The Provincial Government should, stressed the Chief Executive Officer, come to the aid of the Corporation and pay a share of the revenue derived from those items of taxation which really formed part of the revenues of the Corporation. As the position was highly desperate, he suggested an immediate conference with the Government.

Among the new provisions in the budget, Rs. 1,60,600 have been earmarked for Slum Improvement work. Some funds have been provided for repair-works at the pumping stations and slightly increased funds have been allowed for street lighting.

WHY THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE SYMPATHETIC

During the debate that followed COUNCILLOR DEBABRATA MOOKERJEE, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee expressed that in the annals of the city there had been not a worse day than to-day and the Government should look into their finances and consider them sympathetically. He suggested that a conference between the Government and the representatives of the Corporation be immediately held.

COUNCILLOR A. A. WISE was of opinion that the Corporation was not responsible for the present deplorable condition of its finances, which was due to the last communal disturbances affecting proper realization of the revenues.

COUNCILLOR S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI pointed out that only when the Government were prepared to give a share of the revenue which it had been claiming for a long time, the Corporation would consider the matter of raising the rates if that would be at all necessary.

On the proposal of Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee, the House requested the Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, to contact the Government at an early date and to lead a deputation of representatives of different parties in the House to discuss matters of finance with the Government.

The House appointed a special committee of fifteen members to consider the Chief Executive Officer's budget estimates for the year 1947-48.

These members are :—

Dr. S. N. Sinha, Chairman of the last year's Budget Special Committee; Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee; Mr. N. C. Paul, Chairman of the Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Committee; Mr. Dharendra Nath Ghose, Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, Mr. Gosthabehari Sett, Dr. B. N. Basu, Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Das, Mr. Md. Rafique, Mr. Abdus Sattar, Mr. S. M. Taufiq, Mr. Macquin, Mr. A. A. Wise and Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S STATEMENT

REFERRING to the Budget estimates the Chief Executive Officer observed in the course of his statement :—

"It will not be possible to balance the budget. The revised figures for income and expenditure for the current year disclose that at the end of the year 1946-47 a deficit of about Rs. 40,00,000 is almost a certainty.

"Besides, the Corporation requires a closing balance of about Rs. 35,00,000 to keep the institution going for the first two months of next year when the collection is negligible. As such, a sum of Rs. 75,00,000 is immediately necessary in addition to what will be collected in the ordinary way. The immediate and only alternative is to approach the Government for a subvention, or at least an interest-free advance of Rs. 75,00,000.

"As this will be a ways and means advance, it is likely that the Government will require repayment of the same in 1947-48. In order to do that the Corporation will have to raise a debenture loan of a like amount.

"The situation is very grave and without Government help it will be difficult to deal with it. The possible remedies are an immediate subvention or advance of Rs. 75,00,000 and grant of additional sources of revenue to the Corporation to augment its income to pay off the Government subvention and other charges."

SOURCES OF REVENUE EXAMINED

He recommended the raising of the consolidated rate, the main source of revenue for the Corporation, by 2 per cent. so that the enhanced

burden might not fall on the poor and the poor middle class. But even then, he remarked, the extra income from that source would not cover even about half of the extra cost i.e., about half a crore of rupees.

The rates could be raised on a sliding scale upto 5 per cent. for annual valuations of over Rs. 5,000, he said. But that increment depended upon certain amendments in the Calcutta Municipal Act. Pending such amendments he could only recommend a general increase of 2 per cent.

Inspecting other sources of revenue from which the Corporation could derive some considerable income the Chief Executive Officer claimed for a share in the betting and totalisator tax, amusement tax, electricity tax, sales tax and an increased share of motor tax.

Justice and fair-play, the Chief Executive Officer pointed out, required that a share of the claimed taxes should be paid by the Government to the Corporation.

If the Government found it difficult to part with any portion of those taxes, they should sanction further sources of revenue to the Corporation. The Calcutta Improvement Act should be so amended that the amount payable to the Improvement Trust might be reduced. The Corporation should be empowered to levy a town duty on certain kinds of goods as well as a terminal tax of half an anna on each railway ticket other than monthly tickets, collected at Sealdah, Howrah and other stations in the city.

BUDGET PROVISION MADE

With regard to the financial commitments of the Corporation the Chief referred to the Budget

provisions for road repairs, increased street lighting, repair works, at the pumping stations, slum improvement work and enhanced establishment cost.

He said that Chief Engineer had estimated the cost of repairing the city roads at Rs. 60,00,000. The damage had been caused by heavy military traffic. The Corporation entered into correspondence with the Government of India, claiming Rs. 22,00,000 from the latter. That demand was favourably recommended by the Bengal Government, but the Central Government denied their liability. The Provincial Government had, however, referred the matter to the Development Board.

Since the water-supply system required immediate attention, money had to be provided for changing the linings of the boilers in the pumping stations. Also for some spare parts to meet any emergency and to replace the worn-out ones funds had been earmarked.

THE DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE : A SUMMARY

CHARACTERIZING the Chief Executive Officer's budget estimates as a dismal picture of the present finances of the Corporation, Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee stated that the Corporation should look forward to desperate remedies for an undoubtedly desperate situation.

Increment of the Consolidated Rate was no doubt one of the convenient ways of raising the total revenue amount of the Corporation. But they hesitated to raise the rates since during the lean years of war the Corporation had not been able to render proper services to the rate-payers for the rates that had been collected from them. Even if the rates were raised now by 2 per cent., that would not enable the Corporation to tide over the difficult situation. There must be some additional sources of revenue. The city of Calcutta gave large sums of money to the provincial Government and the Corporation was entitled to get a fair share of those amounts.

Unless the revenue of the Corporation was increased by about 60 to 70 lakhs of rupees he did not see any hope for the future of the city. This was the time, if ever it was time for the Government of the day, to extend their helping hand to the Corporation by enabling it to have a fair share in the proceeds of the local taxes. In this respect Councillor Mookerjee pointed out that the Government's income from sales tax was three crores of rupees, from entertainments tax 50 lakhs and from Betting Tax one crore. A large portion of such taxes was derived from the city. He hoped that in the present desperate state of their finances a Conference between the representatives of the Corporation and the Government should be held. The matter could not be settled by correspondences alone. Misunderstandings had existed between the Corporation and the Government and that might possibly be removed if they sat across the table and exchanged their views.

Councillor Mookerjee then moved that the Mayor should contact the Government at a very early date and lead a deputation by selecting representatives of the different parties in the Corporation.

COUNCILLOR DHIRENDRA NATH GHOSH seconded the proposal of Councillor Mookerjee.

The Chief Executive Officer remarked that despite the financial crisis the Corporation had to commit itself to a heavy liability in the matter of establishment cost. Nor could he forget that the Corporation had yet to make further such commitments in view of the prevailing economic condition and it now remained to consider as to how that heavy commitment could be fulfilled in the present financial crisis.

The Corporation last year had to enhance the emoluments of its employees and to grant them certain amenities involving an annual extra expenditure of about Rs. 26,00,000. A sum of Rs. 14,00,000 was spent towards an interim increment of pay with effect from the 1st August, 1946. The Corporation recently sanctioned revised grades, service conditions and house allowance to its labour staff at a cost of Rs. 5,50,000. At present the Corporation was saddled with an extra recurring annual expenditure of about Rs. 45,50,000.

COUNCILLOR MOHAMMAD RAFIQUE proposed that a discussion be held over the Chief Executive Officer's budget estimates on the 17th and 18th February before the Committee had submitted its report.

COUNCILLOR D. J. COHEN said it was not a question of merely balancing their budget. They had to go far. If the Government wanted them to function they would have to find ways and means of providing other sources of revenue for the Corporation. Revision of the rates would not help them much.

COUNCILLOR SUDHIR CHANDRA RAY CHAUDHURI in explaining how the Corporation was not responsible for the present financial stringency stressed that the outbreak of the riots and the increase in the prices of commodities were mostly responsible for the present state of their finances. They had repeatedly made that clear to the Government that unless the Government were prepared to give them a share of the income from the taxes that were locally raised they were not prepared to increase their rate. They would be rather ready to close down the Corporation. Even if they increased the rate by 2 per cent., they could expect to get only 16 lakhs of rupees which sum would be much below their requirements.

COUNCILLOR RAY CHAUDHURI averred that if the Government wanted to run the Corporation under the present constitution they should give it a helping hand.

COUNCILLOR A. A. WISE said it was right and proper for them to make it clear to the public that the Corporation was in no way responsible for the present deplorable condition of its finances. He was always ready to accuse themselves when it was necessary. In fact, the Corporation could not function practically for more than half year due to riots and the situation that prevailed after that. Its collections were naturally very small.

COUNCILLOR DR. S. N. SINHA, Chairman of the last Budget Special Committee, asked the members not to take a very pessimistic view of the present situation that had been brought upon them by unforeseen circumstances. Under the Statute 6 lakhs of rupees must be shown as the opening balance. The

fact remained that there was not yet a deficit in the cash balance and it could not be otherwise. According to his information, a sum of Rs. 1,39,00,000 still remained to be spent at the beginning of January which, he was sure, could not be disbursed by March. As a result of the labour of the proposed Budget Special Committee, he expressed hope, the deficit shown in the Chief Executive Officer's Estimates might disappear and the closing might be a little over the statutory requirement. He suggested the appointment of a small Committee to find out what amount was actually spent by each department last year and what actually was necessary for it.

COUNCILLORS A. RAZAR AND ABDUS SATTAR also spoke.

The proposal moved by Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee was accepted. The motion of Councillor Md. Rafique was defeated.

A Budget Special Committee consisting of 15 members, as stated before, was appointed.

Such Special Committee had previously been appointed every year to consider the Chief Executive Officer's Budget Estimates. The Committee consisted of 16 members in 1925, 20 members in 1926, 19 members in 1927, 20 members in 1928, 18 members in 1929, 18 members in 1930, 20 members in 1931, 25 members in 1932, 1933 and 1934, 26 members in 1935, 30 members in 1936, 26 members in 1937, 17 members in 1938, 23 members in 1939, 6 members in 1940, 26 members in 1941, 25 members in 1942, 21 members in 1943, 26 members in 1944, 16 members in 1945 and 21 members in 1946.

Wednesday, 12th February

SETTLEMENT OF TRAMWAY DISPUTE URGED

In view of "the serious inconvenience of the public caused by the continued stoppage of the tramway service in the city due to the dispute between the tramway workers and the Tramway Company," the House at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 12th February adopted a resolution requesting the Government that since the adjudication order passed by them had failed to settle the dispute they should "discuss the matter with the company immediately and suggest remedies that will effectively bring about a happy immediate settlement."

The present tramway strike, it may be recalled, started on the 21st January last and is still continuing.

The original motion was sponsored by Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu to which an amendment was moved by Councillor A. A. Wise. The amendment having been accepted by the mover, the original resolution as amended was unanimously passed by the House.

In moving his resolutions Councillor P. S. Basu was of opinion that they were not interested in whether the strike was justified or not. What they wanted was that civic amenities like Tramway service must be maintained to the entire safety and convenience of the citizens of Calcutta and suburbs.

It was the duty of the Government to ensure uninterrupted functioning of the public transport systems of a metropolis like Calcutta, he said. But the Government as well as the Company

THE BUDGET AT A GLANCE ITS MAIN FEATURES

The Chief Executive Officer's budget estimates for 1947-48 show a deficit of Rs. 48,47,000. Receipts and expenditure amount to Rs. 3,72,87,000 and Rs. 4,21,34,000 respectively. Including the opening debit balance of Rs. 39,21,000, the total deficit for the coming year will thus be Rs. 87,68,000.

The Budget estimates for 1947-48, compared with the revised estimates for the current year, 1946-47, are as follows:

	Revised Estimate 1946-47 Rs.	Budget Estimate 1947-48 Rs.
Opening Balance	29,12,000	—39,21,000
Receipts	3,57,33,000	3,72,87,000
Recoupment of advances	11,80,000	...
Total	3,97,75,000	3,33,66,000
Expenditure	4,86,96,000	4,21,34,000
Closing Balance	—39,21,000	—87,68,000

TAXES

The Chief Executive Officer proposes to fix the consolidated rate at 19½ P.C. with an additional ½ P.C. as Howrah Bridge Tax as at present. The dog tax is to remain at Rs. 5 per dog per annum and licensed warehouse fees at 10 per cent., which are the existing rates.

REVENUE

Revenue under the consolidated rate has been estimated at Rs. 2,25,94,000. The revised estimate for 1946-47 is Rs. 1,98,00,000—a drop of Rs. 20,66,000 from the original estimate. Other items in the budget are: Government contribution Rs. 60,22,600 including Rs. 4,50,000 as compensation for taking over licensing of motor vehicles; tax on trades and professions—Rs. 17,50,000; revenue from markets, slaughter houses and dhobikhannas—Rs. 18,54,500; proceeds from lands and the produce of lands—Rs. 13,04,000 and sale of water—Rs. 9,71,000.

EXPENDITURE

Expenditure includes Rs. 1,03,48,800 for salaries of employees and Rs. 63,36,000 for dearness allowance; Rs. 5,40,000 to meet the loss under food concessions; Rs. 37,38,100 as interest on loans; and Rs. 22,51,000 as contribution to the Improvement Trust. Rs. 14,94,000 has been provided for primary education; Rs. 1,60,000 for slum areas; and Rs. 15,000 for the improvement of the conditions of service of Harijan employees.

were sitting tight over the dispute while the travelling public were experiencing tremendous difficulty to move about the city.

As such, he remarked, the Corporation would only impress on the Government to shake off its false prestige and to see to it that the strike was called off at an early date.

In seconding the motion Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli gave a vivid picture of how the public were travelling in the overcrowded buses since the tramway service had stopped. He expressed the view that the Company could easily meet the demands of the workers out of the huge profits made by it during the preceding years. It was not only deplorable but also disgraceful that the workers' demands for living wages had not yet been conceded!

Councillor P. N. Brahma sought to impress upon the House the idea of raising funds required for the purpose of taking over of the Tramways by the Corporation. He felt that only by that step the occasional inconvenience to the public could be removed once for all. He also referred to the fact that while the Company had been making enormous profit, the facilities offered to the travelling public in the shape of transfer tickets, cheap mid-day fares had long been withdrawn and the monthly tickets were rarely issued.

Councillor Raja B. N. Roy Chowdhury remarked that the whole transport system existing in the city needed examination and overhauling by the Government. The system had been in rotten condition for a very long time. He requested the Mayor to take up the matter with the Government.

For a proper solution of the long-standing transport difficulties in the city he suggested certain measures which the Government should take into consideration. These measures included introduction of underground electric and trolley buses, arrangement of the working houses in mercantile and Government offices with a stagger in order to enable the employees to travel in comfort and promulgation of a law to prevent overcrowding of buses and other vehicles.

Councillor Somnath Lahiri was of opinion that in meeting the demands of the strikers the Tramway Company would not have to touch profits nor curtail dividends paid to shareholders. The company had all along paid Excess Profits Tax amounting to nearly Rs. 30,00,000 to the Governments of India and the United Kingdom. Now that such tax had been abolished, the amount saved could be utilized to meet the workers' demands.

Referring to the order for adjudication, Councillor Lahiri stated that the same order had been reduced to a farce. It was now no more than a convenient excuse for the Government to do nothing to ease the hard lot of the labourers. As soon as the workers threatened to strike work, when their grievances only piled up without being attended to by the Company, the Government clamped down an adjudication order and declared strike as illegal.

Councillor A. A. Wise, while agreeing with the sentiments expressed by Councillor Basu in his motion, objected to the reference made to the Company's profits. This Company were beyond their purview, he said.

Recalling the benefits already granted to the workers and bearing in mind the Corporation's difficulties with regard to its own labour staff, Councillor Wise expressed sympathy with the Tramways Company when it refused to yield to the demands made. If the demands had been reasonable, he was sure the Company would not have hesitated to grant them.

It was not fair to blame the Company, which also had to contend with wartime shortage of supplies, for inconvenience caused to the travelling public by the shortage of tramcars.

The shortage of tramcars was due to the frequent disturbances in the city when a large number of cars had been wantonly destroyed.

Councillors J. L. Saha, Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen and Radha Nath Das also participated in the discussion.

As stated above, the original motion moved by Councillor P. S. Basu and amended by Councillor A. A. Wise was carried.

TILJALA BURIAL GROUND

On the recommendation of the Public Health Committee the House gave administrative sanction to the estimated cost of Rs. 4,07,000 for the acquisition of 35 bighas and 3 cottahs of land for the expansion of the Tiljala Burial Ground.

WATER WORKS ENGINEER

Mr. A. K. Sen, Civil Engineer, was temporarily appointed by the House to work as Executive Engineer, Water Works, with effect from the 16th February till the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. P. C. Gupta was permanently filled in.

Mr. A. F. Nabi, Bakshi, District Engineer, District No. IV, will act in place of Mr. A. K. Sen as Civil Engineer.

TRANSFER OF TELEPHONE CONNECTION

Councillor Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen drew the attention of the Mayor to the difficulties experienced by those who had shifted to the different areas in the city due to the last disturbances, in getting their telephone connections transferred to their new addresses. He added that they had been paying the usual rents for telephone receivers without default.

Thursday: 6th February

GRANT OF REWARD FOR SERVICE

On the recommendations of both the Services Standing Committee and the Grades Reconciliation and Rates Advisory Special Committee, the House at its meeting held on Thursday, the 6th February, decided to grant a reward equivalent to half-a-month's pay to the workers and supervising staff of different pumping stations, generating stations, burning ghats, burial grounds, ambulance services and some sections under the Outfall Engineer who had worked, during the last disturbances, from August 16 to August 25, 1946. Those who did not continuously work for ten days but attended work at considerable risk within the period would be granted 'pro rata' reward according to their attendance, provided they had been on duty at least on one of the first four days of the disturbances.

HOUSING OF INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

At the same meeting the House appointed a committee of six members to consider the short-term and long-term plans of the Government of India for the

housing of industrial labour. The Committee was directed to submit its report within a fortnight.

THE CORPORATION'S OWN SCHEME

The House also accepted the Chief Engineer's scheme for housing its own conservancy labour staff involving an expenditure of Rs. 26,50,000.

In this respect the House requested the Government for an interest-free advance of the whole amount to be repaid by annual instalments of Rs. 1,00,000, the last one being Rs. 50,000.

The Chief Engineer's scheme is divided into two parts—a short-term plan for housing over 1,800 labourers at a cost of Rs. 4,85,600 and a long-term arrangement to be made for 6,068 men costing about Rs. 21,50,000.

The question of housing the conservancy labour staff arose mainly because the buildings requisitioned by the Bengal Government for such people will have to be released by the end of this month.

The Grades Reconciliation and Rules Advisory Special Committee recommended to the Corporation that the Government should be requested to advance Rs. 26,50,000 free of interest for the scheme, the amount being repaid by annual instalments of Rs. 1,00,000, the last instalment being Rs. 50,000.

AUGMENTATION OF WATER-SUPPLY

In response to the suggestion of the Government, the House agreed to a conference to be held at the Writers' Buildings between the representatives of the Government and the Corporation to settle the differences that had arisen on certain important technical matters concerning the scheme for the augmentation of water supply in Calcutta.

REMODELLING OF WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW CORNER

The House also accepted the proposal of the Government for the appointment of an Expert Committee including the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation, to examine a scheme prepared by the Calcutta Improvement Trust for remodelling of the junction of Chowringhee Road and Surendranath Banerjee Road (Whiteaway Laidlaw corner) with a view to improving traffic congestion at the site.

COUNCILLOR W. A. BURNS

The resignation by Councillor W. A. Burns of his membership of the Grades Reconciliation Committee was accepted. Mr. Burns is leaving India on retirement in early March. The European Party was asked to name a member of their group to fill the vacancy.

Major-General A. C. Chatterjee

His Appointment As C. E. O. Finally Disapproved

Corporation Protests Against 'Unreasonable Refusal' By Government

The Corporation at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 19th February, in the course of a resolution recorded its strong disapproval of and protest against the "unreasonable refusal" on the part of the Government of Bengal to accord sanction to the permanent appointment of Major-General A. C. Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer. The House expressed the opinion that such action on the part of the Government was an undue encroachment on the rights and privileges of the Corporation.

A strong resentment was expressed against the Government's 'unjustifiable' disapproval of the temporary appointment of Mr. Bhaskar Mukherjee as Chief Executive Officer till the post was permanently filled up.

The House next decided to refer the question of appointment of the Chief Executive Officer to the Services Standing Committee back for necessary action.

In reply to the Corporation's resolution of the 6th January last the Government again refused sanction to the appointment of Major-General Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer and informed the Corporation that the matter might be regarded as finally closed. The Government also stated that what the situation called for was not a fresh proposal for a temporary appointment to the Chief Executive Officer's post but proposals for permanent appointment. The Government while approving of Mr. S. M. Yaqub's continuing to act as the Chief Executive Officer till 10th March, did not approve of Mr. Bhaskar Mukherji's assuming Office thereafter. They preferred to have a new proposal for permanent appointment before that date.

Sponsoring the resolution, Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli said that the appointment of the

head of this institution was a matter for which not only this House, but also the whole city of Calcutta was anxious. The resolution which the Corporation adopted in re-affirming the appointment of Major-General Chatterji clearly indicated the strong foundation on which the appointment was made. The arguments put forward by the Government in refusing to accord sanction to the appointment were based on weak foundations. Rather the Government had not cared to state any reason why they refused sanction to the appointment. Examples were not rare when the Government had appointed persons who had reached the superannuation age. In the circumstances they felt that the Government had no other reasons for such refusal than those political. He regretted that the Government could have thus lost sight of the administrative aspect in such vital appointments in the Corporation.

Councillor Ganapati Sur seconded the resolution.

Councillor S. M. Taufiq said that it was no use saying that the Government refused to accord sanction to the appointment on political grounds. The Government was perfectly justified in refusing consent to the appointment because that appointment was a political appointment.

He agreed to a proposal of referring the matter to the Services Standing Committee, but disagreed with the view expressed against the action of the Government.

Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu said that the appointment of Major-General Chatterji had nothing to do with politics. He said that the Government by its action had encroached upon the rights and privileges of the Corporation in appointing its officers.

The resolution, as stated, was passed.

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Notes and News

Post-War Education Scheme For Bengal

Government Not To Finance Expansion Of The University College Of Science

A SCHEME for introduction of free and compulsory primary education in certain parts covering one-fourth of the province has been drawn up by the Bengal Government as a post-war education development scheme, the Education Minister, Mr. Saiyed Muzzamuddin, Hossain, told the Bengal Council during question time on Monday, the 17th February.

He added that the scheme was under consideration and was expected to be implemented during 1947-48. Due to financial stringency it had not been possible to have a scheme for the entire province.

Replying to supplementary questions the Minister said it had not been decided where it would be introduced but districts where education cess had been imposed might be taken up first.

The Education Minister in replying the question in the Assembly said last week that the Government were now considering a proposal to increase the pay of 92,807 primary school teachers including 3,498 women of 46,281 schools in the province. He added that steps were being taken to establish a central committee to advise the Government on primary education.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

The Bengal Government, it is learnt, have turned down the request of the Calcutta University for a subvention of Rs. 45 lakhs to finance a scheme for the expansion of the University College of Science and for acquisition in this connection of 21 bighas of land adjacent to the Science College on Upper Circular Road.


Government expressed their inability to make any provision for the scheme in view of the heavy pressure on their resources due to other items of expenditure in educational matters.

The Government are also reported to have expressed their inability to agree to the proposal of the University to acquire 5 bighas of land as an immediate measure in Upper Circular Road for the purpose of locating the Proposed Institute of Journalism, Jute Technology Institute, the Geography Department and the Department of Social Welfare Course at a cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs to be met by Government by way of a subvention.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

The need for Government help in educating the blind and other similarly handicapped persons

(Continued on page 303)



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Proposed Changes For Bengal Local Self-Government

Introduction Of Separate Electorates In District Boards : Extension Of Franchise To Women

Mr. Mohammed Ali, Minister of Public Health and Local Self-Government, told the Bengal Assembly on the 14th February last that a conference of Chairmen of District Boards held some time back had recommended the introduction of separate electorates in District Boards and the question was being examined by the Government.

The Minister made this statement in course of the debate on the extension of franchise to women in District and Union Boards. He opposed a non-official resolution proposing extension of franchise to women in the District and Union Boards elections on the plea that "the country is not prepared for such revolutionary changes."

MOVE FOR EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE TO WOMEN LOST

THE resolution which was sponsored by Mr. Kamal Krishna Roy of the Congress party was lost by 50 to 72 votes. It read as follows :—

"This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Bengal should take immediate steps to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 and the Bengal Village Self-Government Act of 1919 so that all females of the age of 21 years or more, who are literate or who pay the requisite amount of Union rate or chowkidari tax or road cess as required under the Acts to qualify themselves to be voters or members or whose husbands or fathers, or guardians, as the case may be, are qualified by these Acts to be voters or members, shall be entitled to be voters or members of the institutions set up by these Acts"

Mr. Roy in commending the motion to the House said that franchise for women existed in the Assembly and Municipal elections. But women who formed more than half of the total population residing in villages had been denied franchise in the District and Union Board elections. These women were thereby deprived of their privilege of putting in their share in the progress of their national life. The measure, he emphasised, was all the more necessary for rousing the political consciousness of the village women.

ARE WOMEN FRANCHISE-CONSCIOUS?

Mrs. Ashalata Sen (Congress), in supporting the resolution, regretted that while in all other provinces in India women had been conceded these rights long ago, Bengal and Assam were lagging behind. Women were very much eager to join the menfolk in all spheres of the national life of the country. She urged upon the Government to see that these fundamental rights were given to women at an early date.

Mr. Sarfuddin Ahmed (Muslim League) opposed the resolution on the ground that women were yet to be franchise-conscious. In his own constituency not even 1000 out of a total of 18,000 women voters were present to exercise their franchise. Moreover, he felt that in rural areas where transport facilities were rare, no purpose would be served by extending the rights.

MADRAS FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

MUNICIPAL BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

After a full-day discussion in which over twenty members participated, the Madras Assembly referred the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1947, to a Select Committee.

Reservation of seats to minority communities and joint electorates provided for in the proposed reconstitution of Municipal councils and Local bodies evoked strong criticism from Muslim members.

The leader of the Muslim League Party, Mr. Mohamed Ismail, argued that true representatives of the Muslims could be had only by holding elections on the principle of separate electorates. He refuted the theory that separate electorates brought about communal friction in the country and held that it was the opposition to separate electorate that caused disharmony and trouble.

The Congress members reiterated faith in joint electorates and appealed to Muslim members to set aside communalism and be guided by the broader principles of nationalism in the larger interest of the country as a whole.

The Minister for Local Administration, Mr. Daniel Thomas, winding up the debate said that it would be unfair if they were to carry communal differences even in civic bodies which should be wholly non-political in character. "Political differences" he said, "had ended in violent upheavals all over the country and it would be a day of misfortune to the country if their differences were carried to institutions functioning wholly for providing amenities to the people."

The House referred the Bill to the Select Committee.

Mrs. Nalini Sen Gupta (Congress) contradicted the statement of Mr. Ahmed and said in Chittagong during the last elections she had seen women coming from a distance of more than 5 miles in large numbers to exercise their votes. She asserted that every woman in India, rich or poor, was now anxious to see that franchise which was their legitimate due was conceded to them.

QUESTION OF MUSLIM WOMEN

Mr. Ruknuddin Ahmed (Muslim League) stated that such extension of franchise directly interfered with the 'pardah' system and social prestige of Muslim women.

Mr. Habibullah Bahar Chowdhury (Muslim League) did not believe that women were not franchise-conscious or that social prestige was ever at stake with the extension of franchise to women. Islam in fact, he said, had granted such rights to women which could well be envied even by a progressive country like Soviet Russia. But even with

this he thought that such measures would be premature without a change of atmosphere in the country.

Replying Mr. Mohammed Ali said that the resolution proposed to introduce radical changes of far-reaching character which would transform the structure of the local self-government and village self-government bodies. It would entail an additional expenditure for running the elections which the local bodies were not in a position to meet. Separate arrangements would have to be made for Muslim voters in conformity with the *pardah* system.

Moreover, under the terms of the present resolution the number of women voters would be far in excess of the male voters. As a result, male members would have to abdicate in favour of women. Over and above that he felt that the country was not prepared for such revolutionary changes now.

The resolution was lost as stated.

Strikes And Lock-Outs In The City

Tramway Employees Receive Warning From The Government

LAST week-end 27 industrial undertakings and a suburban municipality were reported to have been involved in strikes and lock-outs in Calcutta and the surrounding industrial area. About 61,000 employees were thereby affected. This number included the 22,000 Port Trust employees and the 8,000 tramwaymen who have been holding out since the 6th February and the 21st January respectively, besides about 12,000 workers in 16 engineering and manufacturing concerns and 18,000 operatives of eight jute and cotton mills.

Of these strikes and lock-outs, 16 were considered illegal by the Bengal Government.

GOVERNMENT AND TRAMWAY DISPUTE

"If the tramwaymen continue to defy the adjudication machinery, the Company will be compelled to terminate their services and employ new hands," said Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Labour Minister, in the Bengal Assembly, on Tuesday, the 18th February, reviewing Government's attempts to settle the dispute.

He added that, if the men called off the strike, he would again intervene in the matter, in spite of the adjudication order and discuss with their representatives the question of bonus and increase in basic wages.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, said the strike was illegal. When the patience of the Government, which was merely a mirror of the public, was exhausted, they would take such steps as could be justified by the conditions and by the law.

Mr. Suhrawardy said they had offered adjudication which had been refused by the workers.

UNION SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

"I can assure the authorities that threats will only solidify the firm resolve of the workers to continue the strike till they win their wages and

other reasonable conditions from the Tramway Company," said Mr. Dhiren Mazumder, Secretary Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union, in a Press statement while commenting on the pronouncement made by Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Labour Minister, at the Bengal Assembly.

He regretted that the Minister's statement did not propose any method of speedy and amicable settlement.

(Continued from page 301)

—POST-WAR EDUCATION SCHEME

to make them useful citizens was stressed by speakers at the first annual meeting of the Blind Persons' Association held at Students' Hall on the 15th February last.

Prof. Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta, president of the Association, deplored the lack of facilities in this country for the blind to receive proper education and pleaded for enactment of laws obtaining in foreign countries in this connection for the benefit of the blind.

Mr. Sajani Kanta Das deplored Government apathy in ameliorating the condition of the blind and lack of public concern for these unfortunate people.

Mr. Tarasankar Banerjee felt that the blind had every right to receive proper education at State expense.

Miss Anjali Banerjee, Secretary of the Association, referring to the aims and objects of the Association remarked that for lack of funds sufficient progress could not be made during the year under review.

There were recitations and songs by the blind at the meeting.

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CALCUTTA OLD AND NEW

Thackeray Road—I.

By B. V. ROY, M.A.

THACKERAY Road, a short road in Ward 24, running behind and to the east of the Presidency Jail, has been named after William Makepeace Thackeray, the well-known English novelist of the Victorian era, who wrote *Vanity Fair*, *Pendennis*, *Roundabout Papers*, and many other notable works.

The Thackeray family had been connected with Calcutta for several generations from the middle of the 18th Century, starting from William Makepeace Thackeray, the first (grandfather of the novelist), who was for some time Collector of Sylhet, and who is accordingly called Sylhet Thackeray by historians, to distinguish him from his renowned grandson, who bore exactly the same name. I shall begin the history of the Thackerays from Dr. Thomas Thackeray, for some time Headmaster of Harrow, and Archdeacon of Surrey. He was born in 1711, married in 1729, and during the next twenty years had 16 children.



Tomb of Richmond Thackeray

(father of the novelist) in South Park Street Cemetery.

He died in 1760, and his widow found it difficult to manage with 16 children on her hands. A writer-ship in the service of the East India Company was obtained for her 16th and youngest son, William Makepeace Thackeray, born in 1749. At that time, India was the Golconda of the dreams of all Englishmen, and those, who could anyhow manage to come over to India were assured of making their fortunes, provided they did not die from the effects of the climate or from disease. So, in the year 1766, at the age of 17, William Makepeace Thackeray sailed

for Calcutta. At first he was simply a "writer" (clerk) in the Secretary's office in Calcutta, and was next promoted to be Assistant "Cash-Keeper" or Treasurer under the new Governor, Verelst. The next Governor, Cartier, who assumed charge in 1769, also kept young Thackeray in Calcutta and the first use the lad made of his promotion was to relieve his widowed mother of the charge of two of his sisters, Jane and Henrietta. In 1711, Thackeray was appointed Factor at Dacca. At this time his age was 22, Henrietta was aged 25 and Jane 32. At Dacca Jane was married to Major James Rennell of the Bengal Engineers in 1772, while Henrietta married Mr. Harris, Chief of the Council at Dacca, in the same year. Mr. Harris, it may be stated, retired the next year and returned to England with his wife. Major Rennell was a great cartographer and surveyor, and later became the first Surveyor-General of Bengal, returning to England in 1777.

In the meantime, in 1775, Thackeray visited Calcutta and there married Amelia, daughter of Lt. Col. Richmond Webb. The Marriage Register of St. John's Church has the following entry under date the 31st January, 1776 :—

"William Makepeace Thackeray, junior merchant in the Hon'ble Company's service, and Miss Amelia Webb."

He and his newly married wife returned to England in 1776, Thackeray's age at the time being only 26, and his wife's age 18. His biographer states :—"In ten years Thackeray had saved enough to render him comfortable for the rest of his days, his fortune having been acquired by private trade", but there was more to it than appears from this bald statement. What is euphemistically termed as "private trade" proved to be the ruin of Thackeray, and he was dismissed from the service of the East India Company, as I shall describe presently. The following extract from the Diary of Joseph Farrington, a well-known English painter, gives a brief history of Thackeray's case and the reasons for his dismissal :—"July 16, 1806—Mr. Thackeray is about 57 years of age. He was formerly in the East Indies at Bengal. When General Monson, Mr. Francis and General Clavering were sent to Bengal as it was proposed to reform abuses, they were desirous of proving Mr. Barwell, a Member of the Council, to have been concerned in contracts, an act which his situation did not allow. Mr. Thackeray had at that time an appointment and made a contract for elephants in which it was believed Mr. Barwell had a concern. The three persons above named having a Majority in the Council, called upon Thackeray to declare who were concerned with him, but Thackeray knowing how much it would affect Barwell, refused to mention any name but his own, and he was dismissed from his situation. General Monson soon after dying, Francis and General Clavering were opposed in the

Council by Mr. Warren Hastings and Barwell, and Mr. Hastings as Governor having the casting vote, formed a Majority. Thackeray then applied for a place which had been vacant, but Mr. Hastings and Barwell put him off with promises, which so disgusted him that he left India with about £20,000. He had married in India but had no children till he settled in England, after which he had eleven. He has now four sons and two daughters in India, and there one of his daughters has married."

The above Diary was written when Thackeray was advanced in age, and of course gives the version as put forward by Thackeray or his friends, showing him only as a scapegoat, but the mention of the sum of £20,000 is significant. A young lad, after only 10 years of service in India retiring with a sum of £20,000 (two lakhs of rupees) is amazing, and I will give an account of the matter in greater detail than given in the Diary. At that period all junior members in the service of the Company had the privilege of "private trade" as it was euphemistically called, to supplement their meagre pay. "The disorganised state of inland commerce," writes Sir William Hunter in his "Thackerays in India"—"also led the Government to allow its servants to contract for many of its local requirements. It did so on the ground that they were often the only trustworthy purveyors whom it could find to deal with, in the rural Districts. They took contracts for the grain of the army, building materials for forts, transport animals and boats for the conveyance of troops and treasure. Almost every one of them gave his name or protection to some native merchant, and received a share of the profits." Thackeray was Collector of Sylhet from 1772 to 1774 and during this period made good use of his opportunities not only by taking up contracts but also by "the profitable business of supplying elephants for the Company's troops." It was the latter, however, along with certain other matters, which led to his undoing. In 1774 a batch of elephants, for which Thackeray was the real though not the ostensible contractor, turned out badly. Only 16 elephants out of 66 survived the long march of about 1000 miles from Sylhet to Belgram. The average price of each animal was about Rs. 1,000, and the Government having given an advance of Rs. 38,000, disputed the balance, and pressed Thackeray to divulge his connection with the man behind him, which he refused to do. He instead brought the matter before the Supreme Court at Calcutta and obtained a Decree against the Company for about Rs. 30,000.

Besides this elephant transaction, Thackeray laid himself open to censure for other transactions, though he "behaved less outrageously than some of his contemporaries." When Warren Hastings took over the Revenue administration from the Naib Nazim, he created a Committee to tour round the Districts and put the revenues up to auction to farmers. Thackeray himself "benami" (i.e., in another's name) put in the highest bid for the District of Sylhet, so that he, the Collector of the District, whose duty it was to receive the revenue and control the farmers, was himself the principal farmer. The rest of his trade was of "doubtful legality" because by their Covenant, the Company's servants received a nominal salary and the right "to be freely permitted to trade and traffic on their own account only from Bengal to

Port in India." From the Original Consultations of September 12, 1775 we find, in the Minutes of the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell, nine items of charges against William Makepeace Thackeray. Before this, on the 15th June, 1775 Thackeray had written a long letter explanatory of his conduct, to the Governor-General and Council at Fort William, from which I give a brief extract:—

"When I found that the District was put up to be farmed for five years, and that nobody seemed inclined to take it, I acknowledge that I then thought that such an opportunity was not to be neglected to make myself some amends for being deprived of all Society and Friends, and living in an unhealthy place without a prospect of ever returning to my native country, or even keeping out of debt, for my salary was only 150 rupees, per month, which, gentlemen, I leave you to judge if sufficient for a Man in any Post of Trust. From these considerations, I delivered in proposals for the Farm in the name of Black men, which were thought advantageous and consequently accepted. Situated as I was, I hope it will appear an indispensable necessity upon me, and the only means of supporting the expence I unavoidably incurred in the Public Service; and when it is considered how trifling my salary was; how little hope I had of being reimbursed and that I had then served the Hon'ble Company for upwards of six years, without having made the least progress towards acquiring an independency, and was going to sacrifice a further part of my life for their Interest, I flatter myself it will have some weight."

This was followed by another letter written by Thackeray to the Court of Directors of the Company in London. We find, however, that on the 25th November, 1775, the Governor-General and Council wrote home to the Court of Directors that they had found it necessary to deprive Thackeray of his seat in the Dacca Provincial Council, and to dispossess him of his farm of the revenues of Sylhet at the end of the year, since "we could not acquit him of having acted contrary to the orders of Government in holding a farm and selling salt at an enhanced price, or of having suffered abuses to have been committed in his District."

As already stated, Thackeray, on being deprived of his appointment left India with his wife and returned to England in 1776, where he settled down. Later, eleven children were born to him, of whom several came out to India. I shall deal with them in another chapter.

NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

A Memorial To Be Erected

A building to commemorate Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose may be erected in Malaya in the near future, according to the English-language newspaper "Indian Daily Mail."

Mr. J. A. Thivy, President of the Malayan Indian Congress, during his recent tour of India, had broached the question of a memorial to Netaji Bose, and had been asked to supply details covering such a memorial, the paper reported.

Mr. Thivy felt that the best memorial would be a building that would house the headquarters of the Malayan Indian Congress, a National School for Indian children, a research institute and possibly, also the office of a Malayan Council of World Affairs.

He said that in the near future an architect would be consulted and a tentative plan of the building would be submitted to the Government.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE**The Problems Of Health And Hygiene In Bengal**

Sir Torick Ameer Ali, Adviser to the Secretary of State for India and formerly acting Chief Justice of the High Court in Calcutta, addressing an audience at Caxton Hall, London, on Monday, the 3rd February, referred scathingly to the "disease of the body and the mind" afflicting the people of India and Bengal in particular. It was possible with a minimum of resource and with an effort of will and proper leadership to attack the problems of health and hygiene. Hygiene was the first step in any scheme of education. It was no use educating a potential corpse.

From his own experience, 60 per cent. of the students maintained by Muslim public charity failed, not for want of intelligence, but for want of health. It was not possible with a diseased body to be a contented citizen or a kind brother.

Mr. Mohammed Ali, Minister, Public Health and Local Self-Government, said in the Bengal Legislative Council when the House met for the Budget session, on Monday, the 3rd February, that the Government had approved a scheme for an organization at the Provincial headquarter to carry out periodical health surveys, study the composition of foodstuff available in Bengal, investigate the possibility of better utilization and conservation of nutritive factors of food, arrange short courses of training on dietaries and organize propaganda of food nutrition. The opening of a model nutrition restaurant was being prepared. The Government had a "tiffin scheme" for

boys and girls of aided high schools and senior mad-rassas of the province (including Calcutta) with an annual provision of Rs. 45,000. The Government encouraged establishment of cooked canteens at factories. The Government had no milk scheme of their own but they understood that several factories and charitable institutions had arrangements to supply milk free or at concession rates to certain classes of people.

KALA-AZAR IN THE PROVINCE

Referring to kala-azar incidence in Bengal, Mr. Mohammad Ali said that mortality figures from the disease had been showing some, though not alarming, increase in Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Mymensingh and Bakarganj districts since 1941. Some 305 Government mobile medical units, 120 Government-aided medical units and all the auxiliary Government and District Board hospitals and dispensaries were now providing treatment.

SICK DESTITUATES

In reply to a question by Rai Bahadur Jogendra Nath Roy, Mr. Mohammed Ali, Minister for Health and Local Self-Government, said that during the period from December, 1944 to August, 1946, the number of deaths of sick destitutes was 1,509 and the number of admissions to Auxiliary Government Hospitals in Calcutta was 3,112. The number of discharges was 2,145.

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The World's Largest Housing Programme

THE housing shortage throughout the U. S. A. has reached a critical stage as a result of the stoppage of all civilian construction during the war years. In these past years of national emergency the wives of servicemen on duty overseas shared their homes with others, but now new housing must be found for the re-united families who want their own homes again in which to reconvert their own personal lives from war to peace-time living.

The United States Government, realizing that private enterprise cannot possibly cope with this critical housing situation, has stepped in and is about to launch the world's largest housing programme. It is an emergency programme and calls for the construction of 2,700,000 homes in the next two years. This unheard-of goal is three times larger than anybody visualized two months ago. It is proposed by National Housing Administrator Wilson W. Wyatt, who has asked Congress to make available 600 million dollars to induce production of building materials with premium payments. Also, he asks 250 million dollars with which to convert Army barracks and other war housing into 250,000 temporary building units.

Housing Expediter Wyatt proposes mass-produced, factory-built homes to take the place of the conventional type dwelling. He wants the Government to guarantee these pre-fabricated homes by pledging to buy those units that have not been disposed of through normal channels.

WARLIKE MOBILIZATION OF FACILITIES

Mr. Wyatt's programme envisions utilization of wartime plane parts and shipyards and a mobilization of facilities, men and skills on a scale comparable to wartime production. President Harry S. Truman has endorsed the programme, urging Congress and executive agencies of the Government to adopt it immediately.

Some of the figures, outlined by Mr. Wyatt in this bold programme, stagger the imagination. For example, in order to make the programme possible by the end of 1947, this country must produce some 3,500,000 bath tubs; more than 70,000 million cubic feet of lumber; at least 7,000 million bricks; around 1,500,500 feet of cast iron soil pipe; almost 150 million square feet of cast iron radiation and all the other vital components of housing in about the same proportions.

There are some misgivings about the terrific scope of the programme. Some private real estate and building concerns expressed their contention that "it can't be done". These same groups have also voiced their opposition to Mr. Wyatt's requests for strictest price control over everything connected with the plan and for Government subsidies to put the plan into working operation. But the housing Expediter is convinced it can be done. And he has the enthusiastic support of the homeless returned veterans and of the average—and also homeless—non-veterans alike. They realize that only a government-supported and price-controlled mass-production of medium cost houses can meet their needs. As the chairman of the National Veterans' Committee, Charles J. ... Housing ...

land to so many veterans and their families, that Mr. Wyatt is likely to find himself sanctified if he is not careful."

SUPPORT FROM CONGRESS

Further support for Mr. Wyatt's sweeping housing programme has come from Senate and House Democrats, who called on President Truman recently to assure him of their whole-hearted co-operation. Senator James M. Mead, Democrat from New York, introduced a companion bill in the Senate, asking for an additional 250 million dollars to provide about 100,000 dwellings for veterans through the conversion and re-use of temporary housing, Army barracks and similar facilities. This proposal, if accepted by the House, would increase to 410 million dollars the authorized expenditures for emergency housing of veterans.

Labour, too, enthusiastically has endorsed the Wyatt plan. Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers Union, CIO, issued a joint statement, calling upon Congress to pass legislation to put the Wyatt programme into effect. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, and Harry C. Bates, chairman of the AFL's Housing Committee, threw their support behind it in a joint letter to the White House.

"Unstinted co-operation" was pledged by the Prefabricated Home Manufacturers Institute.

EMERGENCY HOUSING

The Federal Government, meanwhile, is losing no time getting one phase of the housing project under way. Recently at the Canarsie Municipal Pier in Brooklyn, New York, workmen unloaded 175 disassembled Quonset huts from a Navy LST which had docked there. The cargo was the first of a consignment of 1,345 emergency homes for veterans and their families to be erected on the beach nearby and at Clason Point, the Bronx, under the supervision of the Federal Public Housing Authority (FPHA).

It was the first time that an LST had been used to discharge civilian cargo anywhere in the Port of New York. This particular LST, the 592, is a veteran of the Normandy invasion and 46 channel crossings during the war and she is still under the command of her wartime skipper, Lieut. Marinus Pilkington of New Jersey. Members of the crew of 60 officers and men, many of them veterans of D-Day plus one and subsequent Normandy crossing, stood on dock watching the unloading. Several hundred yards away they could see bull-dozers levelling the wind-swept and sandy beaches that are to be used for the housing development. They were reminded of the times when their LST carried as many as 25 Sherman tanks, together with jeeps, trucks, and other motorized equipment in support of the Allied invasion of Europe.

Officials of the FPHA, in disclosing the use of LST's for transporting huts, said the practice would reduce transportation costs, all of which, along with the costs of providing the houses and their essential equipment, will be borne by the Federal Government. The City Housing Authority of New York is ...

MUNICIPAL NEWS**Deputation Of Bengal Municipal Chairmen**

A deputation of Municipal Chairmen of Bengal waited upon the Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. Mohammad Ali, on the 7th February last.

Led by Mr. Saila Kumar Mukherjee, Chairman of the Howrah Municipality and President of the All-Bengal Municipal Association, the deputationists submitted a written memorandum to the Minister inviting attention of the Government to some of the pressing problems facing the Municipalities in the province.

The Minister assured the deputationists that Government would see that the Municipalities were not put to difficulties because of post-war conditions. At the same time the Minister emphasized that every Municipality should augment its income so as to meet its increased expenditure out of its own revenues.

The Chairmen of the following Municipalities were included in the deputation:—

Howrah Municipality, Dacca Municipality, Barisal Municipality, Khulna Municipality, South Suburban Municipality, Dum Dum Municipality, Rajshahi Municipality and Chittagong Municipality. The Secretary of the All-Bengal Municipal Association was also a member of the delegation.

The Bengal Government have decided to extend the franchise to women in district board elections. Mr. Mohammad Ali, Local Self-Government Minister, made this statement in the Assembly.

The House granted leave to Mr. Jasimuddin Ahmed to move the Local Self-Government (Amendment) Bill.

Madras Move

Reconstitution of the Local Boards and Municipal Councils in the Province, including the Madras Corporation Council with more elected members is envisaged in a Government bill to be introduced in the Madras Legislative Assembly shortly.

The Minister for Local Administration, Mr. Daniel Thomas, replying to a question in the Madras Legislative Assembly said the proposed bill sought an increase in the number of divisional councillors in the Madras Corporation Council from forty to sixty-five an all-round

Madras To Nationalize Motor Transport

The Government of Madras have decided to nationalize motor transport in the province and a Cabinet sub-committee has been formed to consider details of the proposal.

Ideal Homes For Miners

The Belgian Government has laid plans for the building of "Ideal Homes" for miners. "Garden cities" will be

increase in the seats in Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, answering a question said that as a result of discussion between himself and some Railway Board members recently, the Railway Board had included in their tentative postwar programme the construction of the following railway lines on the South Indian Railway: The Dindigul—Gudalur; Kollengode-Trichur-Cochin Port; Tanjore—Pattukkottai; and Arantangi-Karakudi. The Madras Government had requested the Central Government to give priority to the construction of the Dindigul-Gudalur and Tanjore—Pattukkottai lines.

The Minister for Public Works, Mr. M. Bakthavatsalam, in reply to another question said that the Government were dropping their scheme to improve the west coast canal system owing to want of adequate finance. The object of the scheme was to enable the expeditious movement of large merchandise vessels from Badagara to Cochin port.

Delhi Municipality

For over three weeks the people of Delhi Province have been suffering from a strike for which they see no justification. The city municipality wants to improve conditions in the slaughter house by rebuilding it in a less congested area. It also seeks to enforce by-laws passed in 1945; one of these would slightly increase butchers' licence fees, and so make more revenue available for keeping the slaughter house clean; under the other, butchers would screen their meat with chicks as precaution against dust and flies. To these proposals the 3,000 butchers object; further, they dislike an order preventing them from carrying their knives in public.

The improvements in question mean a little expense which they can well afford; but in protest they are making the Province go without meat. The Municipality is commendably standing firm in the interest of the peoples' health, and is thus an exception to the general rule in India, where municipalities all too often show lack of determination in enforcing even the most salutary by-laws.

—(Statesman)

Indian Township Near Durban

The Durban City Council considering a proposal by its Mayor, Mr. R. E. Brown, has asked the Government for a £2,000,000 grant to build a satellite township for Indians near Durban. The township will be 5,000 acres in extent, complete with water, electricity, transport, sanitary and other services.

It is proposed to make available to Indians completed houses, building sites, recreation grounds, schools, mosques, shopping centres, parks, industrial areas, health services, clinics, hospital sites and other amenities, including a public library.

As development of this area will be such a vast undertaking, the Mayor suggested that it would be necessary to establish a special task force outside the city and a water engineers department to create the township.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**TWO PERSONS KILLED IN A COLLISION**

Two persons were killed and 8 others injured in a collision between a passenger train and a motor lorry at a level crossing near Ballygunj Station (B. A. Railway) on Thursday, the 13th February.

M. N. GANGULI DEATH ANNIVERSARY

The 12th death anniversary of Mr. Monmatha Nath Ganguli, Attorney-at-law, Dy. Registrar, Original Side, Calcutta High Court, was observed by his friends and admirers, on Sunday the 9th February at the residence of Mr. Jyoti Prasanna Ghose at 75A, Beadon Street under the presidency of Sir Rupendra Coomar Mitter, Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court. Speeches eulogising the qualities of head and heart of the deceased were delivered by the President and Messrs. Dulal Ch. Mukherjee, Ashutosh Chowdhury, Jagadindra Nath Bhattacharjee and Damodardas Khanna (Lalla Babu). Thereupon a musical soiree followed.

A CASE OF DEFAMATION

Mr. P. C. Ganguly, Editor of *Bharat*, and Mr. R. M. Sen Gupta, printer and publisher, appeared before Mr. W. J. Palmer, Chief Presidency Magistrate, this week on a charge of defamation on the complaint of Mr. A. H. M. S. Doha, Deputy Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, South District. The complaint relates to the publication of an article headed "Dohar Attalika" (Doha's palace) on the 16th November last which is alleged to have contained defamatory statements against Mr. Doha.

Mr. K. C. Gupta, for the defence, requested Mr. Palmer to try the case himself, and asked for the return of books, including the subscribers' book, seized by the police during the search at the *Bharat* office.

The Magistrate said he would have tried a case of this nature but he was personally acquainted with Mr. Doha. He, therefore, transferred the case for disposal to Mr. R. Davison, I.C.S., Special Presidency Magistrate, who Mr. Palmer had ascertained, had never met Mr. Doha.

Mr. Ganguly and Mr. Sen Gupta were released on personal bonds of Rs. 1,000 each and the hearing was adjourned till March 10 for evidence.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD O'CONNOR

General Sir Richard O'Connor, formerly GOC-in-C, Eastern Command, and now Adjutant-General to the Forces, War Office, is on a brief visit to the British troops in Calcutta, Agra, and Meerut. He will also meet heads of the Services, and British Service officers.

On Monday, the 10th February, Gen. O'Connor spoke to heads of the Services in Eastern Command headquarters, and to a representative gathering of officers in Fort William, Calcutta.

Later, he visited the 160th Field Regiment, the 25th Dragoons and the 73rd British Brigade.

INDIAN MUSEUM

Exhibits of various sections of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, evacuated in January, 1942, as an A. R. P. measure, have now been brought back in an undamaged condition. They were brought from Benares Cantonment, the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute, Aligarh University and Sarnath.

The Army authorities requisitioned the Museum building in May, 1942, and left it in August last. Since then, six big halls and four rooms have been taken by the Calcutta

Police for the looted property display, which has now been closed to the public and the property removed to various police stations.

NEW ADDITIONAL JUDGE OF HIGH COURT

Mr. Gopendra Nath Das, Advocate, has been appointed to be an Additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court with effect from the date on which he takes his seat to the 31st August, 1947.

CHARGES AGAINST CALCUTTA PAPERS

Two charges under the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance No. VI of 1946 were framed on Tuesday, the 11th February against Mr. Manoranjan Bhattacharyya, Editor, printer and publisher of *Jai Hind* for the publication of an article headed "Arson and Stabbing in Full Swing" and a statement of Mrs. Akhil Chandra Datta entitled "Noakhali Atrocities" in the issues of the paper of October 28 and November 11 respectively.

Sub-Inspector K. Majumdar of the Detective Police stated that he had searched the "*Jai Hind*" office on two occasions and seized 96 copies of the paper containing the above two articles.

Mr. Bhattacharyya pleaded not guilty and the hearing was adjourned till March 4.

Mr. B. C. Sen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. M. K. Mookerjee, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Hemendra Nath Dutt, editor, printer and publisher of the *Dainik Krishak*, appeared before Mr. W. J. Palmer, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 12th February in pursuance of a summons served on him under the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance No. VI of 1946 for the publication on November 10 of an article headed "Frightful Lawlessness in Noakhali." He was released on a personal bond of Rs. 1,000. The hearing was adjourned till March 10.

The Government of Bengal have forfeited the security deposit of Rs. 3,000 of Mr. Sashi Bhushan Dutt, Printer and Publisher of the *Dainik Basumati* under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act for the publication of an article on Noakhali atrocities in the issue of the paper of January 10 which contained words, it is alleged, tending to promote communal feelings.

SHANGHAI—CALCUTTA SHIP SERVICE

The State-owned China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—the largest shipping enterprise in China—has inaugurated a Shanghai to Calcutta line on the 12th February, when the liberty ship *Hai Tien* sailed on the first voyage of the new service via Hongkong and Singapore.

MORE TELEPHONES FOR CALCUTTA

It is understood that extension of 1,800 telephone lines by June next and 5,200 lines within the current year in Calcutta is under active consideration of the Government of India.

RECEPTION TO DR. LOHIA

The need of unity for achieving India's freedom was stressed by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia replying to a reception accorded to him by Sikh residents of Calcutta at Gurdwara Jagat Sundhar on Sunday afternoon, the 9th February. Jassi Meher Singh was in the chair.

Analyzing the lessons of Indian history for the last one thousand years, Dr. Lohia said that many attempts had been made in the past for achieving unity of the country and establishing a free Government, but they all failed, the predominant reason being that each group of Indians thought that it could succeed with an own strength and without the

particular to secure the co-operation of all groups. Thus it was that every effort for freedom and unity was shattered on the rocks of insensate provincial pride. He expressed the view that Sikhs, who resided in Bengal, should consider themselves as Bengalees and the latter should also regard them as such.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONFERENCE

At the Bengal Provincial conference of the Radical Democratic Party in Calcutta on the 8th February last Mr. V. M. Tarkunde, General Secretary of the All-India body, who presided, said that British imperialism in India to-day was playing a role subordinate to indigenous capitalists in the exploitation of the people. A free Indian Government, friendly to herself and agreeable to import commodities from that country, was all that Britain wanted now. Dominated by vested interests, the Congress and the Muslim League were unable to form or carry out a programme for "democratic liberties." The Radical Democratic Party on the other hand, worked for the development of initiative by setting up people's committees which, he hoped would ultimately form the Constituent Assembly to frame the constitution of a free and democratic India.

Mr. M. N. Roy spoke on the aims and objects of the Party.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A BENGALI PILOT

Mr. Bhabadeb Mukherjee, a veteran member of the Bengal Flying Club, aged about 65, while flying his own Harvard aircraft crashed in the sea near Digha beach, about 75 miles south of Calcutta on Sunday, the 9th February, at about 12 noon and was killed.

The accident, it is learnt, occurred when Mr. Mukherjee was taking off from the Digha beach (in Contai subdivision), where he had flown from Calcutta in the morning to see a friend. Due to short space on the beach his plane swung and went upside down.

Mr. Mukherjee's friends, who also were waiting to follow him in two other planes, immediately rushed and dragged him out of the plane with serious injuries to which he succumbed before medical aid could be given. The body was later flown to Calcutta for funeral.

A grandson of the late Mr. Bhiklob Mukherjee, a Bengali author and educationist, Mr. Mukherjee was a well-known jute trader in the city, and was a pilot since 1930. He was a member of the Royal Aerox Club of India and Burma and took a keen interest in aviation. He leaves behind his wife, a son and a daughter.

A CASE OF STREET ASSAULT

Basia Damin, a 20-year-old girl died in Campbell Hospital on Sunday, the 9th February, from injuries received when she was attacked by men armed with knives the previous night. It is stated that she was walking along a lane in the north-eastern part of the city with a male companion when the incident occurred. Her companion, who was also injured, is in the same hospital where his condition is said to be improving. Entirely Police have arrested four persons.

ASHUTOSH MUSEUM PICTURE GALLERY

The picture gallery of the Ashutosh Museum, Calcutta University, has been enriched by the addition of five scroll paintings by some of the master painters of modern China. A Persian book cover of the Bokhara School (17th century) has also been acquired. The exhibits, gifts of the Governments of China and Persia, respectively, have been presented to the University by the Calcutta Art Society.

BENGAL COUNCIL DEBATES

Government's failure to prevent or promptly check the Noakhali and Tipperah disturbances was criticized in an adjournment motion moved by the Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 6th February last.

Replying to the debate, the Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy said that his Government could take credit that the situation was controlled very rapidly, without any great loss to the minority community.

According to the Chief Minister, 145 persons were killed in Noakhali and 37 in Tipperah; the number of abductions in Noakhali was 10 and the number of abductions in Tipperah was nil; the number of forcible marriages in Noakhali was 2 and there was no case of forced marriage in Tipperah.

The number of cases of rape in Noakhali, according to the Chief Minister, was nil and there was no specific information of any such case in Tipperah. The Chief Minister admitted that there was forced conversion, but neither of the communities took that as genuine conversion, he said.

The adjournment motion was defeated by 23 votes to 15. The European Group remained neutral.

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The need for military training for Bengali youths was emphasized by Mr. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, on the 7th February last in reply to a resolution moved by Mr. Nur Ahmed (Muslim League), urging the establishment of a military college in the province.

Mr. Suhrawardy said a military college could with advantage be established in Chittagong where facilities for military, naval and aerial operations were considerable.

Bengalis were not a non-martial race. There were strong and healthy people in the province, who, for want of proper avenues, were unable to utilise their strength. It was necessary to inculcate in them from childhood a sense of discipline and obedience and to give them proper training. He had already represented to the proper authorities the desire of the Bengal Government to give military training to their people to form a Bengali regiment. He hoped that all sections of the House would support the endeavours of the Government to raise an effective army in Bengal.

The resolution was passed.

• • •

During the discussion of an adjournment motion in the Bengal Legislative Council on Tuesday, the 11th February by Mr. Lalit Chandra Das on the "unprovoked firing and lathi charges by the police on students" on January 21 (Viet Nam Day) the Chief Minister, Mr. Suhrawardy, said it was regrettable that the police had to take coercive action. At one stage of that day's demonstrations, the Commissioner of Police had told the students that he was prepared to allow them to go to the French Consulate in Park Street provided they did not go in procession. But they did not agree.

As to the necessity or otherwise for the continuance of the order under Section 144 Cr.P.C., he was prepared to ask for a vote on that issue, and he was sure that all responsible people would agree that it was not yet time to remove the order. It was wrong to say that the order was still in force to curb civil liberties. That might be applicable to some other place but not here where the memories of the great carnage were with them and its effects were still being felt. In such an atmosphere, it would be unjust to relax the order. Hindus and Muslims had now begun to move freely and the situation was getting normal. He did not want to retard the improvement.

On the 21st January some students were misled and were taking chestnuts out of the fire for other people. No responsible organisations had encouraged the students; in fact, several responsible organisations had disapproved subsequently of their action.

Mr. Sulrawardy added that the students had thrown brick-bats, bombs, crackers and indulged in other acts of violence. To say, therefore, that the crowds had been unarmed and non-violent and that the police acted without any provocation would be distinctly unfair.

The motion was defeated by 34 votes to 14.

BENGAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE

The Bengal Government's proposal to extend the life of the ten Ordinances now in operation in the Province, including the Special Powers (Amendment) Ordinance, was described by Opposition members in the Assembly on Thursday, the 13th February as arbitrary and calculated to usurp the legitimate functions of the House. They maintained that, by abusing the powers vested in them by the Ordinances, the Government had forfeited the right to ask for their continuance.

Ministerialist Party members emphasized that the conditions that had necessitated the promulgation of the Ordinances still existed and that some of the Ordinances were for the protection of the minority community the Opposition represented. It was, therefore, an act of ingratitude on the Opposition's part to condemn the Government for undertaking these special measures.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

Nearly 136 Muslim young men were arrested and about 10 of them were injured in connection with a demonstration staged by them outside the Bengal Legislative building on the 6th February last.

The demonstrators gathered outside the Assembly building shortly before the session of the legislature started and held a demonstration, urging the election of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq as President of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League and shouting slogans, 'Down with Suhrawardy'.

The demonstrators gathered there shortly before the session of the Council was due to start and continued their demonstrations. Shortly after the Assembly met, the demonstrators, it is reported, attempted to break through a police cordon formed round them at the gate of the Assembly building and tried to force their entry into the Assembly building. The police resisted their entry and made a lathi charge to disperse the demonstrators.

Nearly 136 of the demonstrators were taken into custody by the police. All of them were later let off from Lalbazar police headquarters, including about 9, who were released on bail. Some policemen also received injuries in the clash.

Following a demonstration staged against the Bengal Premier on the previous day, a Counter-demonstration was held before the Bengal Legislative building on the 7th February last.

While the legislature was in session, 8 or 10 lorries, carrying persons shouting 'Suhrawardy Zindabad' and 'Fazlul Huq Murdabad' reached near the Legislative building and after going round the Assembly compound three or four times, raising these slogans, they left.

The apprehended clash in the ranks of the Bengal Leaguers over the election of the President of the Provincial Muslim League was avoided at the meeting of the Council on Sunday, the 9th February by requesting Maulana Akram Khan, whose resignation was the cause of all these troubles, to continue his term of office, which in the ordinary course would expire on March 31.

Moulana Mohammad Akram Khan, President of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, issued on Tuesday, the 11th February, a statement to the Press about withdrawal of his resignation from the presidency.

SHORTAGE OF COAL

At a Press Conference on Tuesday, the 18th February, at the Writers' Building, Mr. M. M. Ghosh, Provincial Coal Controller, Government of Bengal, discussed the prevailing shortage of coal and appealed to the Province for conservation of stocks and restriction in consumption.

He announced that henceforth each family would be entitled to only five seers of coal per day.

Complaints of shortage in coal had been received by the Government from as many as 11 Bengal districts. Mr. Ghosh stated that the shortage was not due to decreased output but to transport difficulties—shortage of wagons and locomotives.

The transport in metre gauge railway was all right and it had been decided, therefore, that the brickfields of East Bengal would be supplied with coal from Assam.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

The eleventh annual Art Exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts was opened by the Bengal Governor, Sir Frederick Burrows, at the 'Artistry House,' 15, Park Street, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering on the 14th February last.

Sir Frederick Burrows said that the end of the war had brought a general reawakening of interest in art and culture throughout most countries of the world and India had not lagged behind in this respect. The efforts of Indian artists had been acclaimed in the Unesco exhibition in Paris and were again this week being recognised at the London showing of the same works.

Lady Ranu Mookerjee, President of the Academy in her speech said:—"The days of great Emperors and Kings have passed and the Governments that have succeeded them have, unfortunately, been hitherto indifferent to this question. With a re-orientation of the common man's reactions towards the Arts, a change of attitude seems to have come over the Government of India, and Fine Arts as a Department has been recognized. But one feels that this is not enough and there should be in every province of this great country, a Ministry of Art as there is in France and other countries."

The Joint Honorary Secretary, Mr. K. D. Ghosh stressing the pressing need of the Academy for a permanent building of its own, said that plans for the proposed Academy building had already been drawn up and its petition for a suitable piece of land was pending before the Government of India and the Bengal Government. The estimate for building and land was Rs. 4 lakhs and the Academy had applied to the India Government and the Bengal Government to grant them Rs. 2 lakhs each for this purpose.

The exhibits, numbering nearly 900, covered practically all the mediums and modes of expression, oil and water colours, paste and black and white, etchings, architectural designs and sculptural pieces.

BENGAL HINDU MAHASABHA

The Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, at a meeting on Sunday, the 16th February, decided to convene an all-Bengal conference to be held in Calcutta on March 15 and 16 to consider the desirability of establishing a separate province of the Hindus of Bengal. Dr. Bhabani Prasad Sen, President of the Mahasabha, presided.

The decision was taken by the Working Committee after considering the report submitted by Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury on behalf of the Special Committee appointed by the Working Committee to get public opinion on the question.

It was decided to invite representatives of Hindus from all districts and sub-divisions of Bengal as well as representatives of District Hindu Mahasabhas, District Congress Committees, all Bar Associations and of commercial and industrial interests and leading gentlemen of Bengal to attend the conference.

CALCUTTA RENT BILL

On the motion of the Revenue Minister, Mr. Fasilur Rahman in the Bengal Council on Monday, the 17th February, the House agreed to take the Calcutta Rent Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, to take into consideration.

The Bill is not intended to be a permanent enactment but only a temporary measure to deal with the shortage of housing accommodation in the city.

As certain amendments requiring the sanction of the Governor were not ready the House could not proceed with consideration of the Bill.

READERSHIP IN OPHTHALMOLOGY

A committee for raising a fund for setting up a Lectureship and Readership in Ophthalmology to be named after the late Dr. S. K. Mukherjee, F.R.C.S., D.O. (Oxon), D.O.M.S. (London), F.S.M.E., (Bengal) was formed at a memorial meeting of the late Dr. Mukherjee held at Darbhanga Library Hall, Calcutta University, on Thursday, the 20th February.

SARAT SAMITI

The executive committee of the Sarat Samiti, Ballygunj, at a meeting on Sunday, the 16th February, held at 30, Mahanirban Road, the house of the General Secretary, Mr. K. D. Ghosh, Bar-at-law, decided to request the Calcutta Corporation to grant them a suitable plot of land for erecting a building in the name of the late Mr. Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, the well-known Bengali novelist and also to name a street after him as a mark of respect to his memory.

The building that may be erected will be a cultural centre for the citizens of South Calcutta in particular. Extension of Corporation grant to the existing Sarat Pathagar was also suggested.

Among those present at the meeting were Mr. Naren Deb, Mrs. Radharani Debi, Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha, Councillor P. S. Basu, Councillor B. K. Banerjee and Alderman Hemaprova Mazumdar. (F. O. C.)

SECTION 144 TO CONTINUE IN CALCUTTA

The Bengal Government is understood to have no intention of relaxing in Calcutta the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. which prohibits the carrying of weapons and the assembly of four or more persons in public.

The order continues to be in force.

GIFT TO UNIVERSITY

Mr. Phanindra Kumar Mitter of 28-1B, Jhamapukur Lane, Trustee of the Estate of the late Ramchandra Mitter has, it is learnt, made a bequest of Rs. 30,000 in G.P. notes to the University of Calcutta for creating an endowment in the University to be known as Ramchandra Mitter Educational Endowment for the award of three scholarships for technical training. The University have accepted the offer.

DAYLIGHT BURGLARY IN THE CITY

A broad daylight burglary was committed in a flat on the third floor of Alonga Mansion near the junction of Central Avenue and Gray Street on Monday, the 17th February.

It is reported that between 2 to 3 p.m. taking advantage of the absence of male members a gang of burglars surreptitiously entered into the flat and took away valuables worth about Rs. 25,000 from the female inmates at the point of open dagger.

Police investigation is proceeding and one arrest is reported to have been made so far in this connection.

RECORD NUMBER OF MATRIC EXAMINEES

It is authoritatively learnt that a record number of students in the history of the Calcutta University have deposited their fees for the Matriculation Examination in the ensuing year.

Figures show that the number of these intending Matric examinees have already mounted up to 52,000 in place of 48,000 in the last year. About 20,000 candidates have also deposited fees for the ensuing I.A. and I.Sc. examination of the University as against 18,000 in the last year.

CALCUTTA DEATHS

There were 54 attacks and 18 deaths from small-pox in Calcutta during the week ended February 15 against 30 and 27, respectively, the week before. In the corresponding period last year attacks averaged six and deaths two.

Cholera attacks and deaths numbered 61 and 25 against 54 and 23 in the preceding week. There were 65 and 27 attacks and 24 and 15 deaths from the disease during the corresponding weeks last year.

Malaria caused 30 deaths, a fall of four from the previous week's figure. In the corresponding weeks last year there were 28 and 37 deaths from the disease.

Mortality from all causes during the week totalled 826 against 830 the week before. In the corresponding weeks last year there were 808 and 756 deaths.

BENGAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose was unanimously elected President of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress for the coming year at the annual general meeting of the Provincial Committee on Wednesday, the 19th February.

The following other office bearers were also elected:—

Vice-Presidents—Dr. A. M. Malik, Mrs. Provasini Banerjee, Mr. Bepin Ganguly, Mr. Bankim Mukherjee and Mr. Fyez Ahmed, Secretary—Mr. Abdul Momin, Treasurer—Dr. (Mrs.) Maitreyee Bose

"GOKHALE DAY" OBSERVED

The services of Mahamati Gokhale to the cause of India's Independence were recalled by different speakers addressing a meeting held in observance of the "Gokhale Day," at the Gokhale Memorial School and College on Wednesday, the 19th February.

Sir S. M. Bose presided

Paying his tribute, Mr. G. L. Mehta said that Mahamati Gokhale was one of the architects of our national life and our national destiny. Gokhale thought that service to the country should not be a pastime or a recreation but a whole-time job for which there should be training and discipline.

(Continued on page 315.)

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES



*I*mmunity against infections of the lungs and intestines can be ensured with

SOOTHING

Petromulsion

PALATABLE



BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY LTD. CALCUTTA. 13

It was for this reason that he started the Servant of India Society. Gokhale brought a thorough change into the political and public life of the country of his time. He had not only intelligence and patriotism but had also a great integrity of character. Gokhale's speeches in the old legislative council were the model of careful study and lucid presentation.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS: SILVER JUBILEE SESSION

The All-India Trade Union Congress, as the spearhead of the labour movement, would have to take a large share in bringing about a politico-social revolution to end "gigantic social inequalities." The time had not, therefore, come to cast off the tremendous weapon labour had in organized strikes, said Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose in the presidential address at the silver jubilee session of the All-India Trade Union Congress in Wellington Square, Calcutta, on Sunday, the 16th February.

Strikes, however, he said, could not be called on flimsy grounds. If unions were powerfully organized, their very strength would achieve success in the day-to-day struggle.

About 1,100 delegates, representing over 600 trade unions in India, attended.

Mr. Bose said now that a new National Government was coming into power the All-India Trade Union Congress must make socialism its immediate objective. It had hitherto been an all-party platform. But the advantages of that had been more than counter-balanced by several consequences. The All-India Trade Union Congress had been more or less ignored. Measures relating to labour had been initiated without consultation with the All-India Trade Union Congress and where consultation had taken place, its voice had been more or less ineffective. Another consequence had been the formation of too many rival unions, run by political parties.

The rising cost of living, Mr. Bose continued, had caused grave discontent among all classes of workers with the result that the country had been in the grip of an epidemic of strikes.

Dr A. M. Malik, M.L.A., Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that the membership of the Bengal Branch of the Trade Union Congress had risen from 116,000 in 1944-45 to 311,025.

Mr. Jean Joutissier, member of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, now in Calcutta, said that they had come to India to see how the youth organizations of this country had been fighting exploitation and helping to establishing peace and democracy.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, read the report of the organization from January 1945 to December, 1946.

The Congress in the course of its sittings decided to observe March 18 as the Basic Demands Day throughout India to voice workers' demands for basic rights such as a living wage, social security, right to work and no retrenchment.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 161 against 124 and 124 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 34 from fevers, 20 from bowel-complaints and 30 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 25.76 per mille.

There were 8 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 24.42.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the preceding week.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
8th February, 1947

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs).

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 830 against 899 and 851 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 74. The general death-rate of the week was 16.52 per mille.

(Town (Wards 1—27))

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 8th February, 1947, was 706 against 775 and 728 in the two preceding weeks. There were 26 deaths from cholera against 35 and 21 in the two preceding weeks. There were 23 deaths from small-pox during the week against 26 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 58 and 80 respectively against 77 and 135 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 16.05 per mille per annum.

There were 27 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 15.44.

There were 152 deaths from respiratory diseases against 137 in the previous week.

There were 45 deaths from tuberculosis against 57 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 124 against 124 and 123 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 2 were from cholera, 4 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 32 from fevers, 14 from bowel-complaints and 26 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 19.84 per mille.

There were 10 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 18.24.

There were 4 deaths from tuberculosis against 13 in the previous week.

II

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
15th February, 1947.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs).

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 826 against 830 and 999 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 10. The general death-rate of the week was 16.44 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27.)

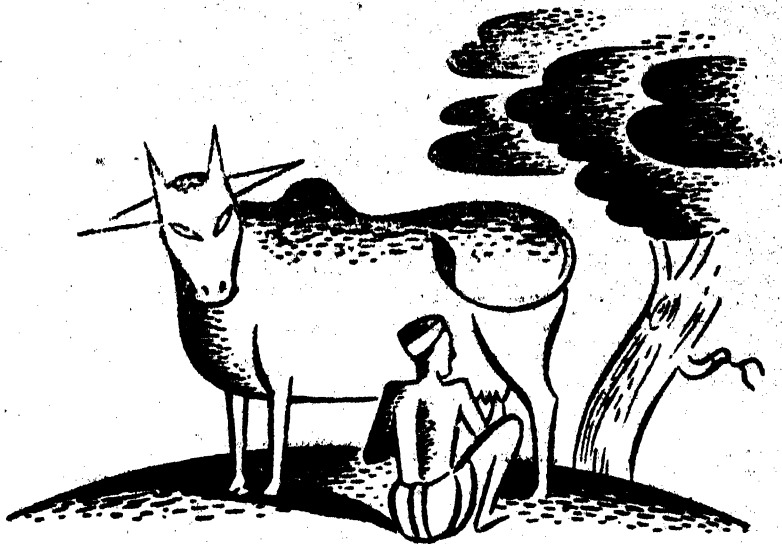
The number of deaths registered during the week ending 15th February, 1947, was 665 against 706 and 775 in the two preceding weeks. There were 25 deaths from cholera against 26 and 35 in the two preceding weeks. There were 17 deaths from small-pox during the week against 23 in the previous week. There were nil deaths from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 67 and 89 respectively against 58 and 80 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 15.12 per mille per annum.

There were 26 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 14.55.

There were 136 deaths from respiratory diseases against 152 in the previous week.

There were 32 deaths from tuberculosis against 45 in the previous week.

(Continued at the bottom of the previous column.)



However fresh the MILK!

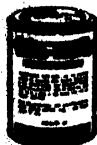
Milk is Nature's complete food. To the infant it is indispensable; to the growing child it is an invaluable protective food; and to the adult it is an essential adjunct to normal diet. To be exact, it is an all-unit food rich in all the valuable food constituents and vitamins and rightly occupies the foremost place in human dietary.

But however fresh the milk the fact remains, that milk, particularly cow's milk, is more easily perishable and an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms, specially in the warm climate of the tropics. Moreover, in our country at every step beginning from milking process down to the vessel from which milk is sold, it is open to

serious contamination by dust, bacteria and other extraneous matters. The only way, that is adopted in Indian homes to render it safe is to boil it before drinking. This practice, however, affects the nutritive value of milk.

Of late, in all the western countries, with the advancement of the science of nutrition, Doctors and Dieticians have recommended the use of powdered milk in which the essentials of whole milk can be preserved. In this form milk is perfectly free from contamination.

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ESSENTIAL MINERALS
LECITHIN
VITAMIN B. COMPLEX

Preparation:—Make a paste of 2 to 3 tea-spoonfuls of Sana-Vita with hot water and add further hot water to make it a cupful. No Milk or Sugar is to be added.

One cup in the morning and one in the evening is sure to lend extra weight, energy, and vitality within a month.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District II Engineer's Department

Tenders for the stone work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 25th February, 1947, upto 2 p.m.

73 Re. renewal of kerb and channel stone in Metcalfe Street and Weston Street, Ward 10. Rs. 909, dated 15th January, 1947, (two weeks).

The petty improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g Office,
The 11th February, 1947.

Situation Vacant

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of Clerk in the Water Works Department, Corporation of Calcutta in the grade of Rs. 50-5-165. They should reach the Executive Engineer, Water Works, Corporation of Calcutta on or before the 28th February, 1947. None need apply who is not an I.A., I.Sc., or I.Com.

Street Declaration

NOTICE

Under Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein have been fulfilled, hereby notifies and declares the streets specified hereunder to be public streets within the meaning of Sections 3(57) and 295 of the said Act.

Description

The 20 ft. and 12 ft. wide roads constructed at No. 3, Bridge Road.

The 20 ft. road abuts on premises Nos. 39/15A, 39/16A, 39/17A, 39/18A, 39/19A, 39/19B, 39/20A, 39/21A, 39/21B, 39/22A, 39/23A, etc., on one side and 39/5/1A, 39/6A, 39/7A, 39/8A, 39/9A, 39/10A, 39/11A and 39/12A, Gopal Nagore Road on the other.

The 12 ft. road abuts on premises Nos. 39/4A, 39/4B, 39/7A, on one side, 39/3A, 39/8A and 39/8B on the other and the other 12 ft. road abuts on 39/11A, 39/9A, 39/9B, on one side and 39/1/2A, 39/1/2B, 39/1/1A, 39/1/1B and 39/10A, Gopal Nagore Road.

S. M. YAQUB,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th February, 1947.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme

*Excavation of D. W. F. Channel from
Bantola to Kulti*

Quotations in approved forms in duplicate to be had from the office of the undersigned are invited and will be received upto 2 p.m. of the 28th February, 1947, for the following works—(a) Excavation of the D. W. F. Channel on piece-works system by earth work sardars in small zones at fixed rates, (b) Excavation of the D. W. F. Channel along the road embankment between 9th and 17th mile, (c) Supply of Mogra Sand at (i) Kulti, (ii) Bhoghat, (iii) Kantatolla and (iv) Bantola, (d) Supply of Kalmi and Ghooting Lime and (e) Supply of (i) Brick-Layers, (ii) Earth cutters, (iii) Mason coolies and (iv) Carpenters, etc.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 11th February, 1947

Small-pox Epidemic

NOTICE

In view of the fact that Small-pox generally breaks out in an epidemic form in the city about this time of the year, the public are requested to get themselves vaccinated immediately and also to induce their dependants, servants and acquaintances to get themselves vaccinated as early as possible. The Corporation have already appointed a large number of extra vaccinators (both males and females) for this purpose. People desirous of vaccination are requested to get in touch with the District Health Officers of their respective Districts.

M. U. AHMAD,
Health Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 11th February, 1947.

Re-Naming Of Road

It is proposed that Katsuakhoti Road in Ward No. 22 be renamed as "Sasisekhar Basu Row".

Any person having any objection to the renaming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 15th March, 1947.

S. M. HOSSAIN,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th February, 1947.

Auction Sale

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 29th March, 1947, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings at 2.30 p.m.:

- (1) Four wooden Taktaposhes.
- (2) Two wooden Chairs.
- (3) Two wooden Almirahs.
- (4) Two wooden Cash Boxes.
- (5) One wooden Sinduk.
- (6) One wooden small Almirah.
- (7) One Secretariat Table.
- (8) One wooden (small) Jal Almirah (without Jal).
- (9) Three wooden Planks.
- (10) Two Secretariat tables.
- (11) Two Chairs.
- (12) One Bench.
- (13) Two wooden stools.
- (14) Seven heavy machine wheels.
- (15) Two light wheels.

R. K. MONDAL,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th February, 1947.

Street Alignment

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III of 1923 that the Roads and Bastees Standing Committee of the Corporation, in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of a 30 ft. projected public street starting from a point 'A' on the north, on the sanctioned 30 ft. projected public street between Ballygunge Station Road and Ekdhara Place, to a point 'C' on Fern Road and marked 'A', 'B' and 'C' on the plan prepared in this behalf, in Ward No. 27.

Any person having any objection to the above proposal should submit the same in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 15th March, 1947.

A copy of plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor on any working day except Saturday between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

S. M. YAQUB,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th February, 1947.

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Reserve Fund ... £ 2,200,000

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakurr, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

Manager—A. B. JAMIESON.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 800,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Kirkuk, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

Current Accounts are opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application. Savings Deposit Accounts opened. Interest one and half per cent. per annum.

Further particulars on application.

Calcutta Branch: 9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

D. HAM, Manager.

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS, CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION, ACCESSIBILITY IMPARTIALITY, EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Barrington Road, (Barabazar) and 1, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Mill), Bridge Branch, Ahmedabad (Mauk Chowk), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Bhuj (Kutch), Coimbatore, Hyderabad, (Mid) Jamshedpur, Junagadh, Karachi, Madras, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Palampur, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat, Varanasi (Kashinagar) and Sholapur.

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 3,00,00,000.

Capital Paid Up ... Rs. 1,50,00,000.

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,57,54,520.

Rules of Business on application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka

Mr. Gaganvihar L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution.

Over 350 Branches and Pay Offices throughout India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

AT ALL TIMES

BANK OF COMMERCE

IS A GOOD PLACE FOR SAVINGS

Head Office:—12, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

Branches:—College St., Calcutta, Ballygunj, Kidderpore,

Burdwan, Khulna, Bagerhat, Daulatpur and Dacca.

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta

Subscribed Capital ... 4 crores

Paid up Capital ... 2 crores

Reserve fund ... 17½ lacs

Fully equipped to offer best services in India and Abroad.

Calcutta Branches:—Burrabazar, Bhowanipore, and Cornwallis Street.

Moffussil Branches:—Dacca, Ranigunge, Asansol, Deoghar, Giridih, and Gauhati and branches in all important cities in India.

Chairman:—Acty. Manager:—General Manager:—

G. D. BIRLA R. B. SHAH B. T. THAKUR

Phone. Cal. 3375, 3376 and 3377.

TO BE LET

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It is not everyone who takes an interest in civics.

Are you keeping yourself weekly in touch with the thinkers and doers in the world of public affairs?

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—A to B	U S O	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 268	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 12 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 46-5	1 2 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 18 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.				" 13	2 4 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.						
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.						
" 158-159	0 18 6	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Mudikhana			
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.			Do.	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.				" 114	0 10 0	
" 164-165	0 12 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 111	0 10 0	
" 170-171				Monthly each.				

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

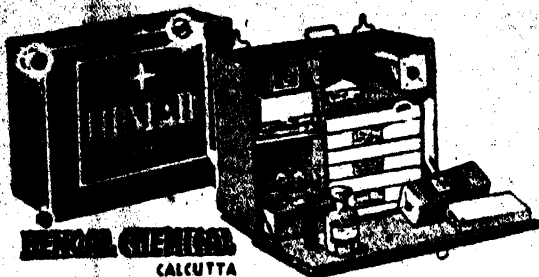
Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANDSOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
1 & 2	Per day. As 7-6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—	Per day.	
	" 7-6 "	Do.	" 9, 12 & 13 "	As. 5 each	Potato
	" 9 "	Do.	Betal— 3 & 4	" 4	Betal leaves

*The stalls are temporarily occupied by the undermentioned stalls from the 1st April 1947.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-cum-lunatic by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

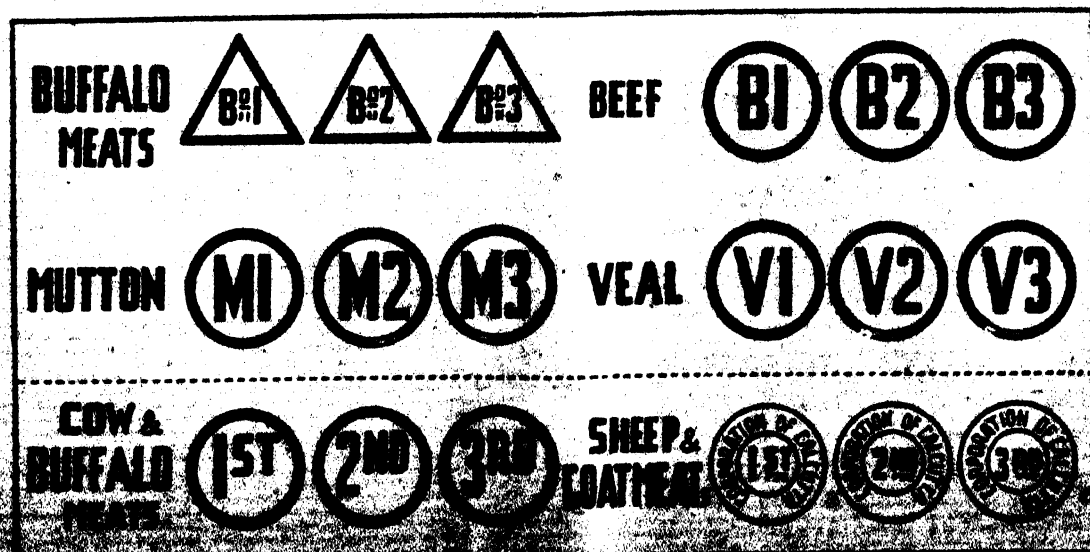
P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Actg. Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.			
Vegetables	---	Downward	
Beef	---	---	As it was
Mutton	---	Downward	
Fresh fruits	---	Downward	
Dry "	---	---	As it was
Eggs	---	Downward	
Poultry	---	Downward	
Fish	---	Downward	

MEAT MARKS



Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity!

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 13th February, 1947

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 80	1 120	1 40	Head each	2 120	3 20	2 00	2 40
Fillet rounderout per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	3 40	1 20	1 80
					Loin ..	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 80
Hump per seer	2 120	3 120	2 80	2 100	Shoulder ..	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 80
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40					
Round ..	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Stirloin ..	2 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Feet (Kidney)	2 40	4 40			Hind-quarter ..	3 00	3 80		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do. Malted ..					Leg per seer	3 00	3 120		
					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF									
Brain each	0 120	1 00							
Heart each	0 160	1 00							
Oxtails each	1 00	1 100			MUTTON.				
Shinbone each	0 140	1 60			Chops per seer	3 00	3 120		
Skink each	0 80	1 00			Breast ..	3 00	3 80		
Tongue each	2 00	2 120			Curry Mutton per seer	3 00	3 120		
Kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00			Leg per seer	3 00	3 120		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Saddle per lb.	3 00	4 00		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 100			Shoulder per lb	2 120	3 00		
					Kidneys each	0 80	0 80		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Heart ..	0 60	0 80		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00				Liver ..	2 40	2 140		
Smoked Ham ..	2 00				Brain ..	0 60	0 80		
Back Bacon ..	2 00				Tongue ..	0 140	1 00		
Stricky Bacon ..	1 120				Trotters ..	0 16			
Pork Sausages ..	1 20	1 80			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
Pork ..	1 40	1 120			Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	2 40	2 80		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 80	2 120		

PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH	From	To
In the building on the south-east of the Market	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80	Hilsa Fish per seer	3 00	3 80
Chops per seer	3 00	3 80	Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	2 40	Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120	3 120
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 120	4 80
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	3 40	Bombay Duck per 100		
Boiled Ham per lb.	3 00	4 80	Pomfrets per seer		
Right Lard per seer	1 40	1 80	Bhetkes ..	4 00	6 80
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120	Maidine ..		
Luncheon Sausages per lb	3 00	3 40	China Grass White per packet small		
Roasted Pork	3 80	4 00	Do. large per ..		
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	3 00	Bali chau per seer		
Cannon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	5 00	Papadams per 100	3 00	3 80
Cocktail Sausages ..	1 80	2 00	Smoked or Salted Bhetkes per seer	4 80	4 120
Belugas ..	1 120	2 80	Dry Prawns per seer	3 80	6 40
Compressed Pork	1 120	3 40			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not corroborable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CO. LTD.
PHONE 22, 1397

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apple per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apple Country each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore ..			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Chilgoos per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Jessore ..	1 8 0	2 8 0	Quince (Darj.) ..			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. Madras ..	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ..			Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla ..			Sofata 5-10 ..	1 0 0		Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling ..	0 12 0	0 13 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Do. Champu Bunch ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Star Apple per score ..			Dates Arab per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Martaban ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ..	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Baarah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul ..	0 8 0	1 8 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Jalore each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each ...			Khurma per seer ...	2 4 0	
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Goalund each ...	6 0 0	8 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...		0 10 0
Do. Country per score ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Kabul ..	5 0 0	6 8 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Do. Bhowanagore ..	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Farakkabad ..			Pears dry per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Kandahar ..	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
Do. Kulu each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...			Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...		
Do. Kulu each (city) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...		5 0 0
Do. Fresh per lb. ...	22 0 0		O. Apples ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Do. S. W. per 1/2 (8 lb.) ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Do. Liby do. ...			DRY FRUITS			Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	5 8 0	6 0 0
Do. Delmenta do. ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. India do. ...			Do. 1 lb. packet ...			Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Do. (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (Mainital) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Kulu 6-8 ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 2 0		Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 8 0		Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond Iran (Shelled) per lb. ...			Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...			Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 5-6 ...	1 0 0		Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0		Do. (Salted) ..	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cake Raisin per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. America dry p. lb. ...								
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Do. Punjab ..	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Do. Apple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0						
Do. Apples fresh ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*B. (New) 60-60	1 0 0	Cheese.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
*F. G. 6	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
						" 6	2 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 331)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 20	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 80	2 00	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 20		(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	3 14 0	
Mango Juice ...	2 00	2 80				(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.	1 80	2 80				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 80	
			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
BUTTER ETC.			Household No. 2 and all	Selling	Control	50 sticks each box ...	0 0 6	
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 00	2 40	other varieties per seer	Price	Price			
Bombay " ...	2 12 0	2 14 0	Patent flour No. 1 per		0 60	*COAL AND COKE		
Dinapur " ...	2 12 0	3 00	seer ...			*Domestic Coke (retail)		
Butter for cake per seer		4 12 0	Californian flour per bag			per md. ...	1 60	
Cow's Ghee " ...	6 80	7 00	of 5 lbs. ...			*Domestic Coke (whole-		
Butter Ghee " ...	5 00	6 80	Californian flour No. 2		Control	sale) at the Depot ...	1 60	
Ag Mark Ghee " ...			per seer ...		Price	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Country flour per seer ...			Spices—		
MILK AND CREAM.			*Atta Red (Chaudash)		0 5 6	Chillies per seer ...	1 00	1 40
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			Do. White per seer ...					
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Red " " ...		0 5 6			
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 80	2 12 0	Wheat " " ...		0 60	Halud " ...	0 60	0 72
			Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 80			
			Suji " ...					
FISH.								
Shetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 00	3 00	*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 00	3 80	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6	Control	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 00
Do. (salt-water) ...	3 00	3 80	Rice (retail) ...		Price	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 40	2 00
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 80	4 12 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 6 6	Plum Cake ...	1 80	2 00
			Bhasamanik rice per seer			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Ontia per seer ...	2 00	2 40	Medium per seer ...	0 6 6		iced) per lb. ...	2 00	
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 40	2 80	coarse per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Bohi per seer ...	2 00	2 40	Do. per seer ...	0 4 6		per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 40	2 80				Slab Chocolates per		
Haddock (whole) ...	3 40	2 80	*DALDA VEGETABLE			packet ...		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 80	2 00	GHEE			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 40	1 80	1 lb. tin ...		1 50	Assorted Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe ...			2 lb. tin ...		2 4 6	lb. ...		4 00
Do. without roe ...			5 lb. tin ...		5 7 6	Short Bread per lb. ...	1 40	
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			10 lb. tin ...		10 4 6	English Sweet, Assorted		
seer ...						per lb. ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 00	2 80	*SUGAR		Control	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	1 80	2 00	Gur per seer ...		Price	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Pomfret per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 12 6	0 10 6	" Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small) ...	2 80	3 00	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Crystal (best) ...					
Do. (Large) ...	2 00	2 80	Medium (small grain		0 10 2	PEAK FRANKS BISCUITS.		
Lobster ...	2 00	2 12 0	white) ...			Glago ...		
Sea fish ...	1 80	2 00	Medium (small grain		0 10 2	Assorted Creams ...		
Other fish ...	1 80	2 00	Bengal ...		Control	Golden Puffs ...		
Book Salmon (whole) ...	2 00	2 80			Price	Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. (fillet) ...	3 00	3 40	*DAL Etc.			per lb. ...		
Mackerel ...	2 00	2 80	Kalai per seer ...		0 10 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 80	1 10 0	Arahar " ...		0 12 0	per lb. ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 00	1 40	Chola " ...		0 10 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
andies finger ...	2 00	2 80	Khari Masoor " ...		0 10 0	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
			Khasari " ...		0 90	per tin ...		
			Mung (Bhaja) " ...		0 14 0			
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.						BUTTER.		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		*Cocogem—			Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	
			2 lb. tin ...	10 12 6		Polsens " ...	2 10 0	
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10		2 lb. " ...	2 9 6		Champion " ...	2 60	
Dinner Roll " ...	0 10		6 lb. " ...	7 7 6		Compressed Butter 6 1/2 lbs.		
Cheese Bandal " ...	0 80	0 88	*Coconut Oil per seer ...	1 10 6	Selling	tin ...	7 20	
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	2 00	2 50	Castor Oil ...		Price			
Do. Bdum " ...	4 40	4 40	*Mustard Oil (Milly) ...	1 10 3		BRITANNIA		
Do. Overland per lb. ...			" " Ag. Mark ...	1 10 3		Cheese ...	1 50	2 60
Do. Chaddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0					Gem ...		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem Isrd ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
Do. unmixed, " ...	1 00	1 40	(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 53		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Cream per lb. ...	0 80	0 100	(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 19	Control-	Marie ...	1 50	
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 80	led	Milk ...		
			No. 1 ...		rates.	Mixed (House-		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 22		hold) ...		
			No. 2 ...			Nice ...	1 50	

H. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			—Contd.		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.	1 12 8	3 2 0	Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 12 0		Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Crunch	1 8 0	1 12 8	Red do. do.	2 8 0		per tin	1 2 0	
Scott Biscuits	0 12 9		Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 4 0		Cowies Skim Milk Powder		
Thin Arrowroot "	1 10 0	2 16 0				1 lb. loose	0 12 6	
Water	1 12 8	2 2 0	TOSH'S TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 4 0	1 8 0
Ecological Loose	0 14 8		Special Darjeeling Red	2 12 0		Tar: Fruits, Bott.		
Cream Cracker, Special			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 12 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
also tin & Loose	1 16 0	2 6 8	Yellow Label Orange Po-	2 8 0		White Sugar, 5 sears per		
New & Gate Milk Food	2 2 0	6 4 0	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 8 0		bag		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 4 0		Rosella Assorted Jams		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		per tin	1 1 0	
			Broken			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
						per tin		
						Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
						oz. tin		
						Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
						per pkt.		
						King George Chocolate,		
						1 lb. per tin		
						O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
						tle		
						Radgate or Nickson Ham		
						per lb.		
						Radgate or Nickson Ba-	2 4 0	
						con per lb.		
						Oatmeal (Australia)		
						2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
						Indian Oats per packet		
						Small Large		
						Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
						per tin		
						Frugnell's King Cocoa-		
						nut Hair Oil	1 2 0	4 8 0
						*Cobra Boot Polish,	0 4 0	0 9 0
						*Chamols Leather large	1 0 0	
						*Mosquito Destroyers, box		
						*Eco's Fruit Salt		1 0 0
						*Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 4 0	3 12 0
						*Elberman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
						*Zam-Buk	1 8 0	
						*Amrutanjai Pain Balm	1 2 0	
						*Oriental Balm	1 2 0	
						*Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	1 14 0
						*Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
						Blattabane Cock-		
						roach Extermina-		
						tor		
						Do. 1 1/2 Oz. tin	0 10 0	
						Do. 3 Oz. "	1 0 0	
						Do. 8 Oz. "	2 4 0	
						Do. 16 Oz. "	4 0 0	
						Do. 7 lb "	24 0 0	
						Do. 55 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
						PAINTS.		
						Enamel Paint English		
						per dos.		
						Do. (India) per dos.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants,

Head Office:

11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: R. B. 5921)

Rangoon Branch:

55A, Fraser Street Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF

TOSH'S TEA

A. TOSH & SONS

Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24

(Phone: Cal. 4122)

Tea Merchants

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(Phone: Cal. 1261)

122-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

B-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Anandah Stn.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Cut-Fish 15 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5	0 5 0 each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger
Onion 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger	Peas 1 & 2	0 4 0 "	Peas
Onion 7 & 8	0 5 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (As controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse)	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium)	0 6 6		Allgarh "			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do. (Fine)			Fabna "			Peas		0 12 0
Do. (Kora)			Ghee (Bhawanwar) (Sree		6 2 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap)			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.)			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinlakhkar (Do.)			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0
Gulap Khas (Do.)			Ghani Oil (Controlled Price)			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deshi Boiled			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dadhakalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	2 0 0	2 2 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }		0 10 3	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)		0 6 0	Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 8 6	Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white)			Bagda	1 8 0	2 2 0
Gram (Patni whole)			Suji		0 8 0	Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)		0 10 0	Gur (Ball) (control)			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)		1 0 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Nanital			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Arhar Dal		0 12 0	Potato (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 10 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)								
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		2 2 0
Mug Dal per sr. (Kacha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		2 2 0
Arhar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Fabna per seer		0 10 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 2 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)			Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 2 0
Do. (Khari)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer	Contd.	1 7 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Sanchi "		6 3 0	Cocconut Oil		1 4 9	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark) "		6 3 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja			Apples 4—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Shaduwa do.			Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4—6	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		8 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pasta	6 0 0		Rice		
Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arat	1 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Grapes per seer	3 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
Do. (Bata)		0 5 6	Waspel 12—25	1 0 0		rettes, 555		
Flour per seer (White)		0 6 0	Mango 4—6	1 0 0		Pamling Show Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 6	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Pearl Barley (O. B.)		
Gur (Shell)		0 6 0	VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
Flour (Whole Meal)		0 6 0	Patal (Demi)		0 10 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pascal's Logonges		
			Potatoes New (Demi)	0 12 0	0 14 0	(glass) each		
			Potatoes (Nanital)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Jam		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Jelly		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 14 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cabbage per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	(Large)		
			Potato (Gauhati)			KEROSENE OIL		
			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
			Pona	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. "		
			Do. (Cut Pieces)	2 11 0	2 2 0	Do. "		
			Bagda	2 12 0		Do. "		
			Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. "		
			Crab (Fresh)	0 16 0	0 4 0	Do. "		
			Koi	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. "		

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		8 0 0	Mango Sukul			Rice		
Do. 2nd	2 8 0		Do. Sepia			Dinajperi Khatari Bhog		
Butt per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay Patni p. dos			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Langra			Patna (Atap) " md.		
Eggs per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Lowis	2 8 0		Do. Kaliout			Nagra (old) No. 3 per md.		
			Do. Fazli			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari			Banktoolah (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Sapada			Uhamormoni		
Carrot per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Pepper	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Raw Lemon each		0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Ladies finger per seer		0 1 0	Kharbura per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Kargi Lemon per pair			Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Madras			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Bombay	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Country		0 5 0	Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Potatoes Nainital	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. (controlled)	0 10 0		Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata		
Do. Madras			Do. Multan			Fine per seer		
Do. Gauhati			Do. Kabul	1 0 0	3 0 0	Coarse		
Country			Peara 6—12	2 0 0	3 0 0	Medium		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pineapple Singapore each			SUGAR, ETC.		
Patni Murhidabad per			Do. Assam (Local)			Crystal Sugar per seer		
seer			Do. Country each			Java		
Do. Dial per seer	0 10 0		Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Cocoonut Oil		
Do. Hilly	0 9 0		Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Mustard Oil		
Cabbage			Do. Martaban per score			Salt per seer		
Cauliflower each			Musket per seer		2 8 0			
Pesa Ranchi per seer			Pomegranate per seer			Flour		
Do. Darjeeling			Do. Multan per seer			Atta		
Do. Deshi			Do. Kandahar	3 0 0	4 0 0	Suje		
Beans			Bedana (Kabul)			Atta fresh per seer		
Squash			Raisin (Rad) per seer		3 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Tomato			Do. Sultana			Til Oil per seer		
Green Mangoes each			Almond shelled	3 0 0	4 0 0	Fine per seer		
But per seer			Do. without shell	3 0 0				
			Do. do. large	5 0 0		DAL		
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apple Cashmere 6—12			Water melon Goalando			Mug Dal		0 10 0
Do. Kulu			Do. Deshi each			Arhar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Quetto 4—8	1 0 0		Do. Farukabad			Kalai		0 10 0
Do. Nainital		4 0 0	Do. Quetta			Khesari	0 8 0	0 10 0
Alphonso per seer		3 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each			Mosoor (split)		0 8 0
Akroor	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sarbatli Lemon			Do. (khari)		0 10 0
Banana each			Musembi 6—12	1 0	3 0 0	Mator		0 10 0
Bel fruit each			Walnut per seer			Chana Dal	0 10 0	
Coconut each (green)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Shelled					
Do. dry each	0 8 0	0 5 0	Nut Ground			TEA.		
Calighom			Sharifa			Rose Mixture	2 0 0	
Dates Arab	1 8 0		Nona (each)			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Bagdad			BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 8 0
Straw Kishnugiri per seer			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Naak			Bombay	2 8 0	3 0 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Quetta			Aligarh	2 8 0	3 0 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jessore	4 0 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Australia			Dinapur	3 8 0		Darjeeling Autumn		
Kharma per seer	2 0 0		Pabna	3 8 0	3 12 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kanur Deshi			Darbhanga			Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 5 0
Kharahi		3 0 0	Masafferpur			KEROSENE OIL.		
Kale Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cow's Ghee		6 0 0	"Rising Sun" Ohukker—		
Mohin Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Do. Masafferpur per			Shama Ghee	4 6 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Black Raisins per score			FISH			"Victoria" Swan—		
Capaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Plums per score 1 lb.			Bhetkee per Sr.	2 8 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Amrui			Prawns	1 4 0	1 12 0	Rising-Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Kolapam			Hilsa	1 2 0	2 0 0	" Bulk		
Paulal per seer			Rohi	2 8 0		Owl & Swan per tin		
Kanaha-Mita Mango per			Rohi (out pieces)	2 8 0	1 0 0	" Bulk		
Score			Small fish			Monkey Brand per tin		
Bank Alu per seer			Chetal			Elephant Brand per bot.		
lafata			Crab per pair			(White)	0 2 0	Country
Mango (Loon Bandel)			Koi per seer			Elephant Brand per bot.		Madras
			Singhee per seer			(Red)		
			Magoor per seer (small)			Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)			Soft Coko per md		1 0 0
			Gaida					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO., LTD.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET **Rates quoted on the 3rd January, 1947**

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 80	2 00	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (Out pieces)	2 00	2 80	seer (Controlled)			Bujee Do.	0 80	
Silong	2 00	2 80	Pulbul per seer	0 60	0 80	Atta Brown Do.	0 80	
Lobster	1 120	2 10	Raddish (Country) per			Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 80	
Bagda	2 80	3 00	score			Wheat	0 80	
Bhangaur	2 00	2 40	Squash per seer					
Bhetki	2 40	2 80	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 80	0 40	RICE.		
Other Fish	0 120	1 40	Pumpkin each	0 40	0 60	Rice (Controlled) "A"	0 100	
Hilsa	1 80	2 00	New Potato	0 100	0 110	Do. do. "B"	0 80	
Koi & Magoor	4 00	5 00				Do. do. "C"	0 40	
Paray	3 00	2 80	FRUITS.					
Crab each	0 20	0 80	Mangoes			SUNDRIES.		
			Grapes	0 00		Mustard Oil per seer		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 80		(Rationed)	1 16	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 140	2 00	Amra (Belati) per score			Sugar (Controlled)	0 80	
Mutton	1 140	2 00	Bedana per seer	1 80	2 00	Tea per lb.	1 80	2 80
			Beal each	0 10	0 60	Gur per seer	0 120	0 140
EGGS.			Dates per packet	0 50	0 100			
Duck's eggs per score	1 140	2 00	Almond " seer	2 80	3 00	DAL		
Fowl's eggs	1 140	2 00	Lime per score			Arahar per seer	0 60	0 100
			Orange 2-3	1 00		Chana	0 60	
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per			Masoor	0 80	0 120
Bean (French) per seer			score	0 80	0 100	Bhanga		
Brinjal	0 40	0 60	Do. (Martaban) per			Khasaree	0 60	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 60	0 80	doz.	0 120	1 00	Kalai	0 70	
Cauliflower each	0 80	1 00	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	Biuli		
Tomato per seer	0 60	0 80	Sugarcane each	0 80	0 40	Mug (Hari) (Katcha)	0 120	
Cucumber per score	1 00	1 40	Pomegranate per seer			" (Fried) per seer	0 140	
Stinger per seer			Apples			Mattor	0 70	
Garlic			Green Coconut	0 80	0 40	Salt	0 30	
Green Chilly	1 00	1 40	Lichi			COKE & COAL.		
Onion			BUTTER.			Soft Coke per md.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 80		Butter per seer	2 00	2 80	Coal " (Control)	1 60	
Potato (Nainital)	0 110	0 120	Madras			Fuel	2 80	
			Ghee Lakhee			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Do. Bhadwa			Brand per bottle		
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		6 00			
			Milk		0 120			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET **Rates quoted on the 12th February, 1947.**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 40	1 80	Garlic per seer	0 120		Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (out pieces)	1 120	2 00	Green Chilly	0 120	1 00	Bujee per seer	0 80	
Silong	2 00		Onion	0 70	" 80	Flour (Wholemeal) p. sr.	0 60	
Lobster	1 80		Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	0 80		Atta (Rationed) per seer	0 50	
Bagda	1 40	1 80	Do. (Ranchi) "		1 60	Wheat		
Bhangaur	2 00	2 40	Potatoes Deshi	0 50	0 80			
Bhetki	1 40	2 00	Do. Madras (controlled)			RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish	1 40		Pulbul per seer	0 80	0 40	Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 100	
Hilsa	1 40		Ladies finger			" " " " "B"	0 60	
Koi & Magoor	1 00	2 80	Raddish	0 50	0 60	" " " " "C"	0 40	
Paray			Squash	0 140		Patnai per seer		
Crab (each)	0 16	0 26	Sweet Potatoes	0 40	0 60	Banktuli (Manja) per md.		
Beef per seer	1 40	1 80	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 120	1 80	Do. (Kora) "		
Mutton	2 80	2 120	White	0 60	0 100	Do. (Atap) "		
Goat & Kid	2 80	2 120	Tomato-Ranchi per seer			Rangoon per seer		
Egg	1 120		Do. (Country)	0 60		Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
			FRUITS.			md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	2 00	2 40	Alubokra			Golap Soru		
Fowl each	1 80	2 80	Amra (Belati) per score			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer		
Chicken each	0 120	1 20	Bedana per seer			Sugar (Rationed)		
Pigeon			Beal each	0 16	0 40	Tea per lb.	1 50	2 80
Duck's Eggs per score	1 120		Dates per seer			Gur		
Fowl's Eggs	1 80		Grapes	2 00		Coconut oil (Contd.)	1 10 6	
			Lime per score	0 120	1 00	Arahar	0 80	0 100
VEGETABLES			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 40	0 60	Chana	0 80	0 70
Bean (French) per seer		0 80	Do. (Martaban) "	0 60	0 120	Khari Masoor	0 70	0 80
(Controlled)	0 50	0 60	Papaya per seer	0 80	0 40	Khasaree	0 50	0 60
Brinjal	0 80	0 100	Pomegranates per seer	1 40	1 80	Kalai	0 60	0 70
Cabbage			Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 80	0 40	Biuli	0 70	0 80
Cauliflower (English) "	0 50	0 60	Sugarcane each	1 40	2 00	Mug Katcha	0 100	0 120
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 50	0 60	Orange per score	1 00		Do. (Sona) "	0 100	0 120
Carrot (Lahori) Controlled	0 14 8	0 16 8	Mangoes 2-3			Mattor	0 70	0 80
Cucumber per score	0 80		BUTTER			Salt	0 80	
Stinger per seer			Butter per seer	2 00	4 00	Barley Lily 1 lb. tin.	1 40	
			Ghee Lakhee			Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 30	
			Do. Bhadwa	4 14 8		Robinson's Barley		0 140 1 50
			Do. Sree	4 60		Jelly		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Milk (Controlled)			Brand per bottle		
						Coal per md.	1 8	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FRUITS—Contd.		
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Keshin Bhog 4-6	—	—
Mutton "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 2 0	0 3 0	Fasli 4-6	—	1 0 0
Pork and Kid "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prins S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Kanchi) per seer	—	—	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	—	0 6 0
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	—	0 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	—	FRUITS			Dinapur "	—	4 4 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	5 6 0
Hen's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's " "	—	2 3 0	Apples 4-6	1 0 0	—	BREAD.		
FISH.			Figs per seer	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 5 0
Pena per seer	2 0 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 2 0
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 1 2
Shlong	1 12 0	—	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	2 0 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate "	—	2 0 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Sagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	1 4 0	—	Atta "	—	—
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cocoanut each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Sujee "	—	—
Bhatki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Custard Apples	—	—	RICE.		
Other Fish	—	0 4 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 0 0	—	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Milaa	—	2 8 0	Grape "	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	2 8 0	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	5 0 0	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Desbi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	4 0 0	—	Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 6	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbasa "	—	—	Sugar	0 8 6	—
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 2
Bean (French) per seer	—	0 6 0	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	—	—	Lokote "	—	—	Gur	—	—
Brinjal "	0 8 0	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	—	Pasta per seer	—	10 0 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 4 0	0 5 0	Chana "	0 6 0	—
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. Martaban) per	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor "	—	0 8 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bhanga "	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khasaree "	—	—
Celery per seer	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hati) "	0 6 0	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Raisins	2 0 0	2 0 0	Do. (Sona) "	0 8 0	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Mattor "	0 10 0	—
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Star apple	—	—	Salt "	—	0 2 0
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Walnut	4 0 0	6 0 0	Coal per md.	—	1 0 0
Onion "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Pena (Darjeeling) "	0 14 0	—	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Golap Khas 6-10	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra 3-4	1 0 0	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay 3-8	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Totapari per score 6-8	1 0 0	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Desi) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sipia	—	—	Lily,	—	—
Pulbul	0 8 0	0 10 0						
Raddish (English) per	—	—						
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIN CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops No Ltd

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
35A Office Godown	Rs. As. P. 0 5 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	35B Chandney.	Rs. As. P. 0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney	0 6 0 "		35 A "	0 5 "	
37 "	0 8 0 "				

N. M. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 324)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H	Rs. A. P.		M.	Rs. A. P.		Egg	Rs. A. P.	Egg
						" 9	0 8 0	Do
						" 10	0 8 0	Do
						" 18	0 8 0	Do
						" 19	0 8 0	Do
						" 22	0 8 0	Do
						" 27	0 4 0	Do
						" 36	0 4 0	Do
						" 40-42	0 8 0 each	Do
32-33	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.				F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
34	2 0 0	Do.						
35	2 0 0	Do.						
New Bldg.			West Range (old)		Kerosene Oil.			
7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	38	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores			
8	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	24 0 0	Do.			
			" 37	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 38	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 39	20 0 0	Do.			
			" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			" 43		Misc. goods.			
			" 43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
			" 32	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 58	43 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			" 44	20 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 45	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 48	25 0 0	Do.			
40B	0 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 49	25 0 0	Tailoring.	N. 33	0 5 6	European Vegetable.
			" 50	55 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 57	0 5 6	Do
			" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 72-78	0 11 0	Do
			" 52	30 0 0	Do.			
			" 53	30 0 0	Do.			
			" 54	30 0 0	Do.			
39C	0 10 0	Do.	" 58	1 12 0 (Daily)	Oilman's Stores.	Milk 8-0	2 8 0 each	Milk
			Poultry.		Poultry.	Suet		Suet
			" 35-38	1 4 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
			" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 51-53	2 8 0	Do.			
			" 68-66	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 67-74	7 5 0	Do.			
			" 115-120	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 75-78	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 79-82	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 83-88	5 0 0	Do.			
			" 90-108	3 2 0	Do.			
			" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 121-124	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 125-128	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 129-140	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 141-142	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 145-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 157-162	1 14 0	Do.			
			" 163-164	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-202	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 203-206	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	1 4 0	Do.			
Coconut Range 16	0 4 0	Coconut.						
" 17	0 4 0	Do.						
" 18	0 4 0	Do.						
" 21	0 10 0	Potato.						

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 13th January, 1947.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pena per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes per seer Madras	0 4 0	0 6 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Pena per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	New (Country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 4 0	Nanital per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 7 0	(Contd)
Shong	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mangoes	0 7 0	1 12 0	Sugar	0 10 3	(Con.)
Labster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 8 0
Bhanga	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 8 0	0 10 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhanguar	1 8 0	2 0 0	score	0 4 0	0 10 0	" (Sugarcandy) "	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shwadi	1 0 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer			Suji	0 8 0	(Con.)
Kila	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each			DAL.		
Koi & Magoor	1 10 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			Arahar per seer (medium)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Parrey	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes			Chana	0 9 0	
Crab each	0 2 0		Grapes			Khari Masoor "	0 12 0	0 14 0
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belaji) per score	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasaree "	0 8 0	0 9 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 9 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kalai "	0 10 0	0 11 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Biuli "	0 10 0	0 11 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 9 0		Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fow's eggs	1 9 0		Almond "	2 8 0	3 0 0	" (Sona) per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mattar	0 9 0	0 10 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		Salt (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per			COKE & COAL		
Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	0 1 0	0 12 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
Caulliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Coal		
Tomato per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0	per dos.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Brand per bottle		
Ginger per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 3 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate	1 0	1 12 0	Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Do.		
Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
Pean (Banchi)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Madras "			Do. 2 "		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee	5 0 0	5 8 0	Corn Flower 1 "		
Turnip	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	6 0 0	Robinson's Barley		
Carrot	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Sree	5 8 0		Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
Beetroot	0 8 0	0 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Jelly		
			Milk					
			FLOUR.					
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)			
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0				
			Atta Brown per seer					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N. B.—Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the author- ity.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	20 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0	"	30 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Ottoman's store- Non-foodstuff.	11/A, W. B.	0 12 0	"			
18 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	64 "	0 2 0	Egg.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	65 "	0 2 0	C. V.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	66 "	0 2 0	Vegetables.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	67 "	0 4 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 5 0	Fruit.
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
			21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
			22 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
			23 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
			24 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
			25 W. B.	0 15 0	"			
			Chandney					
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"				80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						



SRIS CHANDRA RAY CHAUDHURI
THE FIRST INDIAN CITY ARCHITECT OF CALCUTTA

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 1st—8th March, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

The Week In The Corporation

New Chief And Deputy Executive Officer Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji And Mr. Abdus Sattar Appointed

Accepting the recommendations of the Services Standing Committee the Corporation at its special meeting held on Thursday, the 6th March, appointed Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Deputy Executive Officer (II), as the Chief Executive Officer and also appointed Mr. Abdus Sattar, who had formerly been a Councillor of the Corporation, as the Deputy Executive Officer (I).

The House came to the above decisions following deliberations over two meetings, one held on the 3rd March and another on the 6th. Both these meetings, contrary to the usual practice, were held in the morning.

Mr. Abdus Sattar in this connection tendered resignation of his services as a Councillor of the Corporation, and his resignation had been accepted by the House at its meeting held on the 3rd March.

Messrs. Mukerji and Sattar, subject to the approval of the Bengal Government, were appointed to the respective posts for a period of three years with effect from the 11th March.

REFERENCES were made at the meeting held on the 6th March by the Mayor and the members belonging to the different parties to the services rendered to the Corporation by Mr. S. M. Yaqub, First Deputy Executive Officer and officiating the Chief Executive Officer, who will retire from Corporation service on the 11th March next.

Councillor Anandilal Poddar, ex-Mayor, suggested that the Corporation should place on record the services rendered to it by Mr. S. M. Yaqub as Deputy Executive Officer (II), Deputy Executive Officer (I) and acting Chief Executive Officer.

Councillor S. M. Taufiq expressed regret that the Corporation had to miss an able officer like Mr. Yaqub on account of the prescribed rules of superannuation that guided the Corporation services.

Councillors Gosto Behari Sett, Mrigendra Kumar Majumdar, Bhabesh Chandra Das, Dr. S. N. Sinha, Councillors M. V. Gough-Govia, Mohammed Israil, Debabrata Mookerjee, W. I. N. MacEwan, Badri-das Barman and Raja B. N. Roy Chowdhury made references to the services rendered by Mr. Yaqub, who had first entered the Corporation as a Councillor and who was retiring as the Chief Executive Officer of the institution. They wished him long and prosperous life.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR: "To-day my mind goes to the year 1937, when Mr. Yaqub was appointed as Deputy Executive Officer (II). At that time all the applications for that post fell far short of the qualifications required. And Mr. Yaqub was appointed. He is one of the few retiring Chief Executive Officers who received congratulations from the House."

THE MAYOR: "I know with what hard, indefatigable labour and uncommon intelligence he had to go up in his past life. He filled his post in the Corporation really with great honour."

In giving a suitable reply to the members of the House Mr. S. M. Yaqub, the retiring Chief Executive Officer, made a very nice, moving speech. He said: "I am overwhelmed with joy at the good wishes from all sides of the House. When the heart is full, it is difficult to make proper replies. Let me express that I shall remain ever grateful for what you have said about me."

AT THE FIRST DAY'S MEETING

A MORNING meeting of the Corporation was held on Monday, the 3rd March, to consider the recommendations of the Services Standing Committee appointing Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for three years with effect from the 11th March, Mr. Abdus Sattar as Deputy Executive Officer (I), Mr. D. N. Ganguli as Deputy Executive Officer (II) and Mr. P. C. Bose, Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, of Bengal, as the Chief Engineer of the Corporation for a period of three years.

The House deferred consideration of the appointment of Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji as Chief Executive Officer and also other appointments till Thursday, the 6th March.

Councillor Netai Charan Paul placed before the House for consideration the recommendation of the Services Standing Committee with regard to the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer.

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri moved for postponement of the matter till Thursday, the 6th March.

Councillor Somnath Lahiri suggested that in the meantime an advertisement should be given in all newspapers inviting applications for the post.

Mr. S. M. Usman, Mayor, who was in the chair, in reply to the suggestion of Councillor Lahiri said that the question of advertising the post did not arise because there was no motion before the House for referring back the matter to the Services Standing Committee.

The House agreed in favour of postponement. The appointment of Mr. Abdus Sattar as Deputy Executive Officer was also postponed till Thursday, the 6th March.

On a motion of Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri both the recommendations of the Services

of Mr. D. N. Ganguli as Deputy Executive Officer (II) and of Mr. P. C. Bose as Chief Engineer were referred back to the Committee.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The House accepted earlier the resignation of Mr. Abdus Sattar from the office of Councillor.

The Services Standing Committee at its meeting held on the 27th February last had recommended Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Deputy Executive Officer II, for the post of the Chief Executive Officer for a period of three years with effect from the 11th March on a salary of Rs. 1,600 a month in the grade of Rs. 1,500—100—2,000.

The Committee had also recommended the names of Mr. Abdus Sattar for the post of the Deputy Executive Officer I, on a salary of Rs. 1,250 in the grade of Rs. 1,250—50—1,650; Mr. D. N. Ganguly, Assessor (now functioning as Chief Engineer) for the post of the Deputy Executive Officer II on a salary of Rs. 1,000 in the grade of Rs. 1,000—50—1,400, Mr. P. C. Bose, Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Government of Bengal, for the post of the Chief Engineer of the Corporation on a salary of Rs. 1,600 in the grade of Rs. 1,500—100—2,000.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL

It may be recalled that the Bengal Government, while sanctioning the acting appointment of Mr. S. M. Yaqub as Chief Executive Officer until the 10th March, expressed disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji to that office from the 11th March on a temporary basis, the Government preferred to have a new proposal for permanent appointment and invited the Corporation to

AT THE SECOND DAY'S MEETING

AT the second day's morning meeting, the Chairman of the Services Standing Committee, Councillor Netai Charan Paul, having moved the matter for the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Executive Officer (I) as recommended by the Services Standing Committee and as adjourned by the House at its previous meeting, Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli moved by way of amendment that Mr. Mukerji, who was the Deputy Executive Officer (II), should in addition to his duties as the Chief Executive Officer perform the duties of Deputy Executive Officer (II) till that post was filled up.

Councillor Ganapati Sur seconded Councillor Ganguli, Councillor Raja B. N. Roy Chowdhury contended that the amendment was out of order since the House had assembled only to consider the question of appointment of Mr. Mukerji as the Chief Executive Officer. The question of giving him additional duties did not arise.

Councillor A. A. Wise said that if Mr. Mukerji was appointed Chief Executive Officer, it would not be in keeping with the dignity of that post to take up the responsibilities and duties of a junior officer. It would neither be proper.

Councillor Ganguli said since the House was not making any permanent appointment of the Deputy Executive Officer II, some one must do the duties attached to the post. He requested the House to invest Mr. Abdus Sattar who was to be appointed as the Deputy Executive Officer I, with the powers of the second officer also.

Councillor Anandi Lal Poddar said that the question would be for the new Chief Executive Officer to decide.

Councillor Somnath Lahuri wanted to know why Mr. Mukerji should fill in the particular post.

Councillor Purnendu Shekhar Basu pointed out that the business of the House fixed for that meeting should continue.

The Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, ruled the amendment out of order, adding that the House should confine itself only to the business laid down in the agenda.

QUESTION OF AGE LIMIT

Councillor Raja B. N. Roy Chowdhury pointed out that Mr. Mukerji would be 55 years after 10 months. He said that the Government had refused to approve the appointment of Major-General A. C. Chatterjee on the ground of his reaching 55 years and, therefore, the Government should be requested in the case of Mr. Mukerji to relax the age limit in the interest of good working of the Corporation. Mr. Mukerji, he added, was in good health and a capable officer.

Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu said that it was not a case of new appointment, it was only a case of promotion. There were cases when the Government allowed persons of more than 55 years to be appointed as permanent officers. In this connection Councillor Basu referred to the five years' extension that had been granted to Mr. Yaqub in the case of the question of superannuation. On this point, which the Government had accepted, the Government of Mr. Mukerji was asked to be considered.

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha said that in the case of Major-General A. C. Chatterji the Government refused the appointment because the Major-General had already attained 55 years of age. Mr. Mukerji was not yet 55 and it was for the Government to consider whether they would allow Mr. Mukerji to continue for three years or for ten months. But the House should pass the resolution for three years since they could not anticipate the decision by the Government.

APPOINTMENT BY PROMOTION

Councillor A. A. Wise and T. Ahmed supported wholeheartedly the principle adopted by the Corporation in promoting one of its officers and not an outsider to the post of Chief Officer.

Councillor A. A. Wise remarked that the House should remember its failure in the past for future guidance. "We failed to find a Chief Executive Officer and fell upon one of our officers." In appointing the Deputy Executive Officer II as Chief Executive Officer there would be no official mistake. He expressed his satisfaction at the fact that an officer of the Corporation, and not an outsider, was being appointed as the Chief Executive Officer. Remembering the time through which the institution was passing Councillor Wise recommended Mr. Mukerji's case, because of what the Councillor had seen of Mr. Mukerji he appreciated the latter's courage of conviction and also his adequate knowledge of working of every department of the Corporation. "If he is not unanimously appointed it will be a slur on our decision," he concluded.

Councillor T. Ahmed said that Mr. Mukerji had begun his service in the Corporation as its Secretary. With the experience behind him and his sound health Mr. Mukerji, Councillor Ahmed hoped, would prove amply fit for the post.

Councillor M. K. Majumdar expressed that the House could have no two opinions about what Councillor Wise had said. He requested the Mayor to influence the Government to accept Mr. Mukerji's appointment for three years.

The House unanimously accepted the Services Standing Committee's recommendations in respect of appointing Mr. Bhaskar Mukherji as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a period of three years.

DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER I

When the matter for the appointment of Mr. Abdus Sattar as the Deputy Executive Officer I next came up for consideration of the House Councillor Somnath Lahiri remarked that there was no mention of the educational or other qualifications of the appointee.

Thereupon, Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha in reply to Councillor Lahiri said that Mr. Sattar was an M.A., B.L.; he had been an Assessor of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, in which position he had discharged his duties with honesty and ability. He opined that Councillor Lahiri should have known the little good qualities of Mr. Sattar.

Opposing the appointment of Mr. Sattar Councillor M. K. Majumdar suggested that consideration of that appointment should be postponed till the approval of the Government in the matter of Mr. Mukerji's appointment. The House then

Councillor Somnath Lahiri objected to the principle of appointing a Councillor to the high post of an officer of the Corporation. This, he said, was likely to create suspicion in the minds of the public. The House should, therefore, accept the principle of not appointing a Councillor to a post in the Corporation.

Councillor A. A. Wise said that the post had to be filled up and in spite of great endeavours by the Corporation no suitable candidate could be found for the post.

Councillor Lahiri: It was not even advertised,

Councillor Wise: It was generally known that a vacancy did exist.

CORPORATION'S PROGRESSIVE STEP

Councillor Wise further said that the Councillor, whose name had come up, had never expected to join the appointment. He had practically been made to accept the post and give up his own avocation. "He has courage of his own conviction, and he will not be carried away by party influence." The members of the House, said Councillor Wise, must have seen him work in the Committees, must have heard his deliberations and watched his investigations. He thought that the appointment of Mr. Sattar would be a progressive step taken by the Corporation.

Councillor Purnendu Shekhar Basu said that he had seen Mr. Sattar very closely when a member of the Services Standing Committee, of which Mr. Sattar had been the Chairman. Mr. Sattar had entered the Corporation with the sole purpose of serving the ratepayers, and it was with great difficulty that he could be persuaded to accept the post of the Deputy Executive Officer I. Previously it had been seen that Councillors appointed as officers did their

duties well. Mr. Sattar had endeavoured hard to improve the conditions in the Corporation. With his strong personality and his devotion to duty at the back, as Councillor Basu expected, Mr. Sattar would prove quite worthy of this appointment. And more, he said, "time will come when the rate-payers will see him bring credit to this Corporation."

Councillors T. Ahmed and Mohammad Israil expressed their satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Sattar and extended their good wishes to him. Councillor Ahmed remarked that Mr. Sattar having been in the Corporation for the last 7 or 8 years was well acquainted with the workings of various Departments of the Corporation. Councillor Israil assured the House that Mr. Sattar would be a good administrator.

The House then approved Mr. Sattar's appointment.

THE FIRST INDIAN CITY ARCHITECT

DEATH CONDOLED

The Corporation at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 20th February, accepted a resolution placing on record its deep sense of sorrow and loss at the death of Mr. Sris Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, the First Indian City Architect of Calcutta and father of Councillor S. C. Ray Chaudhuri a valued member of the Corporation.

The resolution, tabled in the name of Councillor H. K. Ganguli, was sponsored by the Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, and it was adopted by the House, all standing.

Next, upon an adjournment motion moved by Councillor H. K. Ganguli the meeting was adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

SUPERSESION OF HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY

APPEAL ADMITTED IN PRIVY COUNCIL

An appeal which followed the order superseding the commissioners of Howrah Municipality, which is situated on the other side of the Hooghly River facing Calcutta, was allowed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on the 5th March, according to a report from London.

The order was made by the Governor of Bengal in June, 1944, for a period of a year and directed that the appellant, Maulvi Hamid Hassan Nomani, should perform all the duties which might be performed during this period by the Chairman and the commissioners.

On June 14, 1944, the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, on the application of respondents, Banwarilal Roy and others, issued a 'rule nisi' calling upon the appellant to show cause why information in the nature of 'quo warranto' should not be exhibited against him as to by what authority he was performing the duties.

The 'rule nisi' was later made absolute by the High Court and the appellant appealed contending that the High Court had no jurisdiction to issue the writ.

Sir John Beaumont delivering the reserved judgment of the Board said that Sir Walter Monckton for the appellant had argued that assuming that the Supreme Court would have had power to grant the information the High Court had no such power, because it had not inherited the personal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over the classes of persons standing outside the limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

The board had formed a clear opinion that the appellant

PROVIDENT FUND RULES

The House confirmed the recommendation of the Services Committee in connection with the proposed amendment of Provident Fund Rules.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY REPORT

The Corporation at its meeting held on Friday, the 28th February, accepted the recommendations of its Special Committee, appointed in 1944 to aid and advise the Executive in the matter of realizing the arrears dues in various departments and also in other matters, after deleting certain clauses in the report.

On the recommendation of the Budget Special Committee, the Corporation, at their meeting held on 17th March, 1944 appointed the above Special Committee consisting of the following 7 members:—

(1) Dr. R. Ahmed (Chairman), (2) Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, (3) Mr. D. N. Mukherjee, (4) Mr. Md. Rafique, (5) Mr. J. H. Methold, (6) Mr. Debrata Mookerjee and (7) Mr. Debjiban Banerjee.

The Special Committee held five meetings in all, and at their last meeting held on 23rd March, 1944, adopted a report prepared under the instructions of the Chairman, with slight modifications.

The Committee recommended that the Corporation

given the same benefits and facilities as were given to the Corporation staff drawing up to Rs. 80 per month in regard to food supply. Facilities for travelling by bus or tram were also recommended for the Bailiffs at a cost not exceeding Rs. 5,000 a year, the amount being provided after saving in the establishment charges.

A NEW MOVE BY CITY'S "PURSE-FEELERS"

Drawing the attention of the Mayor, Councillor Dr. B. Mondal described how some mofussil people, after reaching Calcutta, often fell into the clutches of a gang of *badmashes* who were in the habit of administering some drug in their drink or food to rob them of their purses and belongings.

One such unconscious patient, Councillor Dr. Mondal added, was being admitted into the Medical College Hospital almost every day. The speaker pleaded that the police should be on the lookout for those *badmashes* near the railway stations of Sealdah and Howrah.

The Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, assured the speaker that the matter would be brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Police.

Wednesday: 26th February.

COUNCILLOR BADRIDAS BURMAN

Mr. Badridas Burman, who was recently elected to the vacancy caused by the death of Councillor Madar. Mohan Burman, was sworn in before the Mayor at the beginning of the meeting, held on Wednesday, the 26th February.

EMPLOYEES' STAY-IN-STRIKE

At the same meeting the Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, disclosed that he had received a letter from the Council of Action of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association expressing the grievance that they were still in the dark about the recommendations of the Grades Revision and Reconciliation Committee in regard to the employees of the Corporation excepting the labour staff and also expressing the decision taken by the same Council for staging a stay-in-strike on Thursday, the 27th February, as a protest against the delay in publication of the report of the particular Committee.

The letter further intimated that if within Tuesday, the 4th March, the Committee did not come to any decision regarding grades and emoluments of the employees, the members of the Association would take recourse to direct action.

• • •

Many departments of the Calcutta Corporation in its central and district offices remained idle on Thursday, the 27th February, as the result of a "stay-in-strike" by several thousand Municipal employees.

The demonstration was in protest against delay in the publication of the Grades Revision and Reconciliation Committee's report.

The Secretary, Corporation Employees' Association, Mr. Kumudlal Bhattacharjee, claimed that most members of the clerical and subordinate staff, Municipal school teachers, press workers and a number of conservancy-servicemen responded to the call of the Council of Action.

Pumping stations, maternity homes, ambulance service, burial grounds and burning ghats were unaffected.

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Middle

Late Mr. Sris Chandra Ray Chaudhuri

First Indian City Architect Of Calcutta

With the great distinction of being the first Indian City Architect of Calcutta Mr. Sris Chandra Ray Chaudhuri passed away in the City at his seventy on Saturday morning, the 22nd February, after a brief illness. Having served the City Corporation with efficiency and credit for some thirty-seven years he had been enjoying a retired life since 1939.

He leaves behind him his widow, one son and a daughter and many grandchildren to mourn his loss. His son, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, is an Attorney-at-Law and a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation.

Officers of the Calcutta Corporation and many Councillors were present at the Nimtolla Burning Ghat to pay their respect to the deceased.

The Building Department of Calcutta Corporation, the Corporation Employees' Association and Daridrabandhab Bhandar were among those who sent floral wreaths.

LIFE-SKETCH IN BRIEF

IN 1876 in the village of Naopara, two miles to the north of historical town of Jessore, linked to the name of the illustrious and independent Zemindar, Pratapaditya, who flourished during the reign of the Mogul Emperor, Akbar, Sris Chandra was born. The family of which he was a descendant may be traced to Raja Kansa Narayan Roy, and this family has been well-known through generations for prosperity and power, as well as for charity and piety. Sris Chandra's father, Durgabar Ray Chaudhuri, had been a successful student of the Medical College, and entered Government service as soon as he left the College. Later, he was a Medical Officer of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railways. But soon he preferred independent practice to service under anybody, and in this new career he selflessly served the sick poor not only without taking any fees from them but also by distributing free medicines and diet as occasions arose. He led a very restrained and religious life. Nobody ever found him angry and he was an unsurpassed example of forgiveness and forbearance.

HIS EDUCATION

In the boy Sris Chandra all the qualities of head and heart, which his parents possessed, were there. He was not playful and fickle-minded as commonly boys are. He was mild and sweet-tempered, well-behaved and intelligent, and showed a great promise of higher achievements. The signs of a pious and devotional life that he led in the later years had been markedly prognosticated in the early days.

While a student of the lower classes he received education at four different schools, in Jessore and Calcutta. But he sat for the Entrance Examination from the Government School at Jessore where he was acclaimed as the best meritorious student for that year. He read for his First Arts at the Krishnagar College. Then in his seventeenth year when reading at the College he lost his father. Even in the face of such circumstances he succeeded in occupying a very high place at the examination. He next got admission into the Sibpore Engineering College.

IN SERVICE LIFE

Before he had completed his course at the Engineering College he joined the service of the

Burdwan Raj Estate as a temporary Engineer and stayed there for about a year. In June, 1902, he joined the Engineering Department of the then Municipality of Calcutta. Before long his efficiency, diligence and honesty were rewarded; he was appointed by the authorities as Engineering Supervisor. His amiable disposition also endeared him to all who came near him. With the next lift in his service he was a District Building Surveyor in charge of Wards Nos. 5 and 6. In this capacity he rendered valuable service to the Corporation and "brought

OUR CONDOLENCE

By dint of hard thinking and hard work Mr. Sris Chandra Ray Choudhuri gained a merit that placed him into the eminent position of City Architect, to any one a great honour but to him a greater honour as the First Indian to occupy that high post. The mind of a good architect may not be circumscribed merely by engineering problems and details of design, his vision must be panoramic embracing a view of the domestic and social needs of the public. As an author not only of engineering books but also religious works he gave proof the width of his vision, his ability to lift himself above the drudgery and environments of office. Undoubtedly in his demise we have lost a mind of rare qualities. We offer a sincerest condolence to the only son, of the deceased Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, an esteemed member of the Corporation.

many hotly contested demolition cases to a satisfactory conclusion." About this time he thoroughly revised the Building Manual, which was approved by Mr. J. H. Ballardie, the then City Architect, and by Mr. C. F. Payne, Chairman of the Municipality, for publication. The new Manual was considered to have been well-done and proved to be of immense value. For such a work of merit, the General Committee of the Municipality granted Mr. Ray Chaudhuri a bonus of Rs. 750.

In 1920, when Mr. Ray Chaudhuri had already put in 17 years' service with great distinction, his

case for personal allowance and travelling allowance was very strongly recommended to the General Committee for favourable consideration.

AS CITY ARCHITECT

The highest honour in service, that had long awaited fulfilment, came upon him in 1929, when the Corporation of Calcutta appointed him as the City Architect of the Second City in the British Empire. On that occasion the members of the Building Department of the Corporation entertained Mr. Ray Chaudhuri at a party held at the Town Hall and presented him with an address in expression of their heartfelt appreciation of his assistance and example that he had always given them when in their midst and to congratulate him upon his new



This photo of the Late Mr. Ray Chaudhuri was taken a few days before his last illness by his 14-year old grandson, Subhas.

attainment of honour and distinction. Among those who spoke highly of Mr. Ray Chaudhuri were Councillors Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Bidhu Bhushan Sircar, Narendranath Dalal, Ram Chandra Sett and Md. Ariff.

All the city newspapers referred to Mr. Ray Chaudhuri's appointment with a sense of great satisfaction. This permanent appointment of an Indian in the post of the City Architect was at that time not a very normal affair indeed. Hence, the background of such appointment surely forms an interesting study. The retired City Architect, Mr. J. H. Ballardie, in a personal letter to Mr. Ray Chaudhuri, who was then officiating as the City Architect, not only stated that he could think of none more qualified to carry out the duties attached to the post than Mr. Ray Chaudhuri, but also referred to the special claim that Mr. Ray Chaudhuri could make upon the consideration of the authorities in favour of his appointment. His designs for

buildings in the Indian style of architecture obtained for him a special distinction, helpful in his successfully discharging the architectural duties of a City Architect. The Association of Engineers sent a letter to the Corporation of Calcutta recording its "emphatic protest against the appointment of an Architect who has no knowledge of Indian conditions and Indian mode of architectural expression to the post of the City Architect of Calcutta as a principle" and recommending the appointment of Mr. Ray Chaudhuri to the post. He had by that time written an Engineering treatise, called, "Structural Design for Steel-framed Construction," which was found to be very useful for all builders on steel frames.

It was in 1939 that Mr. Ray Chaudhuri retired from the service of the Corporation.

As a man Sris Chandra won the admiration of his relations, friends and colleagues for his kindness and courtesy that were usual for him. He was religiously minded since boyhood. Through all stress and strain he maintained an undivided attention in his daily worship of the household diety, and possessed all the qualities of a pure and honest soul. He was also a vegetarian, sweet in speech, amiable in disposition, sympathetic in others' distress, he was a devout Vaishnav in life and scholarship. He was the author of a number of works on Vaishnav philosophy and literature, of which are these:— *Bhakti-Sandarbha Sar* (1926?), *Bhakti-Mahatmya*, *Sri Ajamil-Upakhyan-o-Sri Harinam Mahatmya* (1935), *Sri Rasa-Lila Tatva* (1937), *Sri Ambarish-Charit-o-Bhakti Tatva* (1941). His latest work, *Sri Radha Krishna Tatva*, was in the course of being printed. This book which Sris Chandra could not see completed in his life-time will be published on the day of the Sradh Ceremony. Besides being an author Sris Chandra also edited a religious monthly journal, called *Sri Sri Shyamsundar* and also wrote some illuminating articles for other religious journals. Of such articles, one entitled 'Adeya Dan' was published in *Sonar Gouranga of Sylhet*.

BENGAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

In social welfare India had not kept pace with the progress she had made in other directions, and it was here that women could make their most valuable contribution, said Lady Burrows in her presidential speech at the annual meeting of the Bengal Presidency Council of Women, at Government House, Calcutta, on the 27th February.

India, she said, now stood on the threshold of independence, and a great future lay ahead of her. All the energy that could be mustered would be needed if the standard of life of the masses was to be raised to a level worthy of India's independent role. Children must have a background of happy and healthy childhood free from want, disease and lack of education.

To prevent duplication of welfare work, one central organization should co-ordinate the activities of existing bodies. That was one of the objects of the Bengal Presidency Council of Women, Lady Burrows asserted.

Mrs. Nilima Mukerji, Joint Secretary, presented the annual report.

Dr. Phyllis Bell Hart, spoke on "the health of the future citizen," and Mrs. Lewis Jenkins, Secretary, Women's Voluntary Service, Bengal, spoke on ex-Service women's welfare work in the province.

Calcutta Rent Bill Of 1946

Passes Through The Bengal Council

THE Calcutta Rent Bill, 1946, which was sponsored by Mr. Nur Ahmed (Muslim League) last year and was then referred to a Select Committee, came up for consideration in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 24th February, 1947. The report of the Select Committee was presented before the House early in the session and later Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Revenue Minister, moved for consideration of the Bill on behalf of the Government. The Education Minister, Mr M. Husain, was Chairman of the Select Committee.

In a minute of dissent appended to the Select Committee Report, Mr. Nur Ahmed, sponsor of the measure, says that the original Bill contained some very salutary provisions for protecting the just and legitimate rights of tenants. The measure was intended to be a temporary make-shift one to check rack-renting in emergent times when the

should stick to the original provisions of the Bill or they should not proceed with the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

TO BE IN FORCE FOR TWO YEARS

The original Bill provided that its provisions will come into force on the 1st day of October, 1946, that it will extend to the whole of Calcutta and that the provincial Government by notification extend the Act or any specified part thereof to any other 'town or local area' specified in the notification that the Act will remain in force up to 30th September, 1949, but the provincial Government by notification may direct that it will remain in force for a further period not exceeding three years.

The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, provides that the measure will extend to the whole of Calcutta and will remain in force till September 30, 1948. There is, however, a general provision in the Bill by which the provincial Government retains power to extend it to any other specified 'area.'

During consideration of the Bill Mr. Nur Ahmed moved an amendment urging that the Bill will remain in force till 30th September, 1949, as provided in the original Bill.

CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKING

TO BE BOUGHT OUT IN 1950

During question hour in the Bengal Assembly on the 25th February Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Minister in charge of Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, said in answer to a question put by Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani (Muslim League) that it had been decided that the option of purchase of the Calcutta and District Consolidated Electric License, 1946, should be exercised on the 1st January, 1950, and that the necessary financial implications arising therefrom be examined.

In reply to a further question on the purchase of the electrical undertaking Mr. Ahmed said that no reason for failure on the part of Government to exercise its option in the required manner within the stipulated time was anticipated but it should be appreciated that final decision should await examination of the financial implications.

In course of a supplementary Mr. Bimal Kumar Ghosh (Congress) asked.—“Are we to understand that whatever the financial implications, Government have decided to purchase the electrical undertaking in 1950?”

Minister: “The answer is yes.”

shortage of housing accommodation was keenly felt in big urban areas of Bengal. He felt that the Bill, the form in which it has emerged from the Select Committee with vital changes, will be of no great use to the tenants and will not fulfil the purpose for which the sponsor introduced the Bill. He was, therefore, of opinion that Government

TRANSPORT SERVICE IN CALCUTTA

CONSIDERATION FOR NATIONALIZATION

An Opposition member asked in the course of a supplementary question if the Government considered the desirability of nationalizing the transport service in Calcutta.

Replying, Mr. K. Nasirulla said: “Government will consider it.”

On behalf of the Government, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Revenue Minister, accepted the amendment.

The opposition viewpoint, as expressed by Mr. Biren Roy, was in favour of allowing the Bill to remain in force till 30th September, 1948, as recommended by the Select Committee. His apprehension was that if the measure was allowed to remain in operation for a longer period, the housing problem will be more acute inasmuch as many house-owners would not think of building new houses for fear of provisions of the new Act.

Mr. Nur Ahmed's amendment was carried by 26 votes to 8. The European Group voted with the Government.

The Rent Control Bill was discussed in the House for three days, and a number of amendments was moved by the Congress, the Muslim League and the European members. Of these amendments the important were as follows:—

RENT CONTROLLERS

The Bill contemplates the appointment of Controllers and Additional and Deputy Controllers under the Act and provides that they may be either members of the Executive or Judicial branch of the services. Mr. Ghosh

DELHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

TERMINATES 41-YEAR OLD BUSINESS

The Delhi Electric Supply and Transaction Company, a British concern, terminated its 41-year old business in Delhi on the 2nd March and handed over the Company to the Central Electric Power authority.

Over 1,000 workers are employed in the concern.

Chandra Sanyal (Congress) moved an amendment seeking to limit the scope of such appointments to members of judicial branch only.

On behalf of Government, Mr. Fazlur Rahman opposed the amendment. He said that members of the Executive branch were in places acting as Rent Controllers and that they had not received any complaint about their functioning.

The amendment was lost by 26 votes to 10. The European Party voted with the Government.

SALAMI

The original Bill provided that it shall not be lawful for any person who claims or receives in consideration of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy of any premises, the claimant of any premium, *salami*, fine or any other like sum in addition to the rent or the payment of any sum exceeding one month's rent of such premises as rent in advance.

The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, provides that no person shall claim or receive, in consideration of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy of any premises, the payment of any premium, *salami*, fine or any other like sum in addition to the rent or except with the previous consent of the Controller, the payment of any sum exceeding one month's rent of such premises as rent in advance.

On behalf of Government, Mr. Fazlur Rahman accepted an amendment by Khan Bahadur A.M.S. Huque, (Muslim League) in regard to this clause which the Revenue Minister said was an improvement on this clause. The amendment was carried by 28 votes to 8.

EJECTMENT

The Bill provides that no order for ejectment of a tenant is ordinarily to be made so long as the tenant pays rent to the full extent allowable by the Act and performs the conditions of tenancy. Four sets of circumstances

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are, however, mentioned in which according to the provisions of the Bill an order for ejectment of a tenant can be made. One of these is the case where the tenant has, without the consent in writing of the landlord, sublet or allowed any person other than the landlord to enter into possession of the premises in whole or in part, or continuously for a period not less than two months allowed the premises to remain vacant.

Mr. Abdul Rashid, Parliamentary Secretary, moved an amendment seeking to substitute the above proviso by giving the right of ejectment to a landlord "where the tenant has in the case, where there is a contract, the terms of which prevent him from subletting the premises without the consent of the landlord, sublet the premises in whole or in part without such consent unless that consent has been unreasonably withheld."

On behalf of Government, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Revenue Minister, who was piloting

the Bill, accepted Mr. Rashid's amendment hoping that the little relaxation contemplated in the amendment might help to relieve acute housing problem. The Minister stressed the words in the amendment to the effect "unless consent has been unreasonably withheld."

The procedure as laid down in the Bill for the institution of ejectment suits was criticized by the Opposition members who pleaded for elimination of the Rent Controller in the matter. The Bill provides that a landlord should obtain previous permission of the Controller before he institutes suits for eviction of a tenant or possession of premises. It is provided further that civil courts before which such suits are instituted should make a preliminary investigation as to whether the grounds taken by the landlord for the eviction of the tenant exist.

DELHI RENT CONTROL BILL

Shops and business houses in Delhi and New Delhi were closed on the 24th February as a mark of protest against the proposed Rent Control Bill.

Strikes In The City

Labour Leaders Condemn Government Policy

THE view that the present labour policy of the Government was absolutely against the working class and the employees of different industries in Bengal was expressed in a resolution adopted at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress at the University Institute Hall in the evening of Tuesday, the 4th March. This date was the 43rd day of the tramwaymen's strike and the 27th day of the Port Trust Employees' strike.

The Government was not only showing, the resolution added, its utter callousness to the just and vital demands of the working people for a living wage and against unjust retrenchment but also indirectly aiding employers in general. The resolution called upon the present Ministry which claimed itself to be a popular one to immediately revise its anti-labour and pro-employer policy and use its pressure upon the employers to meet the pressing demands of the workers and the employees.

Condemning what he stated to be indifferent attitude of the Government in regard to country-wide labour unrest Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, who was in the chair, said that the Muslim League Ministry in Bengal had made a fraud of civil liberties in siding with the employers against the employees who had no alternatives but to take recourse to strike in fulfilment of their just demands.

Mr. Somnath Lahiri, Vice-President, Tramway Workers' Union, and Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, said that if the present Muslim League Ministry in Bengal was really keen on ameliorating the distress of the Muslims in the province they surely would have tried to settle the Tramway strike by this time and would not have allowed it to continue so long to the utter inconvenience of the 8,000 Muslim employees of the Calcutta Tramways.

Other leaders of various Workers and Employees' Unions also spoke.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES

As a result of the Port Trust employees' strike Calcutta's import trade practically ceased.

Crores of rupees' worth of goods which had arrived in the port from abroad since the strike began were held up at the docks. These included machine parts, oil engines, colliery equipment, electrical plant and piecegoods as well as six locomotives.

There were on the 4th March 44 ships in the port, including 10 containing consumer goods.

CLERKS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS

Employees of 16 mercantile offices in Calcutta decided at a meeting held on the 3rd March to serve notices on their employers that they would go on strike if demands for increased wages and other facilities were not met within a fortnight. Employees of five other mercantile firms had already served strike notices.

The men's demands included fixation of basic monthly pay for clerks at Rs. 80 and for the sub-staff at Rs. 40, introduction of provident fund, pension, gratuity bonus and free tiffin, recognition of their unions, and revision of leave rules.

A deputation on behalf of the Federation of Mercantile Employees' Unions had met the Additional Labour Commissioner, Bengal, Khan Bahadur S. A. E. B. Murshedi, on the 2nd March and discussed with him the men's grievances.

Apart from the Port Trust employees, who numbered 22,000 there were 28,546 other workers on strike in the city and the surrounding industrial area. The tramways, a cotton mill and 20 engineering and manufacturing concerns were affected.

TRAMWAY MEN

On the 88rd day of the strike, resorted to by the workers of the Calcutta Tramway Company, which fell on the 22nd February last, Mr. Abdul Momin, General Secretary, Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, and Mr. Gopal Acharyya, Vice-President, 'Tramway Workers' Union, had been arrested by the Calcutta Special Branch police. The Police had also searched the offices of certain news agencies and newspapers and several printing presses in connexion with the publication of statements and correspondence, etc., alleged to have been issued in connexion with the strike.

Arrest warrants had also been issued against Mr. Ismail, President, Mr. Dharendra Nath Majumdar, Secretary, Mr. K. N. Misir, Assistant Secretary, Mr. Ram Narayan Singh, Mr. Chatur Ali, Executive Committee members of the Tramway Workers' Union, and Mr. Maruf Hossain, Secretary of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Mazdoor Union.

Messrs. Momin and Acharyya, when made to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. J. Palmer, on the 24th February, were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 5,000 each with two

sureties of the same amount. They were also asked to give a written undertaking "not to take any further part in encouraging or organising the strike."

On their preferring jail custody, the two labour leaders were remanded till the 10th March pending further inquiries.

The police submitted that there was documentary evidence in support of the charge of "encouraging and organising the tramway workers' illegal strike after Government reference to adjudication."

Forty-five Members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and the Council issued a statement to the Press on the 26th February urging immediate settlement of the dispute between the workers and the management of the Calcutta Tramways Company, "so that the hardship of the travelling public may soon be ended."

The signatories stated that the order of adjudication passed by the Government of Bengal had apparently failed to settle the dispute between the workers and the company. They, therefore, requested the Labour Minister to call a conference of the Workers' and Employers' representatives to discuss the main demands of the workers and suggest terms of their immediate settlement.

Aftermath Of The Ordeal

Calcutta Riots Cost More Than One Crore

THE cost of the riots in the city has amounted to Rs. 1,12,10,000 according to the supplementary estimates of expenditure of the Bengal Government for the current financial year, placed before the Bengal Assembly by Finance Minister Mr. Mohammed Ali on the 27th February last.

Expenditure in connection with riots in other places in the province is estimated at Rs. 47,00,000, while expenditure for Bihar refugees is placed at Rs. 51,00,000.

Among the several items of big expenditure, like the Muslim Education Fund, Famine Rehabilitation and Gratuitous Relief, figured the expenditure in connection with the riots and the Bihar refugees. This expenditure has been put under the head, Miscellaneous.

Under the head, 'police' the demand has been for Rs. 36,04,000 (voted) and Rs. 1,20,000 (charged).

The extra demand is due to the strengthening of the Armed Branch of the Calcutta Police, rearmament of the Calcutta Police Force with 303 rifles and purchase of ten jeeps for the Calcutta Police, recruitment of additional Sub-Inspectors for the Bengal Police and extension of police wireless system to certain sub-divisions, purchase of seven weapon carriers for the Bengal Police, larger expenditure on development projects, a larger number of officers going on leave and arrear charges of dearness allowance.

BENGAL ORDINANCES BILL

Earlier on the 24th February last in the Assembly Bengal Ordinances Temporary Enactment Bill (1947) which had been introduced by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy to Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 12th February last was passed

despite stiff resistance of the Opposition. The Bill is designed to enact temporarily the provisions of 10 Ordinances promulgated by the Governor from time to time. The Ordinances included in the Bill are the Civic Guard and Collective Fines Continuance Ordinance, the Mollasses Control Ordinance, the Drugs Control Continuance Ordinance, the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, the Special Powers Ordinance, the Consumers' Goods Control Ordinance, the Noakhali and Tipperah Area Security Ordinance, the Dacca Area Security Ordinance, the Jute Mills (Temporary provisions) Ordinance and the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance.

GUN LICENSES

Replying to a question asked in the Bengal Assembly on the 24th February last by Mr. M. A. H. Isphani (Muslim League), Mr. K. Nasrulla, Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, said that 54,895 gun-licenses were held by Hindus and Muslims in the province. Of them, 33,158 were held by Hindus and 21,237 by Muslims. Licenses held by Hindus and Muslims in Calcutta numbered 2,996 and 709 respectively, the figures for the rest of the province being 30,162 for Hindus and 20,528 for Muslims.

Gun licenses issued during the month of August, 1946 for the whole province totalled 851, of which 15 were issued in Calcutta, 7 for Hindus and 8 for Muslims. Licenses issued during the same month for the rest of Bengal were 163 for Hindus and 178 for Muslims.

GRANT FOR MOSQUE REPAIRS

The Bengal Government in the course of a Press Note issued on the 26th February last sanctioned Rs. 1,08,000 for repair of mosques, dargahs, imambaras, etc., damaged during the last disturbances in

Calcutta. The money had been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Works.

Estimates were also reported to have been prepared by the Controller of Relief for repairs of public places of worship belonging to other communities.

COLLECTIVE FINES

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, according to *Press Notes* issued on the 26th and the 27th February, imposed Collective Fines on certain areas in the city.

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Capital Subscribed	Rs. 3,00,00,000
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 1,50,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,57,04,820

Rules of Business on application

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jagmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

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Reserve & Other Funds	...	Rs. 3,70,89,700
Deposits as at 31-12-46	...	Rs. 1,13,52,25,000

Calcutta Branches:—Main Office—100, Clive Street; Barabazar—71, Cross Street; New Market—10, Lindsay Street; Shambazar—153, Cornwallis Street; Bhowanipore—8A, Russa Road and Hatkhola—75, Sovabazar Street.

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TO BE LET

HEALTH & HYGIENE**Fighting Malaria Menace****Bengal Government's Plan For Vigorous Propaganda**

The Bengal Government had formulated a plan for carrying on a vigorous propaganda about public health in the province, said Mr. Mohommed Ali, Minister for Public Health, inaugurating the 27th annual general meeting of the Central Co-operative Anti-Malaria Society Ltd., at Indian Association Hall on the 28rd February.

The Government had not yet finalized the thing, the Health Minister said, but a scheme had been drawn up and substantial money had been set aside for carrying this propaganda so that the improvement in public health in the province that had been noticed in 1946 might be maintained in 1947 and afterwards.

No Government, no local body, the Health Minister said, could tackle the vast problem of Malaria unless there was co-operation by persons of every walk of life from every part of the province. The difficulty with the people of Bengal had been that they did not know what were preventable diseases and what was the hygienic way of living. If they could educate them how Malaria spread and how it could be prevented he was sure that they would take these steps. One of the primary tasks of any anti-Malaria society was to educate the people in these respects. He assured the members of the Society that the Government would give them every kind of assistance in their noble task.

Mr. Tarak Nath Mukherjee, Minister for Irrigation and President of the Society, who was in the chair, said that eradication of Malaria would not be possible even if Government and the people tried for it unless there was a thorough overhauling of the irrigation system in the province. It was a matter of regret that half the amount sanctioned in last year's budget under irrigation had to be surrendered at the end of the year.

A number of resolutions suggesting anti-malaria measures were passed in the meeting.

TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIA

Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University inaugurating the University's first Diploma course in Tuberculosis diseases on the 1st March in the University premises said that the problem of Tuberculosis in India was much greater than other countries. It was, therefore, necessary to fight this disease on every front.

To begin with, twelve doctors, who have come from different parts of the country, will attend Tuberculosis classes in the University.

Lt. Gen. R. Hay, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, said:—

"Tuberculosis in this country, with about two and a half million infective Tuberculosis patients, presents a very serious and urgent problem to our rulers. The Bhoré Committee estimates that nearly 18,000 trained Doctors will be necessary to put into execution a concerted anti-tuberculosis scheme for the whole of India, but the number of Doctors with sufficient experience in Tuberculosis is only about 10 or 20, while there are only 100 or 150 in the whole of India."

short courses of four weeks or so in the subject may number about 250 to 300.

"We have in India today, only two Universities (Madras and Mysore) which are already running this course, while another University (Bengal) has decided to start this course."

EVIL OF LEPROSY

It is estimated that there are at least, and probably many more than, ten thousand persons in Calcutta, who suffer from the evil leprosy. The counter-attack against this fell disease in this city of Calcutta comes from three sources. the Government hospital at Gobra Road in Entally, which has indoor accommodation for 200 and an outpatients' clinic, the Leprosy department of the School of Tropical Medicine with an outdoor clinic, and the two Premananda Leper Dispensaries, built up by the Rev. Premananda Sen, one in Manicktolla the other in Kalighat, which give free treatment to a large number of men, women and children of all races and classes. Last year they dealt with 2,678 cases. Accommodation and conveniences generally are now distressingly inadequate at Kalighat and the committee of management has decided that the site must be acquired and the premises rebuilt, at a total cost of about Rs. 40,000.

The public of this city have been appealed to by the Metropolitan of India, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi and Dr. B. Mookerjee, formerly Director of Public Health in Bengal to contribute their mite to the fund opened for the purpose.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Bengal has had more than her share of disasters during the past years and whenever there was need for succour, the Indian Red Cross Society was ready with prompt help. The Society is a purely non-communal organisation, working on humanitarian lines for the needy and the stricken people of Bengal irrespective of caste, creed or community. During floods, famines and riots, the Society has rendered aid to the suffering people without discrimination and its helping hand was also extended to the sufferers of Behar in whose aid the Society had sent a batch of relief workers. It is extremely gratifying that in the work that the Society has undertaken Hindu, Muslim and Christian workers are all giving of their best to the succour of the sufferers inspired by a genuine spirit of service.

Of the many services that the Bengal Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society renders to the public, the milk distribution scheme is the largest and the most important. It is in operation since the famine of 1943 when gifts of milk came from all over the world for the stricken people of Bengal. These gifts were distributed, without discrimination or distinction, to every caste, creed and community. The continuation of the milk distribution scheme in the present scale has been rendered possible by the generous support of the Bengal Government, which now provides, free of charge, the bulk of the milk supplies, and the distribution is done by various voluntary organisations and workers with the help and co-operation of the Government.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR**LABOUR UNREST**

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

DEAR SIR,—The whole world is set ablaze with Labour difficulties arising from various causes, many of which are legitimate but more often than not they are based upon unsound economical principles the introduction of which would necessitate closing down many industries indefinitely.

How long can Labour go on making extortionate demands, and when not receiving what they falsely believe to be a just claim, decide to strike?

Time only can tell what will be the ultimate issue of their attitude. I, however, believe that if an industrial collapse is to be avoided, steps must be taken now to make Labour realize that there is a limit beyond which they cannot go without facing disaster.

We all know that behind Labour, in which I include Clerical Staff, there are subversive elements hard at work whereby men are made to feel that by uniting in a body they can get whatever they demand from the Employer. Rosy pictures are painted so that Labour may be attracted to form Unions under leaders who have more often than not misguided views. To illustrate my point I mention that in recent movements I have observed demands on Employers which provide for the giving of Rs. 100 per month for a labourer of the cooly class plus a dearness allowance approximating 50 per cent. of salary, i.e., totalling Rs. 150 per month. A similar demand is made for sweepers and others in like category.

It is easy to see that if industries are to start by paying such Labour these high salaries, the end will be an industrial collapse. We cannot look in any other direction than to the Employer himself to save industries from the awful disaster they are facing and since he is a Trustee of the share holders' money, it behoves him to bring Labour the seriousness of pursuing the course that they are now taking under these misguided Union Leaders. As sheep are led to the slaughter so it seems Labour is led into accepting false hopes regardless of future consequences.

Industry can no longer survive these continued shocks bringing with them prolonged strikes such as we are now experiencing in the matter of the Calcutta Tramways and the jute mills which have been out for several weeks. Who is to pay for these strikes but the Company in which the labourer is serving, and, therefore, he himself in the long run is bearing the brunt of his own ill conceived idea. No work means no profit to the Company and no profit means a lowering of the financial status of the industry in which they are employed. Let Labour be warned seriously and in all sincerity that the day may come when the pendulum will swing the other way and the Employer at his convenience will strike and that strike may mean a liquidation of the Company and consequent far-reaching loss not to the Employer but to the Labourer who will be out of work. My sincere advice to Labour is, meet your Employer who has already shown a favourable change of mind, with any particular need and let him see that that need is legitimate so that he can examine and come to a right decision to redress the grievances of Employees. I am confident that giving

an opportunity, there is a possibility of causing Labour to be made to realize the error of their ways. The responsibility, I say, is upon the Employer.

Yours etc.

A. A. WISE

Tide Water Oil Co., (India) Ltd.

8, Clive Row,

Calcutta, 25th February, 1947.

CALCUTTA FIRE BRIGADE**GOVERNMENT DECISION FOR ITS EXPANSION**

To meet increased post-war needs and fire risks the Government of Bengal have decided that the Calcutta Fire Brigade should be permanently expanded and also reinforced temporarily. Intended to provide the City and its environs with a total complement of 683 fire fighting personnel as against the pre-war strength of 258, the above decision has been arrived at after expert assessment of the fire risks of Calcutta and neighbouring areas.

Of the 1,208 officers and men at present in the Auxiliary Fire Service, 525 will be disbanded, resulting in a saving of approximately 10 lakhs annually. Three hundred and fifty-six officers and men will be re-employed in the Calcutta Fire Brigade on a permanent basis and a further 327 officers and men will be absorbed for the temporary reinforcement of the Calcutta Fire Brigade. It is hoped that there will be prospects of permanent employment for a good number of the personnel thus employed temporarily. The Government will make every effort to find alternative employment for the discharged personnel.

AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE

The Auxiliary Fire Service which was raised to meet war emergencies swelled to 3,000 officers and men and was gradually reduced to its present strength of 1,208, costing Rs. 18.82 lakhs per annum. When an attempt was made to reduce this Force to what experts regarded as adequate for post-war needs, a strike ensued in April 1946, the main demands being: 'no retrenchment', reduction in hours of duty, and payment of arrears of dearness allowance.

To meet the above demands; the hours of duty have been reduced from 140 to 112 hours per week and an additional Rs. 2½ lakhs have been granted as Dearness Allowance. Improvement has been made also in the prospects of junior officers and men and proposals are afoot to give them married quarters and other amenities.

As regards 'no retrenchment', the Government have gone to the utmost limit to absorb demobilised Auxiliary Fire Service personnel without placing an unnecessary burden on the tax-payer and demobilisation to this extent is unavoidable.

FIRE SERVICE WORKERS' UNION

The Calcutta Fire Brigade being a Security Service, the Government are unable to agree that it is in the public interest for a trade union to function within its ranks, and, therefore, will not accord recognition to the Bengal Fire Service Workers' Union. This does not mean that the Government wish to deny to the Fire Services the freedom of association to safeguard their interests, members of the Calcutta Fire Brigade having been, in fact, always at liberty to form a Service Association, as in other Government services.

The Government will pay the whole of the capital expenses of over Rs. 14 lakhs for this expansion of the Calcutta Fire Brigade and the recurring cost of the temporary reinforcement required. Government will also pay for the permanent expansion till the end of the current financial year at any rate, leaving the ordinary standing of the permanent expansion to be decided for the future.

Calcutta News & Views

MAHATMA GANDHI IN CALCUTTA

After nearly four months' continuous stay in Noakhali and Tipperah Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Sodapore (near Calcutta) on the 3rd March on his way to Bihar.

INTER-ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University have nominated the following people as their delegates to the Inter-Asian Relations Conference, which will commence in New Delhi on the 23rd March:

Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Principal Muhammad Zubair Siddique of Islamia College, Mr. Benoyendra Nath Banerjee, Dr. Aniya Chandra Chakravorty, Dr. Subodh Chandra Mitra and Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

To End By June, 1948

The Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, announced in the House of Commons on the 20th February last that the British Government wished to make it clear that it was their definite intention to take the necessary steps to effect transference of power into responsible Indian hands not later than June, 1948.

Mr. Attlee also announced the termination of the appointment of Lord Wavell as Viceroy and his replacement by Viscount Mountbatten. Lord Mountbatten, who will assume the Viceroyalty in March, will continue in office until the British withdrawal is complete. Mr. Attlee said that an Earldom would be conferred on Lord Wavell.

Mr. Attlee added: "But if it should appear that such constitution will not have been worked out by a fully representative assembly before June, 1948, His Majesty's Government will have to consider to whom the powers of the Central Government in British India should be handed over on the due date, whether as a whole to some form of Central Government, or in some areas to the existing Provincial Governments, or in such other way as may seem most reasonable and in the best interests of the Indian people."

"Although the final transfer of authority may not take place until June, 1948, preparatory measures must be put in hand in advance. As the process of transfer proceeds, it will become progressively more difficult to carry out to the letter all the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935. Legislation will be introduced in due course to give effect to the final transfer of power."

As regards Indian States, as announced by the Cabinet Mission, His Majesty's Government do not intend to hand over their powers and obligations under Paramountcy to any Government of British India. It is not intended to bring Paramountcy, as a system, to a conclusion earlier than the date of the final transfer of power, but it is contemplated that, for the intervening period, the relations of the Crown with individual States may be adjusted by agreement.

His Majesty's Government will negotiate agreements in regard to matters arising out of the transfer of power with the representatives of those to whom they propose to transfer power.

The statement expresses on behalf of the people of Britain the goodwill and good wishes of His Majesty's Government towards the people of India as they go forward to this final stage in their achievement of self-government.

INDIAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

It is proposed that Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, the oldest non-official scientific Research Institute in India, will shift itself from its present site in Bow Bazar to Tollygunj for the development and expansion of its activities.

This removal of the 70-year old institute, founded by the late Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar and which in turn had been the centre of work of Sir C. V. Raman and Dr. K. S. Krishnan F.R.S., among others, has been possible only because the Government of India have come to its help with a non-recurring grant of Rs. 9,32,000 including a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs during the years 1946-47 and recurring grant of Rs. 36,000 in 1946-47 excluding the ordinary annual grant of Rs. 32,000; Rs. 1,79,000 in 1947-48 and Rs. 2,66,000 in 1948-49 and in subsequent years.

HIGH COURT'S FUTURE JURISDICTION

The declaration of Prime Minister Attlee made in the House of Commons on the 20th February formed the subject-matter of an interesting discussion in the Calcutta High Court before Mr. Justice Khundakar on the 24th February in connection with the hearing of the matter of I. M. Meyer vs. R. M. Meyer (and the other causes).

His Lordship observed that an issue should be framed in the suit itself as a preliminary issue as to whether this Court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit, subject to what had happened in the last two or three days. It might affect the question of the desirability of this court entertaining this application. They all knew that there had been that declaration that Britain would sever her connection with this country by a certain date next year, and it followed that this court would no longer be in existence. There would be a successor Court.

What the jurisdiction of the successor Court with regard to administration suits would be, nobody knew.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S BUDGET FOR 1947-48

Introducing the Interim Government's first Budget in the Central Assembly on the 28th February Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member, disclosed a deficit of 48.46 crores.

The following are the Finance Member's Budget proposals:—

(1) Abolition of the salt which means a loss of Rupees eight crores of revenue. With the addition of this amount the deficit would increase to Rs. 56.71 crores.

(2) Raising of the minimum exemption limit for income-tax from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500. The announcement was received with cheers.

(3) A 25 per cent. tax on business profits exceeding one lakh of rupees.

(4) Raising of the rate of Corporation tax from one annas to two annas.

No change in the rate of income-tax.

(5) Raising of the export duty on tea from two annas to four annas.

(6) A graduated tax on capital gains.

(7) The revised scale at which super-tax will apply, will now be Rs. 1.2 lakhs for unearned income and Rs. 1.5 lakhs for earned income, instead of Rs. 3½ lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs as at present.

All these taxes would bring an additional revenue of Rs. 39.79 crores leaving a final deficit of Rs. 16.96 crores.

The Finance Member proposed to appoint an economy committee of officials and non-officials to make proposals for economy of expenditure and elimination of extravagant expenditure.

He had come to the conclusion that the Reserve Bank should be nationalized.

He proposed to bring the House a measure to control speculation on the Stock Market and Commodity and Bullion Exchanges.

He also proposed the appointment of a special commission to investigate vast accumulation of wealth.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION

The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association and Market were announced on the 4th March to remain closed until further notice as a protest against the new budget proposals.

BENGAL SANSKRIT ASSOCIATION

Ancient Indian culture had an abounding vitality inherent in it, which enabled it to withstand all the vicissitudes of time, said Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar Mukherjee addressing the annual convocation of the Bengal Sanskrit Association in Calcutta on the 23rd February.

Mr. Justice Mukherjee added that the present unsettled state of affairs in India, the economic distress prevailing among the people and political bickerings and communal clashes had affected the study of Sanskrit. He appealed for funds to reprint valuable Sanskrit books which were a part of their intellectual and spiritual heritage.

Dr. A. Banerji, Sastri, Secretary of the Association, urged the necessity for stabilizing and expanding the teaching of Sanskrit according to the traditional education system.

There were 3,990 candidates in 71 centres for examinations held under the Association in 1946 against 8,767 in 68 centres the year before. The percentage of passes was 59 last year against 62.4 in 1945.

GOVERNOR SPEAKS TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

"In sixteen short months British political power in the great sub-continent will come to an end" said Sir Frederick Burrows, Governor of Bengal, in his address at the annual general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the 28th February last.

Sir Frederick, however, expressed the hope that "British commercial and industrial interests in India can look forward to a fair field for their enterprise under the new conditions."

"You as leaders of the European community in and around Calcutta, should make your future plans on the definite assumption that by the middle of next summer there may be no British troops here, no British civil servants, no British Governor," said the Governor.

Finally, His Excellency told the European business community in Bengal that they stood in a "key position" to-day and advised them to use that position wisely while they had time. They should use their influence with Hindus and Muslims "in the critical weeks that lie ahead" to enable them to come together. "The interests of the two major communities in Bengal are so closely inter-woven that they will stand or fall together."

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

The Bengal Government proposes to introduce free and compulsory primary education in six districts this year—including one from every Division, it is gathered.

It is further gathered that the Ministry of Education has tentatively decided to standardize text-books for primary schools. Government, it is stated, proposes to publish these text-books and to utilise a part of the profits made therefrom for paying increased emoluments to primary school teachers.

It is stated that the services of well-known authors of juvenile literature will be requisitioned for writing these text-books, which are proposed to be printed in the Bengal Government Press.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

SATELLITE TOWN PLAN

Important Court Decision On Land Acquisition

The British Government's £90,000,000 plan to relieve the congestion of London's population by turning the country township of Stevenage (Hertfordshire) into a satellite town of more than 50,000 inhabitants received a severe setback on the 19th February last when Mr. Justice Collins quashed the order by the Minister of Town and Country Planning, Mr. Silkin, for compulsory acquisition of the whole of Stevenage.

Three residents—a farmer, a surveyor and a landowner—had asked the court to quash the order on the ground that the Minister had shown bias, had made up his mind before hearing objections, and had held no public inquiry as required by last year's new Town Act.

For the Minister, it was argued that his decision was made administratively and not judicially and that he was not bound by evidence at a public enquiry.

The Minister was this morning considering appealing against the ruling, but will not announce a decision until he addresses Parliament on the subject.

Stevenage was named by the Government as London's No. 1 satellite under the Greater London Plan. The town is 28 miles from the capital and has fewer than 6,000 inhabitants.

Opposition developed locally when the Government introduced the new Town Bill last spring and the citizens formed a "protection association" to resist the application of the plan. Deciding to get on with the plan, new roads were marked out and a corporation appointed by the Government to steer the ten-year project.

MOTOR TRANSPORT IN BOMBAY

Bill For Nationalization Passed

The Bombay Assembly, on the 27th February, passed a Bill seeking to nationalize motor transport in the province.

The Bill, which was in the nature of an amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in its application to Bombay Province, grants the Provincial Government, their local agents and also municipalities the power to restrict the time limit or to terminate the permits of commercial bodies to operate motor transport, with compensation.

CZECH TOWN TO BE REMOVED

To A New Site

Czechoslovakia are to move the whole Sudetenland town of Falkenov—which had a pre-war population of 1,000 and a castle dating back to the 15th century—to a new site.

It has been found that the town is built on rich lignite (brown coal) deposits worth 700,000,000,000 crowns which are so near the surface that it is impossible to dig them beneath the town.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply and delivery of Dietary articles for the year 1947-48.
2. Supply and delivery of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Injections, etc., during 1947-48.
3. Supply and delivery of Calves for the year 1947-48.
4. Supply and delivery of Hardware and Engineering stores during 1947-48.
5. Supply and delivery of Paints and varnishes during 1947-48.
6. Supply and delivery of Harness, Numdah and Leather goods during 1947-48.

Tenders for the above will be opened on 10th March, 1947 and other tenders—Nos. 4, 5 and 6 will be opened on 13th March, 1947. The rates quoted in the tenders for the above are to remain open for acceptance for 3 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 4th March, 1947.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. II Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 18th March, 1947, upto 2 p.m.

74. Re. improvement of narrow lane at 5 and 7, Mahendra Sircar Street,—Rs. 878, dated 4th March, 1947, (1 month).

The petty improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to receive the tender forms from the Estimator and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 4th March, 1947.

Street Declaration

NOTICE

Is hereby given under Section 387(4) of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Act III B.C. of 1923) that in accordance with the notice published on the 2nd day of August, 1946 under Sub-Section (1) the Corporation of Calcutta have by a resolution passed on the 17th of January 1947, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Sub-Section (3) declared that in the area specified hereunder no person shall use any premises for the purpose of a Khatal, cattle shed, cattle mart and/or stable.

Area—Ward No. 3—whole. Boundaries—
North—Grey Street and Ultadangi Road.
South—Beadon Street and Vivekananda Road.
East—The Circular Canal.
West—Upper Chitpur Road and Upper Circular Road.

S. M. YAQUB,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th March, 1947.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Abdul Noor Bhuiya for the registration of his name as the sole occupier in respect of

Stall No. 58 in Block 'B' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to the exclusion of the name of Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed, his partner.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 6th March, 1947.

College Street Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Sushil Kumar Roy for permission to be recognised as the occupier of stalls Nos 51, 52 and 53 in Block 'B' in the College Street Market in place of his brother Mr. Basanta Kumar Roy, the recorded occupier of the above stalls.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

M. BHATTACHERJEE,
Superintendent.

College Street Market,
The 27th February, 1947.

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PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	Fruit.
			Fruit—A to B	0 5 0	

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 268	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 12 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 12 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.			Mudikhana	" 18	2 4 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Do.	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 158-160	0 12 6	Do.		Monthly each.		" 111	0 10 0	
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.						
" 163-169	1 7 9	Do.						
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.						

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

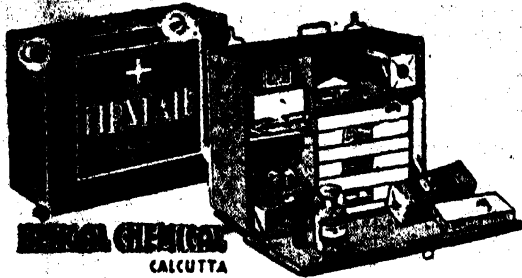
Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 7-5 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—	Per day.	
E 3	" 7-6 "	Do.	" 9, 12 & 13 "	As. 5 each	Potato.
W 9	" 9 "	Do.	Betel— 2 & 4	" 4	Betel leaves.

*The stalls are temporarily occupied by the spice dealers shifted from the fire damaged portion.



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CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tri-cycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Actg. Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

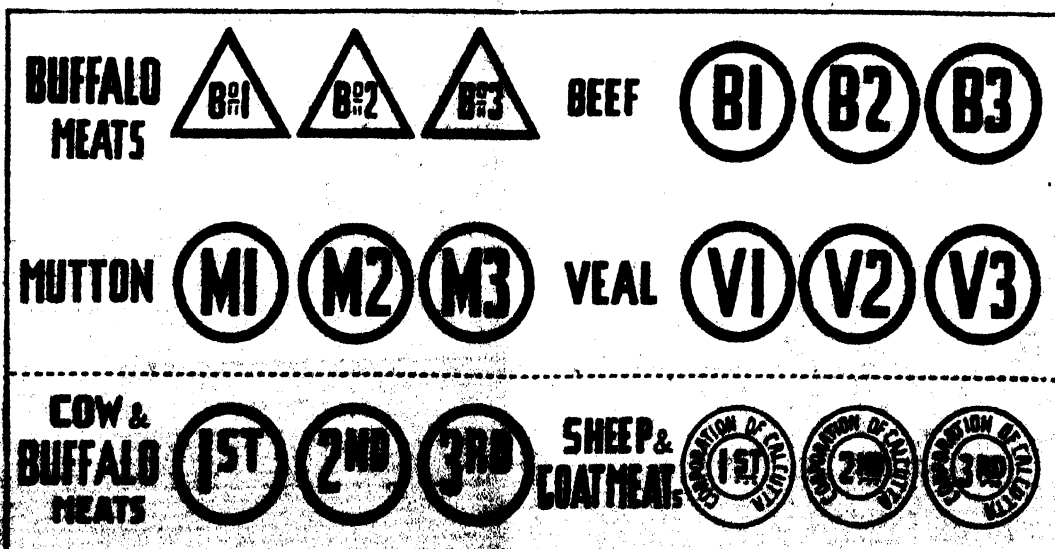
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.					
Vegetables	...	...	...	Downward	
Beef	...	...	...	—	As it was
Mutton	...	...	...	Downward	
Fresh fruits	Downward	
Dry	—	As it was
Eggs	Downward	
Poultry	Downward	
Fish	Downward	

MEAT MARKS



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Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity!

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 13th February, 1947

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 140	Head each	2 120	3 20	2 00	2 40
Fillet rounderout per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
					Loin ..	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 80
Hump per seer	2 120	2 120	2 80	2 100	Shoulder ..	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 80
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40					
Round ..	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Sirloin ..	3 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Short (Kidney)	3 40	4 40			Hind-quarter ..	3 00	3 80		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do Malted ..					Leg per seer	3 00	3 120		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
Brain each	0 120	1 00							
Heart each	0 140	1 00			MUTTON.				
Orbits each	1 00	1 100							
Shinbones each	0 140	1 60							
Skink each	0 80	1 00			Chops per seer	3 00	3 120		
Tongue each	2 00	2 120			Breast ..	3 00	3 80		
Kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00			Curry Mutton per seer	3 00	3 80		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Leg per seer	3 00	3 120		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 100			Saddle per lb.	3 00	4 00		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Shoulder per lb	2 120	3 00		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00				Kidneys each	0 80	0 80		
Smoked Ham ..	2 00				Heart ..	0 60	0 80		
Back Bacon ..	2 00				Liver ..	3 40	3 140		
Sticky Bacon ..	1 120				Brain ..	0 60	0 80		
Pork Sausages ..	1 20	1 80			Tongue ..	0 140	1 00		
Pork ..	1 40	1 120			Trotters ..	0 16			
					Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
					Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	2 40	3 80		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 80	2 120		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market									
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80			Hilsa Fish per seer	3 00	3 80		
Chops per seer	3 00	3 80			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	2 40			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120	3 120		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 120	4 80		
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	3 40			Bombay Duck per 100				
Boiled Ham per lb.	3 00	4 80			Pomfrate per seer				
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Bhetkee ..	4 00	5 80		
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120			Maldine ..				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 00	3 40			China Grass White per packet small				
Roasted Pork	3 80	4 00			Do. large per ..				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	3 00			Bali chau per seer				
Garmon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	5 00			Papadams per 100	3 00	3 80		
Cocktail Sausages ..	1 80	2 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 80	4 120		
Bologna ..	1 120	2 80			Dry Prawns per seer	3 80	4 40		
Compressed Pork	1 120	2 40							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FRENCH CHALK

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.
PHONE B B 1307

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each	0 13 0	0 14 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. Nagpur ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	Apples (Cooking) ..	1 8 0	2 0 0
Capon	4 0 0	6 1 0	Do. Lahore ..	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. S. Africa ..	—	—
Duck (curry)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Darjeeling p. lb.			Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting)	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad ..			Do. Nainital ..	—	—
Do. (special)	3 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Country each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. White Pearman ..	—	—
Fowl (curry)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. American ..	—	—
Do. (outlet)	1 8 0	2 0 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)			Celery Each	0 6 6	0 8 0	Do. King David ..	—	—
Do. (special) each	2 0 0	2 4 0	Cucumber per score	2 10 0	2 12 0	Do. Jonathan ..	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goose	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ginger	0 8 0	1 10 0	Do. Quetta ..	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pigeons	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 12 0	3 8 0
Turkey Cook	15 0 0	25 0 0	Turmeric	0 15 0	1 0 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Hen	10 0 0	15 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol kohl Darjeeling p. lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bael Fruit each	0 4 0	0 10 0
heavy lots	3 4 0	2 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bedana Kabul per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	2 14 0	3 4 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0	0 2 6	Black Berry per score	—	—
EGGS.			Leek per lb.			Cocoanut each	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Lettuce each	0 1 6	0 2 6	Country Apples per doz.	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 4 0	2 12 0	Lettuce per score	2 12 0	3 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) per score	2 14 0	3 4 0	Lobia per seer (small)			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Do. Nasik 1 lb.	—	—
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Leek (Country) each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	2 8 0	3 0 0
Guinea fowl	3 0 0	4 0 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Partridge			Do. Patna red (old)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peacock	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. " white	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Peahen	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Country red	0 5 0	0 6 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 0 0	9 0 0
Plovers			Paranip per seer	0 14 0	0 16 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 8 0	4 8 0
Quail			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Anar per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0
Rabbit	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Darjeeling " lb.	0 8 0	0 9 0	Guava (Local) per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snippets per each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Hazaribagh	0 8 0	0 9 0	Jack Fruit each	—	—
Snipes	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Teal (large)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Simla	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khurbane	1 4 0	1 8 0
Teal (cotton)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Country			Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Wild Duck each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Snake Coil			Kaur China per seer	—	—
Wild Grouse each			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 18 0	Lime patty per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
Wild Duck (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lichees per 100 (Mosafer-	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	pur)	—	—
Do. (Hen)	30 0 0	32 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Country)	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy)	5 0 0	50 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 12 0	1 0 0	Looket per score	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New) Small	0 5 0	0 6 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
*Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.		0 8 6	Do. Madras (Controlled)			M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Do. Ground per seer			Do. (Small) (Round)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
Artipeach per seer	0 8 0		Do. Shillong (Cont.)			Mask Melon, lb. (Lucknow)	—	—
Beetroot Darjeeling per			Rhubarb per lb.			Mangoes Alfanzo per doz.	—	—
lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Fulbu. (Patil) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Do. Agra	0 8 0	0 10 0	Radish English per bundle			Do. Do. (Madras)	—	—
Do. Country per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Country per bundle	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Spinach per lot of 30	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipra	—	—
Do. French Darjeeling			Squash per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fasli	—	—
Do. Butter per score			Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Mohon Bhog	—	—
Spinjal " seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Green per score	3 0 0	4 5 0
Cabbage each	2 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhosh	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	0 12 0	0 18 0	Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagore	—	—
Do. Darjeeling lb.			Do. Darjeeling per lb.			Do. Begamfulli	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) per seer	0 7 0	0 9 0	Do. Country	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Kanchan	—	—
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Ranchi	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
Do. Darjeeling per lb.			Do. Shillong per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Safeta	—	—
Do. (Allahabad)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tamarind (Green)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	—	—
Do. (Lucknow)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 8 0	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mulberry per score	—	—
			Vegetable marrow Country			Nagpur Mossom per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0
			each	0 7 0	0 12 0	Poona	3 0 0	3 12 0
			Do. Darjeeling each			Bombay	3 0 0	4 4 0
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Oranges Sylhet	—	—
			Red " per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
			Tarai per seer			Do. Darjeeling 5-6	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Kankrole per seer			Do. Madras per doz.	1 0 0	—
						Do. Nagpur 10-12	1 0 0	—
						Do. (Squeezing) 12-16	1 0 0	—

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

At present Pans, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out
in profits and prestige.

B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each	1 00	1 40	Peaches fresh per lb.	2 40	2 120	Apricots Dry without seed	1 80	2 00
Do. Singapore "	1 00	1 40	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb.	2 80	3 00	Alobokhara per lb.	1 80	2 00
Do. Jessore "	1 80	2 80	Do. English Dry per lb.	1 00	5 00	Chilgoja per lb.	2 00	2 80
Do. Madras "	1 80	2 40	Quince (Darj.)	4 80	5 00	Cocoanut (dry) per lb.	1 120	
Do. Comilla "	0 120	0 130	Rose Apple per score	1 00	5 00	Currents Australian per lb.	8 00	
Do. Darjeeling "	0 120	0 140	Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 80	4 80	Do. 1 lb. per packet	1 00	1 40
Plantain Champa Bunch	0 100	0 120	Star Apple per score	2 80	3 00	Dates Arab per seer	1 80	2 00
Do. Martaban "	1 120	2 00	S. Africa Orange per doz.	0 80	0 100	Do. Muscat per packet	1 80	2 00
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 100	0 120	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)	6 00	8 00	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	1 80	2 00
Do. Amritasagar "	0 100	0 120	Do. Country per doz.	5 00	6 80	Figs Kabul per lb.	1 40	1 80
Do. Kabul "	0 80	1 80	Surdah Kabul per lb.	2 80	3 00	Figs 1 lb. per packet	1 40	1 80
Papaya Jasore each	0 80	0 100	Tamarind per seer	0 80	0 100	Hazelnuts per lb.	2 40	
Do. Country "	1 00	1 40	Water melon Country each			Khurma per seer	2 40	
Plums per lb. (Kabul)	0 80	0 120	Do. Goalund each			Monkeynuts Madras per lb.		0 100
Do. S. African per lb.	2 80	3 00	Do. Kabul			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet	2 00	2 00
Do. Country per score	3 00	3 80	Do. Farakkabad "			Pears dry per lb.	1 80	2 00
Pomegranate Bhowanagore	0 80	0 80	Do. Bhagalpur each			Pears dry 1 lb. packet	4 80	
Do. Kandahar	0 100	0 120	Water fruit per seer			Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb.		5 00
Pumelo each (country)	1 00	1 80	Water Melon Kabul per lb.			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb.		5 00
Pumelo balbar each	1 40	1 80	O. Apple			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb.		5 80
Prunes Fresh per lb.	1 80	1 120				Do. Kandahar per seer		6 00
Prunes S. W. per tid (8 lb.)	1 00	1 80	DRY FRUITS			Pista Salted unshelled per lb.		5 80
Do. Liby do.	1 40	1 80	Apples Ring per lb.			Do. Salted shelled per lb.		5 80
Do. Delmonta do.	1 80	1 120	Do. 1 lb. packet			Prunes dry per lb.		1 40
Calasia do.	1 00	1 80	Almond Salted (large) per lb.	2 80	3 00	Raisin 1 lb. per packet	1 40	1 80
Pears (Kulu) per lb.	1 40	1 80	Almond English (large) per lb.	2 80	3 80	Do. (red) per lb.	0 120	2 00
Do. (Hainital)	1 80	1 120	Almond Kabul per lb.	1 20	2 80	Do. Sultana per lb.	1 80	2 00
Do. Kulu 6-8	1 00	1 80	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb.	2 80	3 80	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet	1 80	2 00
Do. California per lb.	2 00	2 80	Almond Irant (Shelled) per lb.			Do. Table 1 lb. packet	1 80	2 80
Do. Peshwar per doz.	2 00	2 80	Almond Salted (small) per lb.			Do. American 1 lb.	1 80	2 80
Do. Australian per lb.	1 80	2 00	Apricots Dry with seed per lb.	1 00	1 80	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		2 80
Do. (Cooking) 5-8	1 80	2 00	Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb.	2 00	2 80	Do. per packet		2 80
Do. S. African per lb.	1 120	2 40	Do. (Salted) "	2 80	2 120	Do. (Sankist) per lb.		0 120
Do. Cashmere						Cake Raisin per lb.		1 00
Peaches America dry p. lb.								
Do. S. African per lb.								
Do. Punjab "								
Pineapple per tin								
Peaches fresh								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls, on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*S. (New) 40-50	1 00	Cheese.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	K. 1-8	8 00	Refreshment Room.
						" 6	2 80	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 6	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-2	1 80	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 363)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hog Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DEY FRUITS—(Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 8 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...		2 16 6
Mango Juice " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...		4 11 0
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.		0 8 0
BUTTER ETC.			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	8 0 0	8 4 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 sticks each box ...		0 0 6
Bombay " ...	2 12 0	2 14 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price			
Dinapur " ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			*COAL AND COKE		
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 12 0	seer ...		0 6 0	*Domestic Coke (retail)		
Cow's Ghee " ...	6 8 0	7 0 0	Californian flour per bag			per md. ...	1 6 0	
Butter Ghee " ...	5 0 0	6 8 0	of 5 lbs. ...			*Domestic Coke (whole		
Ag Mark Ghee " ...			Californian flour No. 2			sale) at the Depot ...	1 6 0	
MILK AND CREAM.			per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			Country flour per seer ...			Spices—		
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 5 6	Chillies per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. White per seer ...					
FISH.			Do. Red " ...					
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Wheat " ...		0 5 6	Halud " ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 6 0			
Do. (salt-water) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Suji " ...		0 8 0			
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 8 0	4 12 0						
Ontla per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6	Control	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bohi per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Rice (retail) ...		Price	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	2 8 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 6 6	Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Baddock (whole) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Bhassamanik rice per seer			Xmas Cake " (Almond		
Hilas (Padma) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium per seer ...	0 6 6		iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Mango fish with roe ...			Do. per seer ...	0 4 6		per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do without roe ...						Slab Chocolates per		
Hilas (Ganges, whole) per			*DALDA VEGETABLE			packet ...		
seer ...			GHEE			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 lb. tin ...		1 5 0	Assorted Chocolates per		
Butter fish per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 lb. tin ...		2 4 6	lb. ...		4 0
Pomfret per seer ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	5 lb. tin ...		5 7 6	Short bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Prawns per seer (small) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	10 lb. tin ...		10 4 6	English Sweet, Assorted		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...						per lb. ...		
Do. (Large) ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	*SUGAR			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 2 0	Gur per seer ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 12 6		Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Crystal (best) ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Do. (fillet) ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Medium (small grain		0 10 3	Glaxo ...		
Mackerel ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	white) ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	Medium (small grain)			Golden Puffs ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bengal ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Ladies finger ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				per lb. ...		
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			*DAL Etc.			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		Kalai per seer ...			per lb. ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Arahar " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Dinner Roll " ...	0 1 0		Chola " ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Cheese Bandel " ...	0 4 0	0 8 6	Khari Masoor " ...			per tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	5 0 0	8 4 0	Khasari " ...			BUTTER.		
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	Mung (Bhaja) " ...			Stafford, lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	} Plus Sale Tax.
Do. Overland per lb. ...						Polsons " " ...	2 10 0	
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0					Champion " " ...	2 6 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*Cocogem—			Compressed Butter 6½ lbs.	7 8 0	
Do. unmixed, " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	9 lb. tin ...	10 18 6				
Cream per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	2 lb. " ...	2 9 6		BRITANNIA		
			6 lb. " ...	7 7 6		Cheese ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
			*Coconut Oil per seer ...	1 10 6	Selling	Gem ...		
			Castor Oil ...		Price	Gem Iced ...		
			*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 10 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
			" " Ag. Mark ...	1 10 8		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
						Marie ...	1 5 6	
			*KEROSENE OIL			Milk ...		
			(Superior)—			Mixed (House-		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		hold) ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Nice ...	1 5 6	
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-			
			No. 1 ...		led			
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.			
			No. 2 ...					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 12 0		per tin	1 2 0	
Plain	1 12 2	3 2 9	Red do. do.	2 8 0		Cowlin Skim Milk Powder		
Peppermint	1 8 6	1 12 2	Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	2 4 0		1 lb. loose	0 12 6	1 8 0
School	0 12 0					Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 4 0	
Thin Arrowroot	1 10 0	2 14 0	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water	1 12 2	2 2 9	Special Darjeeling Red	2 12 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
Teological Loose	0 14 2		Label 1 lb. pkt.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	2 8 0		bag		
size tin & Loose	1 15 0	2 6 2	tos 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 5 0		Rosala Assorted Jams		
Low & Gate Milk Food	2 2 0	6 4 0	Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 4 0		per tin	1 1 0	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken			per tin		
						Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			SPIICES			oz. tin		
			Cloves ground per phial	1 2 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	2 5 0	2 0 0
			Cinnamon "	1 0 0		per pkt.		
			Ginger "	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Mixed Spice "	1 0 0		1 lb. per tin		
			" Herb "	1 2 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Sage "	1 2 0		tle		
			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			per lb.		
			Mountain Bouquet			Redgate or Nickson Ba-	2 4 0	
			1 lb. packet	3 6 0		con per lb.		
			Green Spot Loose per lb.	4 4 0		Oatmeal (Australasian)		
			Yellow Spot "	2 2 0		2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
			Red Spot "	1 15 6		Indian Oats per packet		Small Large
			Gold Dust "	2 0 6		Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Star Dust "	1 14 6		per tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Frugnell's King Cocoa-		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	3 0 0		nut Hair Oil	1 2 0	4 8 0
			O. P. Darjeeling and			Cobra Boot rollan,	0 4 0	0 9 0
			Assam per lb.	2 12 0		Chamois Leather large	1 9 0	
			JUST TEA			Mosquito Destroyers, box		
			Darjeeling and Assam			Kno's Fruit Salt		1 0 0
			Dust per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 4 0	2 12 0
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 2 0	2 10 0	Elmerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		Zam-Buk	1 8 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.			Oriental Balm	1 2 0	1 14 0
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	
			Delmonte Fruits			Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
			Chutneys	1 8 0	1 12 0	Blattabane Cock-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0		roach Extermina-		
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 4		tor		
			Do. (Country) ½ lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. 1½ Ozs. tin	0 10 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 3 Ozs. "	1 0 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 8 Ozs. "	2 4 0	
			Pepper			Do. 16 Ozs. "	4 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 7 lb. "	24 0 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		Do. 56 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	1 10 0		per doz.		
			Glaxo per tin	2 15 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Prices.

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2001) Rangoon Branch: 222, Fraser Street Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1281) 155-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rn. As. P.			Rn. As. P.	
Cut-Fish 15 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
(G. K.) 5 & 6	0 5 0 "	G. K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
PRICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna			Peas		0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree	6 2 0		Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Ohinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil (Controlled Price)			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil	1 7 0		Mutton	2 5 0	5 0 0
Deshi Boilea			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khasi	2 8 0	5 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }	0 10 3		Other		
Bupsal			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)	0 6 0		Prawns		
Ohamanmani			Atta (brown) Control	0 5 6		Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white)			Bagda	1 8 0	2 8 0
Gram (Patna whole)			Suji			Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)		0 10 0	Gur (Beli) (control)	0 8 0		Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 5 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	8 0
Do. (Sona)		1 0 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Manital			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Arhar Dal		0 12 0	Potato (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 10 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)								
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		
Mug Dal per sr. (Kasha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		3 8 0
Arhar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		0 10 0			3 8 0
Kalai Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk			EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Split)			Cows' Head			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Do. (Khari)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 3 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid					2 8 0
GHEE			OIL.			CONFECTIONERY		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer	Contd.	1 7 0	Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
Manchi			Cocconut Oil		1 4 9	Yellow per tin		
Sree (Mark)		6 3 0	FRUITS.			Cocoa Hornby		
Khurja		6 3 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0		Coffee Polson's lb.		
Bhadwa do.			Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		BISCUITS		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer	6 0 0	8 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pasta	1 0 0		Household per tin		
*Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Aral	3 0 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Grapes per seer	1 0 0		*Rice		
Do. (Bata)			Maspati 12—22	1 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
*Flour per seer (White)		0 6 0	Mango 4—6	1 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
*Atta		0 5 6	" (Langra)			rettes, 555		
*Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur (Bhati)		0 6 0	VEGETABLES			rettes 1 tin.		
*Flour (Whole Meal)		0 6 0	Patal (Desi)			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes New (Desi)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Nanita)			Pascal's Loganges		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	(glass) each		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Jam		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 6 0	Jelly		
			Cauliflower each	0 10 0	0 14 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tina)		
			Cabbage per seer			Quickwhite (White)		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 10 0	0 12 0	(Large)		
			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Pons	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Cut Pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. " bulk		
			Bagda	2 12 0		Rising Sun		
			Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 16 0	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0			
			Hilsa Fish					

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 0 0	Mango Sukul	—	—	Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0	2 8 0	Do. Sopia	—	—	Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	—	—
Goat per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Begamfully	—	—	Deshi (Nagra) per md.	—	—
			Do. Bombay Pairi p. dos	—	—	Do. (Medium) " "	—	—
EGGS			Do. Langra	—	—	Patnai (Atap) " md.	—	—
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhastara	—	—	Hilly (old) per md.	—	—
Fowls " "	2 8 0	—	Do. Kallout	—	—	Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	—	—
			Do. Fasil	—	—	Jhingasal per md.	—	—
VEGETABLES			Do. Nilambari	—	—	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	—	—
Brijals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri	—	—	Do. No. 2 per md.	—	—
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Sapeda	—	—	Uhamormoni	—	—
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Golapkhaz	—	—	Balam (old) per md.	—	—
Ginger " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar	—	—	Chini Shakkar No. 1 per	—	—
Patil Lemon each	—	0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh	—	—	maund (old)	—	—
Ladies finger per seer	—	0 1 0	Kharbasa per seer	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 1	—	—
Kagil Lemon per pair	—	—	Orange Ichhanagore	—	—	per maund	—	—
Onions Patna red per seer	0 4 0	—	Do. Madras	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 2	—	—
Do. Bombay " "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0	—	per maund	—	—
Do. Country " "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Nagpur	—	—	Kamini per maund	—	—
Potatoes Nainital " "	0 10 0	—	Do. Bombay	—	—	Peshwar Rice per md.	—	—
Do. (controlled)	—	—	Pesta Bagdad per seer	—	—	Dhaki Chata " "	—	—
Do. Madras " "	—	—	Do. Multan	—	—	Fine per seer	—	—
Do. Gauhati " "	—	—	Do. Kabul	1 0 0	—	Coarse " "	—	—
Country " "	—	—	Pears 6—15	2 0 0	3 0 0	Medium " "	—	—
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	—	—	Pineapple Singapur each	—	—			
Patil Murshidabad per	—	—	Do. Assam (Local)	—	—	SUGAR, ETC.		
seer	—	—	Do. Country each	—	—	Crystal Sugar per seer	—	—
Do. Dist per seer	0 10 0	—	Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Java " "	—	—
Do. Hilly " "	0 9 0	—	Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Cocconut Oil " "	—	—
Cabbage " "	—	—	Do. Martaban per score	—	—	Mustard Oil " "	—	—
Cauliflower each	—	—	Musket per seer	—	2 8 0	Salt per seer	—	—
Peas Ranohi per seer	—	—	Pomegranate per seer	—	—			
Do. Darjeeling " "	—	—	Do. Multan per seer	—	—	Flour " "	—	—
Do. Deshi " "	—	—	Do. Kandahar	3 0 0	4 0 0	Atta " "	—	—
Beans " "	—	—	Bedana (Kabul)	—	—	Sujee " "	—	—
Squash " "	—	—	Raisin (Rad) per seer	—	—	Atta fresh per seer	—	—
Tomato " "	—	—	Do. Sultana " "	—	—	Chandausi Atta per md.	—	—
Green Mangoes each	—	—	Almond shelled	8 0 0	4 0 0	Til Oil per seer	—	—
Bit per seer	—	—	Do. without shell	8 0 0	—	Fine per seer	—	—
			Do. do. large	5 0 0	—			
FRUITS			Surdah Quaman per seer	—	—	DAL		
Apple Cashmere 6—12	—	—	Water melon Goaland	—	—	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Kulu " "	—	—	Do. Deshi each	—	—	Mug Dal " "	—	0 10 0
Do. Quetta 4—6	1 0 0	—	Do. Farukabad	—	—	Arhar " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Nainital " "	—	—	Do. Quetta	—	—	Kalai " "	—	—
Alubokhara per seer	—	—	Do. Bhagalpur each	—	—	Khesari " "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apricot " "	—	—	Sarbati Lemon	—	—	Mosoor (split)	—	0 8 0
Batavia each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Musembi 6—12	1 0	—	Do. (khari)	—	0 10 0
Bell fruit each	—	—	Walnut per seer	—	3 0 0	Matar " "	—	0 10 0
Cocunut each (green)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Shelled " "	—	—	Chana Dal " "	0 10 0	—
Do. dry each	0 8 0	0 5 0	Nut Ground " "	—	—			
Chilghosa " "	—	—	Sharifa " "	—	—	TEA.		
Dates Arab " "	1 8 0	—	Nona (each)	—	—	Rose Mixture	2 0 0	—
Do. Bagdad " "	—	—	BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe	—	—
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	—	—	Darjeeling do. per lb.	—	—	Quality per lb.	2 6 0	2 6 0
Do. Nasik " "	—	—	Bombay " "	2 8 0	2 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe	—	—
Do. Quetta " "	—	—	Aligarh " "	2 8 0	2 0 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 6 0
Do. Chaman " "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jessore " per seer	4 0 0	—	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australia " "	—	—	Dinapur " "	3 8 0	—	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Khorma per seer	2 0 0	—	Pabna " "	3 8 0	2 12 0	Darjeeling Autumn	—	—
Kesur Deshi " "	—	—	Darbhangra " "	—	—	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 4 0
Khobani " "	—	—	Masafferpur	—	—	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kajjo Nuts " "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Cow's Ghee	—	6 0 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Lichis Country per 100	—	—	Do. Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—	—	—
Do. Masafferpur per	—	—	Bhalsa Ghee	4 6 0	—	Superior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Black Raisins per score	—	—	FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	—
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—	—	—
Plums per score 1 lb.	—	—	Bhetkee per Sr.	2 8 0	—	Inferior per 4 gallon tin	—	—
Jamrul " "	—	—	Prawns " "	1 4 0	1 12 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	—	—
Golapjam " "	—	—	Hilsa " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)	—	—
Patilal per seer	—	—	Rohi " "	2 0 0	—	" " Bulk	—	—
Kanoha-Mita Mango per	—	—	Rohi (cut pieces)	2 8 0	—	Owl & Swan per tin	—	—
Score	—	—	Small fish " "	—	1 0 0	" " Bulk	—	—
Shunk Ali per seer	—	—	Chatal " "	—	—	Monkey Brand per tin	—	—
Safata " "	—	—	Crab per pair	—	—	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	—
Mango (Loan Bandel)	—	—	Koi per seer	—	—	(White)	0 8 0	Contro.
			Singhee per seer	—	—	Elephant Brand per bot.	—	lledshcp.
			Magoor per seer (small)	—	—	(Red)	—	—
			Do. (large)	—	—	Snowflake per tin	—	—
			Gaida	—	—	Soft Coke per md	—	1 6 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET CALCUTTA

Telephone:—Calcutta 5632.

Telegram:—REWARD Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET
Rates quoted on the 3rd January, 1947

ARTICLES			ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.		
	From.	To		From	To		From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 80	2 00	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (Cut pieces)	2 00	2 80	seer (Controlled)	0 60	0 80	Sujea Do.	0 80	
Silong	2 00	2 80	Pulbul per seer			Atta Brown Do.	0 60	
Lobster	1 120	2 00	Raddish (Country) per			Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 80	
Bagda	2 80	3 00	score			Wheat	0 80	
Bhangaar	2 00	2 40	Squash per seer					
Bhetki	2 40	2 80	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 80	0 40	RICE.		
Other Fish	0 120	1 80	Pumpkin each	0 40	0 60	Rice (Controlled) "A"	0 10 0	
Hilsa	1 80	2 00	New Potato	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. do. "B"	0 60	
Kot & Magoor	4 00	5 00				Do. do. "C"	0 40	
Paray	2 00	2 80	FRUITS.					
Crab each	0 20	0 80	Mangoes			SUNDRIES.		
			Grapes	6 00		Mustard Oil per seer		
			Alubokhora per seer	2 80		(Rationed)	1 16	
			Amra (Belati) per score			Sugar (Controlled)	0 86	
			Bedana per seer	1 80	2 00	Tea per lb.	1 50	2 8
			Beal each	0 16	0 60	Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14
			Dates per packet	0 50	0 10 0			
			Almond .. seer	2 80	3 00	DAL.		
			Lime per score			Arabar per seer	0 60	0 10
			Orange 2-3	1 00		Chana	0 60	
			Plantain (Champa) per			Masoor	0 80	0 12
			score	0 80	0 10 0	Bhanga		
			Do. (Martaban) per			Khasaree	0 60	
			doz.	0 12 0	1 00	Kalai	0 70	
			Papaya each	0 80	0 80	Biuli		
			Sugarcane each	0 80	0 40	Mug (Hari) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
			Pomegranate per seer			" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
			Apples			Mattor	0 70	
			Green Coconut	0 80	0 40	Salt	0 30	
			Lichi			COKE & COAL.		
						Soft Coke per md.		
			BUTTER.			Coal " (Control)	1 60	
			Butter per seer	3 00	3 80	Fuel	2 80	
			Madras			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Ghee Lakhee			Brand per bottle		
			Do. Bhadwa					
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		6 00			
			Milk		0 12 0			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 12th February, 1947.

[illegible]

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1945

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FRUITS—Contd.		
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Kashin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Lamb "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Fash 4—6	—	1 0 0
Pork "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prins S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork and Kid "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 2 0	3 0 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	—	0 6 0
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer	—	0 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	—	FRUITS			Dinapur "	—	4 6 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	6 8 8
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 10 0
Fowl's " "	—	2 8 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 8 0
Pena per seer	2 0 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. ½ lb.	—	0 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 1 8
Shlong	1 12 0	—	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	2 0 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate "	—	2 0 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Sagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	1 4 0	—	Atta "	—	—
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cocoonut each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Suje "	—	—
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Custard Apples	—	—	RICE.		
Other Fish	—	0 4 0	Dates per seer	1 4 0	—	Patua per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 0 0	—	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Bankulahi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Milaa	—	2 8 0	Grape "	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Deahi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	1 2 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbasa "	—	—	Sugar	—	0 8 6
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	0 6 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 4
Bean (French) per seer	—	—	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Cocoonut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	—	—	Lokote "	—	—	Gur	—	—
Brinjal "	0 8 0	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	—	Pasta per seer	—	10 J-0	Arabar per seer	—	0 8 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Plantain (Ohampa) per	0 4 0	0 5 0	Ohana	—	0 6 0
Caulliflower	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. Martaban) per	0 8 0	0 4 0	Kharl Masoor "	—	0 6 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bhanga	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Khasaree "	—	0 6 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hari) "	—	0 8 0
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 0 0	Do. (Sona) "	—	0 10 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Mattor "	—	0 10 0
Garlic	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	—	—	Salt "	—	0 2 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Tamarind per seer	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Walnut "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Coal per md.	—	1 0 0
Onion "	0 14 0	0 5 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas 6—10	1 0 0	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Desi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 8—4	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bombay 6—8	1 0 0	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score 6—8	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Desi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sipia	—	—	Lily,	—	—
Palbul	—	—						
Raddish (English) per	—	—						
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops No 1st

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
28A Office Godown	0 5 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	28B Chandney.	0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
24 Chandney	0 6 0 "		26 A "	0 5 "	
37 "	0 8 0 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 13th January, 1947.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pom per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes per seer Madras			Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Pom per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	New (Country) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0			
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 4 0	Nanital per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Sole	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer	1 7 0	(Contd)
Lohter	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sugar	0 10 3	
Baghda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 7 0	1 12 0	(Con.)		
Bhanguar	1 8 0	2 0 0	score			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 8 0
Bhota	1 0 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kila	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	" (Sugarandy) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kol & Magoor	1 10 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			(Ration Shop)		
Pasey	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes			Snji	0 8 0	(Con.)
Crab each	0 2 0		Grapes			DAL.		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 8 0	Chana	0 9 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 9 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Khari Masoor	0 12 0	0 14 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	0 8 0	0 10 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 9 0		Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowls eggs	1 9 0		Almond	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kalai	0 10 0	0 11 0
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Biuli	0 10 0	0 11 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per			" (Sona) per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0
*Cabbage (Country) p. sr.		0 12 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 9 0	0 10 0
*Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Salt	0 8 0	
*Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	per doz.			COKE & COAL		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
Ginger per seer		1 0 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Coal		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate	1 0	1 12 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Pas (Ranehi)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Madras			Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee			Do.		
*Turnip	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
*Carrot	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0		Do. 2 "		
*Beetroot	0 8 0	0 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Corn Flower 1 "		
			Milk			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)	Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0				
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—*Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-80 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff.	30 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	80 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Ollman's store.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0	"			
15 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	64 "	0 2 0	Egg.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	65 "	0 2 0	C. V.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	66 "	0 2 0	Vegetables.
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
			24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruit.
			26 W. B.	0 15 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
			25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
Park 3	0 9 0	Park.	Chandney					
" 5	0 9 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 9 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 9 0	"				80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

Estimates of Receipts, Expenditure and Balances under the Municipal Fund for the
Year 1947-48.

(In round numbers)

PARTICULARS.	Opening Balance on 1st April, 1947.	Receipts during 1947-48.	Reference to page.	Total of Opening Balance and total receipts, (Columns 2 and 3.)	Expenditure during 1947-48.	Reference to page.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1948.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
THE MUNICIPAL FUND.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
REVENUE FUND	(a) 7,17,000	4,11,93,000	18	4,19,10,000	4,10,99,000	80	8,11,000
Suspense Heads Contra	10,00,000	1,95,14,000	18	2,05,14,000	1,95,14,000	82	10,00,000
LOAN FUND.							
For works of a permanent nature as in List A	30,02,000	39,44,000	} 300	3,30,02,000	{ 69,36,000 2,60,50,000	} 300	10,000
For works of a permanent nature as in List B	...	2,60,56,000					
	30,02,000	3,00,00,000		3,30,02,000	3,29,92,000		10,000
TRUST FUNDS.							
(a) Combined Cart Registration Fund of the several Municipalities	...	1,20,000	20	1,20,000	1,20,000	84	...
(b) Licensed Warehouse Fund	...	4,02,000	20	4,02,000	4,02,000	84	...
	...	5,22,000		5,22,000	5,22,000		...
GRAND TOTAL	47,19,000	9,12,20,000		9,59,48,000	9,41,27,000		18,21,000

The Consolidated Rate shall be levied at 21½ per cent. with an additional ½ per cent. as the Howrah Bridge tax, the dog tax at Rs. 5 per dog per annum under Section 173 (2) and the other taxes in accordance with the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923.

The Licensed Warehouse fees will be levied at 10 per cent. (as in 1946-47) on the annual valuation of the Licensed Warehouses under Section 10 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act, as amended in 1934.

(a) This Balance is estimated on the basis of Receipts and Payments only. The Cash balance does not include the amounts held for contractors' deposit, which are estimated at about Rs. 5 lakhs. They are included in the opening balance of Rs. 10 lakhs shown under "Suspense Heads Contra" above.

N. SARKAR,
Chief Accountant.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

21st March, 1947.

Estimated Receipts of the Municipal Revenue Fund for the year 1947-48 classified as follows and compared with the previous years.

	Estimate for 1947-48.	Original Estimate for 1946-47.	Revised Estimate for 1946-47.	Actuals for 1945-46.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated Rate—p. 6	2,40,94,000	2,18,66,000	1,98,00,000	2,09,38,983
Tax on Animals and Carriages—p. 6	88,000	90,000	78,000	54,509
Tax on Trades and Professions—p. 6	18,00,000	16,50,000	17,50,000	17,83,137
Contribution from Govt. as compensation for taking over the licensing of Motor Vehicles—p. 6	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000
Receipts from Markets, Slaughter-houses and Dhobi- khana—pp. 8, 10 & 12	19,21,900	20,12,500	15,13,100	17,46,419
Do. from Trainways and Electric Companies—p. 8	1,54,600	77,900	1,300	38,232
Exemption fees, Rent of Lands, Buildings, &c.—p. 6	7,04,000	6,08,800	3,88,300	4,61,309
Sale Proceeds of Lands and Produce of Lands—p. 6	19,54,000	13,61,000	4,11,100	9,18,025
Contributions from Government—p. 14	55,72,600	56,10,200	57,23,100	52,887
Receipts from Burial Grounds and Crematoriums—p. 16	42,000	37,000	37,000	36,036
Do. from the Combined Cart Registration Fund, being the share of the Corporation in the surplus—p. 6	76,000	1,02,800	77,400	1,08,577
Do. from the Combined Hackney Carriage Fund, being the share of the Corporation under Section 60 of the H. C. Act—p. 6	3,000	3,000	3,000	...
Sale of Water—p. 6	12,80,000	10,97,000	8,42,200	7,11,894
Scavenging Tax—p. 6	50,000	50,000	40,000	40,109
Fines under the Municipal Act and other Acts—p. 14	75,000	75,000	76,200	74,230
Interest on Surplus Cash Balances—p. 14	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	3,39,354
Recovery of equated annual instalment from the Garden Reach Municipality towards cost of Moore's Scheme—p. 14	42,700	42,700	42,700	42,674
Recovery of Law Charges—p. 16	29,000	29,000	15,000	23,004
Sale Proceeds of Unserviceable Stores—p. 16	30,000	30,000	30,000	85,687
Electricity from the Turbo-alternators—p. 16	1,75,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	40,415
Rebate on account of charges for electricity—p. 16	40,000	15,000	60,000	...
Receipt from Govt. for hire of commandeered road- rollers—p. 18 ... ..	...	3,30,000	3,30,000	...
Loans and advances from Government—p. 15(a) ... ..	...	86,400	30,07,800	12,80,000
Receipts under the Bengal Slum Improvement Act p. 15(a)	1,00,000	1,12,500	...	...
Receipt from the Corporation Insurance Funds—p. 18	12,50,000	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Receipts (including profit from Work- shops)—pp. 6—18	10,61,600	10,10,700	7,02,800	11,41,942
Total	4,11,93,400	3,70,87,500	3,57,74,000	3,08,66,923
In round numbers	4,11,93,000	3,70,88,000	3,57,74,000	
Suspense Heads (Contra) including Workshops	1,95,14,000	1,95,49,000	1,94,70,000	
Excess of expenditure over receipts ... ..	...	15,59,000	68,42,000	
Grand Total	6,07,07,000	5,81,96,000	6,20,86,000	

Estimated Expenditure of the Municipal Revenue Fund for the year 1947-48 classified as follows and compared with the previous years

Establishments—

	Superior Supervision.	Supervi- sion.	Clerical and Subordinate	Labour.	Estimate for 1947-48.	Original Estimate for 1946-47.	Revised Estimate for 1946-47.	Actuals for 1945-46.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries of Officers under section 51(1) ...	1,14,400	...	...	...	1,14,400	...	...	...
Do. of other Officers and Servants under section 51 (2) ...	2,69,940	20,67,200	34,80,430	43,83,290	1,02,00,860	...	...	...
Total ...	3,84,340	20,67,200	34,80,430	43,83,290	1,03,15,260	...	...	...
Less—debitable to other funds ...	23,950	40,370	82,810	410	1,47,540	...	...	...
Debitable to Revenue ...	3,60,390	20,26,830	33,97,620	43,82,880	(a) 1,01,67,720	(b) 78,30,210	(c) 92,48,900	(d) 70,28,695
Interest on Loans—p. 78	37,78,100	38,14,900	38,14,800	38,10,128
Contribution for Repayment of Loans—p. 78	17,71,000	17,70,700	17,79,400	16,94,048
Do. to Licensed Warehouse Fund for the Fire-Brigade—p. 80	2,81,300	2,32,800	3,80,800	2,21,410
Do. to Free Libraries—p. 76	41,000	41,000	80,000	89,907
Do. to Primary & Technical Educational Institutions—p. 76	2,49,000	2,49,000	4,98,000	2,17,411
Improvement of Primary Education—p. 76	14,94,000	12,32,500	13,25,700	11,29,108
Materials—p. 136	42,46,100	46,11,100	42,19,600	35,12,362
Contribution to Hospitals, Almshouses, Child-welfare division, Indian Red Cross Society, etc.—p. 68	7,55,000	7,55,000	16,12,700	7,24,457
Dispensaries, Maternity Homes, Baby Clinics, Milk Kitchens, etc.—pp. 68 & 70	2,65,500	2,74,100	2,48,100	2,31,391
Pensions, Gratuties, Compassionate allowances, Contribution to the Provident Fund & Commutation of pension, etc.—p. 78	5,85,100	5,57,900	6,98,100	5,28,723
Law charges—p. 24	1,59,100	1,64,100	2,04,100	1,36,112
Commission to Bank—p. 80	26,400	26,400	26,200	23,482
Contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust—p. 78	22,51,000	20,88,000	20,48,500	19,91,837
Contingencies	1,40,500	1,39,600	1,42,300	1,23,710
Uniforms	86,800	87,500	83,100	58,779
Telephone charges	64,000	66,500	62,500	61,486
Gas for street lighting—p. 58	4,50,000	4,00,000	4,40,000	1,56,658
Electricity for do. —p. 58	1,00,000	1,00,000	85,000	13,901
Grain compensation allowance—p. 78	3,25,000	27,000	2,89,251
Cost of Motor Vehicles, etc.—p. 291	1,00,000	64,000	6,83,200	6,30,698
Contribution to the Garden Reach Municipality—p. 80	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Expenditure for improving the conditions of service of the Harijans (Conservancy Coolies, Melters, Carters etc.)—p. 78	15,000	15,000	15,000	22,182
Hire of lorries for removing refuse—p. 42	1,00,900	...
Air Raid Precaution—p. 80	5,000	10,000	2,000	1,799
War Risks Insurance of the Factories of the Corporation—p. 80	1,83,227
Payment regarding Govt. Loans & Advances—p. 79(a)	1,30,800	69,000	2,28,800	10,58,712
Contribution to Building Repairs Fund—p. 80	1,86,000
Dearness allowance to employees—p. 80	63,36,000	63,36,000	72,45,000	(e) ...
Food concessions—p. 80	5,40,000	5,16,000	5,40,000	(e) ...
Contribution to Loan Fund for financing Loan projects—p. 79(a)	17,11,000	1,05,849
Slum Improvement work—p. 66	1,00,000	1,50,000	...	...
Lump sum for grade increments, etc. in settlement of November strike—p. 80	7,50,000	12,00,000	1,00,000	...
Lump sum for establishment as per Lt.-Col. Harris' recommendation, Govt. directives, etc.	2,25,500	2,12,200	2,20,100	...
Lump sums for additional staff for the Water Works Engineer, Pulta—p. 52	35,000	...	...
Writing off 2nd War Emergency Advance—p. 80	4,80,000
Other Miscellaneous items, such as Repair works, Filter working, Precaution against epi- demics, etc. (previously designated as Contract labour, Contract of labour & mate- rials not distinguishable & Miscellaneous) pp. 22—80	51,29,280	47,58,790	43,68,900	35,96,959
New works—pp. 298—298 ...	{ For works released & carried over ... 2,05,800 For additional works ... 4,00,000				6,05,800	5,15,400	1,32,200	38,543
Total	4,10,98,500	3,86,47,200	4,26,16,400	2,85,35,810
In round numbers	4,10,99,000	3,86,47,000	4,26,16,000	...
Suspense Heads (contra) including Workshops	1,95,14,000	1,95,49,000	1,94,70,000	...
Excess of receipts over expenditure	94,000	...	...	...
Grand Total	6,07,07,000	5,81,96,000	6,20,86,000	...

(b), (c) and (d)—These exclude Rs. 12,55,000, Rs. 9,78,000, Rs. 10,72,000 and Rs. 8,93,208 respectively for the school staff, which are included in "Improvement of Primary Education."

(e) These were accounted for through Suspense Heads against advances and subventions received from Government.

Demand & Collection Of Consolidated Rate For The Previous Ten Years

Year	CURRENT RATE BILLS.			ARREARS		Total gross collection	Total net collection (after re-funds, etc.)
	Demand	Collection	Percentage of collection	Demand	Collection		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	{ 1,88,25,924(a) 1,82,46,431(b) }	1,65,86,274	88.1(c) 90.9(d)	26,85,509(e) 18,74,465(f)	{ 13,25,561(g) 1,53,484(h) }	1,80,55,319	1,78,30,768
1937-38	{ 1,88,83,229(a) 1,83,21,892(b) }	1,64,32,206	87.02(c) 89.6(d)	28,55,797(e) 21,49,998(f)	{ 13,54,638(g) 1,89,106(h) }	1,79,75,950	1,78,08,908
1938-39	{ 1,89,94,962(a) 1,84,16,847(b) }	1,62,80,694	85.7(c) 88.3(d)	30,58,998(e) 23,66,737(f)	{ 14,87,221(g) 2,10,203(h) }	1,79,78,118	1,78,28,159
1939-40	{ 1,92,99,569(a) 1,87,28,156(b) }	1,68,69,059	87.4(c) 90.07(d)	43,62,774(e) 27,18,532(f)	{ 27,60,831(g) 2,59,607(h) }	1,98,59,500	1,97,29,789
1940-41	{ 1,93,51,669(a) 1,89,41,297(b) }	1,74,36,456	89.1(c) 92.05(d)	29,40,295(e) 29,30,978(f)	{ 16,29,458(g) 3,47,986(h) }	1,94,13,900	1,92,90,401
1941-42	{ 1,98,11,741(a) 1,93,04,747(b) }	1,68,80,982	85.2(c) 87.4(d)	22,84,758(e) 30,08,172(f)	{ 10,75,867(g) 2,30,511(h) }	1,81,87,360	1,80,73,895
1942-43	{ 1,99,24,318(a) 1,91,90,539(b) }	1,67,45,572	84.04(c) 87.25(d)	31,47,368(e) 32,40,735(f)	{ 15,68,224(g) 2,18,475(h) }	1,85,32,271	1,84,00,201
1943-44	{ 2,02,17,279(a) 1,97,65,643(b) }	1,75,76,695	86.93(c) 88.92(d)	33,80,449(e) 35,19,236(f)	{ 15,44,274(g) 3,14,695(h) }	1,94,39,664	1,93,86,822
1944-45	{ 2,04,89,567(a) 2,01,64,233(b) }	1,82,84,420	89.24(c) 90.68(d)	33,74,265(e) 34,55,757(f)	{ 16,63,059(g) 3,85,352(h) }	2,03,32,831	2,02,95,253
1945-46	{ 2,08,67,474(a) 2,06,32,249(b) }	1,89,77,207	90.94(c) 91.97(d)	32,53,516(e) 32,64,348(f)	{ 15,26,367(g) 4,51,547(h) }	2,09,56,121	2,09,38,983

(a) Represents gross current demand.

(b) Represents net current demand after allowing for vacancy remissions.

(c) Represents percentage of collection of gross demand.

(d) Represents percentage of collection of net demand.

(e) Represents arrears in the hands of the Collector and the Assessor.

(f) Represents arrears in the Law Department.

(g) Represents collection of arrears in the hands of the Collector and the Assessor.

(h) Represents collection of arrears by the Law Department.



SIR AZIZUL HAQUE

Born : 1892
Statesman Photo

Died : 1947

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 15th, 22nd & 29th March, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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Chronicle & Comment

OUR NEW CHIEF

Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, formerly Deputy Executive Officer No. II, took over charge from Mr. S. M. Yaqub, the Acting Chief Executive Officer, on the 11th March.

The Corporation in the course of its resolution had appointed Mr. Mukerji for a period of three years.

While giving their approval to the appointment for one month the Government wrote to the Corporation on the 10th March that the resolution of the Corporation appointing Mr. Mukerji for three years raised the question of retaining an officer as Chief Executive Officer after he had attained the age for superannuation. They also intimated that the matter was, however, under further consideration.

LATE DR. AZIZUL HAQUE

The brilliant career of Dr. Mohammed A. Haque was cut off while he yet was in harness. His career is a record of stepping from height to height although his beginnings were humble. Some of the positions he filled with honour were Minister of Education, Bengal, Commerce and Industry Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, High Commissioner for India in the U. K. and

Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta. Such men are difficult to find and sad to lose.

DEATH OF OUR EX-COUNCILLOR

At a comparatively early age death claimed Mr. Maududur Rahman from a life of usefulness. As a Judge of the Small Causes Court he earned a reputation of giving impartial justice to all. He retired as Acting Chief Justice of the Small Causes Court. He was a man of broad political opinion and had been connected with Deshbandhu C. R. Das, the Khilafat movement and the Old Muslim League. Both at the beginning and end of his brilliant career he was a member of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, which he recently left to act as Special Officer in the Commerce Department at Delhi. His loss will be mourned by many friends and fellow-workers.

OUR NEXT SPECIAL NUMBER

The Town Planning special number of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette which is now in the press will soon be out. It will prove of great interest now when there is such a congestion in the City. Some of our best and most thoughtful men have contributed to make this number of value and worth reading.

The Week In The Corporation

Budget Estimates For 1947-48

Corporation Accepts Budget Committee Proposals With Amendments

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1947-48, as modified by the Budget Special Committee, were passed after discussions for two-days, the 19th and the 21st March, 1947, with certain amendments.

In one of the amendments provision for grants to the various public institutions in the city for the following year on the basis of the grants made for the current year, which had been recommended for withdrawal by the Budget Special Committee, was made by curtailment of expenditure under the following heads:—

Improvement of markets, road repairs, purchase of motor cars, electric lamps and gas mantles, boiler repairs etc.

The cuts in expenditure under those heads expected to result in a saving of about Rs. 10,45,000.

In another amendment the House decided to abolish the Mosquito Control Department and reduce the number of Food Inspectors by 50 per cent.

With the above and other amendments the budget estimates of the municipality for 1947-48, as recommended by the Budget Special Committee, were adopted.

The Committee's recommendation to raise the consolidated rate by 2 per cent., was accepted by the House.

The House also decided to appoint a special committee of 9 members to examine the assessment of all holdings and advise the Corporation generally to effect economy in expenditure.

INCREASE OF RATES AND WITHDRAWAL OF GRANTS SUGGESTED

The City Fathers met at the first Budget Meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1947:—

to consider the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1947-48 as recommended by the Budget Special Committee and to adopt the Budget Estimates for 1947-48 under Section 94(1)(a) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, and also in that connection.

to determine under Section 94 (1) (b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the rate at which the consolidated rate and other taxes should be levied for 1947-48 and under Section 173 (2) the amount of the Dog Tax, as well as

to determine under Section 98 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, what sum of money shall be borrowed under Section 97 of the Act during the year 1947-48

The Budget Special Committee had recommended a 2 per cent., increase of the Consolidated Rate and had suggested an approach to the Government for a reasonable share in the different taxes realised by the Government in the city and for the passing of an Act enabling the Corporation to levy new taxes and duties; and had also suggested the withdrawal of the Corporation grants to hospitals, educational institutions, alms houses, public libraries and other public institutions in the city. The withdrawal of grants to the public institutions having formed an important feature of the Budget Special Committee's recommendations, the House was of a divided opinion as to the desirability of such discontinuance of the Corporation grants in the coming year.

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee moved for postponement of the meeting till the 21st March, remarking that some of the recommendations, namely, increase of the Consolidated Rate and stopping of grants to institutions, were of vital concern to the Corporation and deserved more than a hasty consideration.

In consideration of the feeling of the majority in the House Dr. S. N. Sinha, Chairman of the Budget Special Committee, assured the members that he would see if he could maintain municipal grants, at least to the Calcutta hospitals, and make up the difference through saving in other expenditures.

After some discussion the adjournment motion was carried.

CORPORATION RESTORES GRANTS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

At the adjourned special meeting held on Friday, the 21st March, 1947, the Corporation, while amending in the main the Budget Special Committee's recommendation for withdrawal of grants to the public bodies in the city, accepted the Budget Estimates for 1947-48 as revised by the Special Committee.

Other decisions taken by the House were the abolition of the Mosquito Control Department and of 50 per cent. of the posts of Municipal food inspectors, the present incumbents of the posts to be absorbed in other departments; the sale of Sir Charles Allen Market in Chitpore Road for an estimated sum of Rs. 6,50,000, half of which would be reserved for the improvement of the Sir Stuart Hogg, Lake and Gariahat markets; and a provision of Rs. 50,000 for improvements to Park Circus market.

The House appointed a Special Committee of nine members to re-open assessment cases in respect of holdings of an annual value of Rs. 3,000 and over for enhancing the revenues of the municipality.

This Committee will examine the question of recommending to Government that the present uniform consolidated rate on all holdings irrespective of value be substituted by a sliding or graduated scale based on annual valuation of holdings.

This Committee has been asked to submit its report by July 31.

The Committee consists of the following members:—

Councillor S. M. Taufiq; Councillor T. Ahmed; Councillor S. M. Solaiman; Councillor S. C. Ray Chaudhuri; Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee; Councillor Jagannath Kolay; Councillor Ganapati Sur; Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli; and Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu.

C. E. O. PRESENTED A DEFICIT BUDGET: CORPORATION ADOPTED A SURPLUS ONE

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Budget Special Committee the House decided to raise the Consolidated Rates by 2 per cent. The new rate applicable from the 1st April, 1947, will be 21½ per cent.

The House also decided to approach the Government of India and the provincial Government to enact legislation enabling the municipality to revalue on a more equitable basis, for assessment to consolidated tax, the properties of Calcutta Port Commissioners and to levy a town duty on coal (other than coke for cooking purposes), jute, tea, wines, spirits and tobacco. The imposition of a terminal tax on all railway tickets to Sealdah and Howrah is also demanded.

In the Revised Estimates presented to the Corporation by the Budget Special Committee the deficit closing balance of Rs. 87,68,000 for the year as shown by the Chief Executive Officer, was changed into a surplus of Rs. 8,61,000. This surplus leaves enough margin over what is required by statutory provision, that is, Rs. 6,00,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUDGET SPECIAL COMMITTEE

THE Chief Executive Officer's Budget Estimates for 1947-48 were laid before the Corporation on the 10th February, 1947, and were referred to a Special Committee consisting of 15 members. The Special Committee held 16 meetings and suggested certain modifications.

It may be recalled that Mr. S. M. Yaqub, as the Acting Chief Executive Officer, had the honour this year to present his Budget Estimates for 1947-48.

BUDGET SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Budget Special Committee consisted of the following 15 members:

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha, Chairman of the last year's Budget Special Committee; Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee; Councillor N. C. Paul, Chairman of the Grades Reconciliation

and Rules Advisory Special Committee; Councillor Hirendra Nath Ghosh, Councillor Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen; Councillor Gosto Behari Sett; Councillor Dr. Bhupendra Nath Basu; Councillor Bhabesh Chandra Das; Councillor Mohammed Rafique; Councillor Abdes Sattar, Councillor S. M. Taufiq, Councillor Macquin; Councillor A. A. Wise; and Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri.

Councillor Dr. Sinha was the Chairman of the Committee for this year also. And Councillor Sattar would not work upon the Committee owing to his accepting the post of the First Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations of the Budget Special Committee and the Revised Budget Estimates

being printed elsewhere in this issue, only the principal items in the recommendations and the Revised Estimates by the Budget Special Committee are given herein below :—

A two per cent increase in the Consolidated Rate and stoppage of grants to educational institutions, hospitals, almshouses, free libraries, etc., in the city were among the main recommendations of the Budget Special Committee.

These two measures were found unavoidable by the Committee in the existing financial situation of the Corporation.

The stoppage of grants to public institutions was estimated to save about Rs. 12 lakhs.

and annas eight on each monthly ticket to Howrah and Sealdah stations and other small stations within the city and to give the revenue so derived to the Corporation. The Committee further recommended that the Government be approached for passing an enactment investing the Corporation with powers to levy a Town Duty on Coal (other than household coke), Jute, Tea, Wines and Spirits, Cigars, Cigarettes and Pipe tobacco and a tax on Fire Insurance Companies, and for an amendment of the Calcutta Port Act to enable the Corporation to value the Port Commissioners' properties on a more equitable basis.

BUDGET ESTIMATES COMPARED

C. E. O's ESTIMATES.

According to the Chief Executive Officer's budget, the year 1946-47 was to open with a balance of Rs. 21,12,000. Receipts, recoupments and expenditure were placed at Rs. 8,57,88,000, Rs. 11,80,000 and Rs. 4,86,96,000 and the year was to close with a deficit balance of Rs. 89,21,000.

According to the Chief Executive Officer's proposals, the year 1947-48 was to open with a deficit balance of Rs. 89,21,000. Receipts and expenditure were placed at Rs. 8,72,87,000 and Rs. 4,21,34,000 and the year was to close with a deficit balance of Rs. 87,68,000.

The proposed increase in consolidated rate by 2 per cent. was estimated to bring an additional revenue of about Rs. 15 lakhs in three quarters in 1947-48.

Other recommendations suggested that the Corporation should approach the Government for a reasonable share of the Amusement and the Electricity Taxes, 50 per cent. of the Sales, Betting and Totalisator Taxes and for the full receipts from the Motor Vehicles Tax; that the Corporation should request the Government to pass necessary enactment for levying a terminal tax of six pias on each ordinary railway ticket

BUDGET COMMITTEE'S ESTIMATES

According to the Budget Special Committee's proposals, the year 1946-47 opens with a balance of Rs. 89,64,000. Receipts, recoupments and expenditure are placed at Rs. 8,57,74,000, Rs. 85,95,000 and Rs. 4,26,16,000 and the year closes with a balance of Rs. 7,17,000.

According to the Budget Special Committee's proposals, the year 1947-48 opens with a surplus balance of Rs. 7,17,000. Receipts and expenditure are placed at Rs. 4,11,98,000 and Rs. 4,10,49,000 and the year is expected to close with a surplus balance of Rs. 8,61,000.

The Committee also recommended that the Sir Charles Allen Market in Chitpore Road be sold by auction before October 31, 1947. It was expected that Rs. 6,50,000 would be realized from this sale, the amount being earmarked for expenditure on improvements to the Sir Stuart Hogg, Lake and Gariahat Markets.

The Committee's estimates show a total saving of Rs. 96,29,000 on the original estimates submitted to the Corporation by the Chief Executive Officer on the 11th February last. The latter's estimated deficit of Rs. 87,68,000 was converted by the Budget Special Committee into a surplus of Rs. 8,61,000.

SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BUDGET SPECIAL COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR Dr. S. N. Sinha, Chairman of the Budget Special Committee, presenting the Budget Estimates for the year 1947-48 as modified by the Budget Special Committee at the Corporation meeting of the 19th March, said, the Chief Executive Officer's estimates left a deficit closing balance of Rs. 87,68,000 whereas the revised estimates of the Committee showed a surplus of Rs. 8,61,000.

Detailing the figures Dr. Sinha said :

"The Chief Executive Officer's budget opens with a deficit of Rs. 89,21,000 and places the receipts at Rs. 8,72,87,000 and expenditures at Rs. 4,21,34,000 leaving a deficit of Rs. 87,68,000; whereas the Committee places the opening balance at Rs. 7,17,000, receipts at Rs. 4,11,98,000 and expenditure at Rs. 4,10,49,000 leaving a surplus of Rs. 8,61,000 on March 31, 1948."

According to the revised estimates of the Committee receipts for 1947-48 showed an increase over that of 1946-47 by Rs. 54,19,000 and expenditures showed a fall by Rs. 15,67,000.

Explaining the balance of Rs. 7,17,000, Councillor Dr. Sinha pointed out that the same was due to.

(a) Increase of Rs. 10,52,000 in the closing balance of 1945-46 in the final account;

(b) Increase of Rs. 41,000 on the receipt side in 1946-47;

(c) Recoupment of an advance of Rs. 24,65,000 from Dearness Allowance concessions which were so long lying in suspense account but had since been received from Government, making the total recoupment—Rs. 89,95,000;

(d) Decrease of Rs. 10,80,000 in expenditure in 1946-47, which would not be spent in the current year, the liabilities being carried over to next year (1947-48).

RECEIPTS

Referring to the estimates for 1947-48, Councillor Dr. Sinha said the receipts for the year were placed by the Chief Executive Officer at Rs. 8,72,87,000. Increment of the consolidated rate from 19½ per cent., to 21½ per cent., according to the recommendations of the Budget Special Committee, the receipt side would swell by about Rs. 15 lakhs, which was the estimated yield from this increase for three quarters in the year.

To the receipt side was also to be added Rs. 12,50,000 which had been taken by appropriation from the Corporation Insurance Fund to augment the Municipal revenue. There were also other miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 5,06,000. Though the sale of Allen Market, as recommended by the Committee, was expected to yield Rs. 6,50,000, the entire amount had been earmarked on the expenditure side on the items 'New Works' for the improvement of Hogg Market, Gariahat Market and Lake Market. The improvements in these markets were expected to yield the Corporation a revenue of Rs. 2 lakhs in Salami for new shoprooms and stalls and Rs. 1 lakh in recurring income.

EXPENDITURE

On the expenditure side, Councillor Dr. Sinha said, all the new works had been omitted and grants to public institutions had been withheld for the year 1947-48.

Generally, the current year's grants to these institutions were released next year and these institutions would, therefore, be receiving the allotted amounts of current year this year. But it was only fair to inform these institutions in time that they would not be getting any grant next year.

CONSOLIDATED RATE

Referring to consolidated rate, which is the principal source of income of the Corporation, Councillor Dr. Sinha said that in the original estimates for 1946-47, receipts under this head were placed at Rs. 2,18,66,000.

But due to riots and other causes the total collections came up to Rs. 1,98,00,000.

The Budget Special Committee had carried over the balance of unrealised amount amounting to about Rs. 17 lakhs, to next year in which receipts from consolidated rate had been placed at Rs. 2,40,94,000.

This figure was made up as follows:—

Rs. 1,99,04,000 being 92 per cent., of the demand; Rs. 17 lakhs, carried from the previous year and Rs. 5 lakhs from the Law Department, and Rs. 15 lakhs as the estimated yield due to an increase in Consolidated Rate by 2 per cent., for three quarters of the year. One quarter of the year would be spent in making adjustments.

LICENCE FEES

The Budget Special Committee had found that the Licensing Department had been able to collect a lakh of rupees more from taxes on trades and professions and the officers of the Department ex-

pected that they would be able to collect Rs. 50,000 more. On that basis the Committee had increased the Chief Executive Officer's estimate of receipt under this head from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs.

The Committee had recommended that the rent of the stones of Dhobikhanas and the slaughtering fees be doubled. The Committee thereby had expected two lakhs more from sale of water.

SALARIES

On the expenditure side, said Councillor Dr. Sinha, the main increase had been under the head of 'Salaries of Officers'. The original estimate of expenditure under this head for 1946-47 was Rs. 78,80,210, the revised estimate for that year was Rs. 92,48,900, while the actuals for 1944-45 was Rs. 67,77,696.

The estimate for 1947-48 was Rs. 1,01,67,720. This provision excluded Rs. 12,88,000 for the school staff which was included in the provision under 'Improvement of Primary Education.' The increase in the Corporation salary bill in one year was, therefore, Rs. 28,88,000.

In view of the above circumstances, the Committee had not been able to provide for any grant to public institutions and new works in 1947-48.

COUNCILLOR MOOKERJEE

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee, moving for postponement of consideration of the recommendations of the Budget Special Committee till the 21st March, described the Committee's report as a dismal document. He, then, referred to the two outstanding features of the recommendations which were increase in consolidated rate 2 p.c. and stoppage of all grants to public institutions, including hospitals.

It was not easy for the members of the Corporation, Councillor Mookerjee said, to reconcile themselves to the position created by the Budget Special Committee by its recommendations. As regards grants to hospitals, it was necessary for them to remember that ever since the present Corporation came into being it had gone on making increased payments year after year to the different city hospitals. In that respect the Corporation has taken a heavy load from the shoulders of the Provincial Government, whose primary duty it was to maintain these hospitals.

As the Corporation had no money and help from the Government was not forthcoming he suggested that time be given to the members to examine the question of rejection or acceptance of the Budget Special Committee's recommendation and come forward with their proposals.

After all, the surplus balance of Rs. 7 lakhs would be a cursed sum if this had to be obtained by stopping all grants to the public institutions and at the same time increasing the consolidated rate.

COUNCILLOR RAFIQUE

Opposing postponement, Councillor Muhammad Rafique said that it was up to the Corporation to formulate its plans according to its resources. They must have noticed in the papers that the Central Government had declined to grant any subvention to Bengal Government. So, any help from that quarter would not apparently be available.

He believed that the Corporation had got sufficient resources to run its affairs with a surplus. The postponement motion was carried.

THE HOUSE RESTORES GRANTS TO CITY INSTITUTIONS

COUNCILLOR DEBABRATA MOOKERJEE moved two of the most important amendments at the adjourned Budget meeting of the Corporation held on the 21st March.

Regarding the Budget Special Committee's recommendation to stop all grants to public institutions next year, Councillor Mookerjee moved by way of amendment that "provision equal to that in current year's budget be made in the Budget for 1947-48 for payment of contributions to hospitals, dispensaries, recognised registered Societies, for removal of dead-bodies, alms houses and for grants to primary schools, *Tolls*, *Muqtabs*, free public libraries, technical schools, child welfare associations, Indian Red Cross Society and other such bodies."

Absence of provision for grants to institutions was a staggering feature of the expenditure side while enhancement of the consolidated rate on the revenue side was a direct hit to the poor rate-payers, said Councillor Mookerjee. Hospitals, educational institutions, and other welfare organizations had received liberal helps from the Corporation year after year since its inception. Withdrawal of grants to these institutions would mean death to the dying and the intellectual life of many.

Even during the war years when the Corporation was confronted with almost insurmountable financial difficulties, money was provided for these institutions. This City was not to be judged by good roads, but by other standards. Unless the House was ready to bid good-bye to ideals held before them by Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das and followed by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose there was no sense in withdrawing grants to hospitals and other charitable and public institutions. If provisions for these institutions could not be made the House, most reluctantly, would have to refuse to agree to the raising of the Consolidated Rate.

Councillor Mookerjee also moved that a Special Committee of 12 members be appointed to examine all assessment in respect of holdings of the annual value of Rs. 5,000 and upwards with a view to enhancing the revenues of the Corporation derivable therefrom; to examine the question of suggesting to the Government the abolition of the present Uniform Consolidated Rate applicable to all holdings irrespective of value by suitable amendment to Calcutta Municipal Act and introduction of a sliding or graduated scale of Consolidated Rate on equitable basis leviable on the annual value of the holdings; and also to advise the Corporation generally to effect economy in expenditure. The Committee should submit report by the 31st July, 1947.

Councillor Mookerjee emphasized that it was time for the Corporation to demand of the Government with all seriousness their rightful share of the various taxes which were grown in Calcutta, derived from this City and taxes, the realisation of which depended entirely on the administration of Calcutta.

He also suggested the appropriation of Rs. 12.50,000 out of the Corporation's Insurance Fund. This fund, he said, had been created to act as a stand-by in case of destruction of municipal by fire.

COUNCILLOR WISE

Councillor A. A. Wise, referring to the provision in the budget of a sum of Rs. 1,95,14,000 under "Suspense Heads including Workshops" said that on inquiry he had ascertained that this item represented advances that had been made to contractors and heads of departments in connection with various works sanctioned by the municipality without any attempt being made to find out what progress had been made with the respective projects. He moved a rider to Mr. Mookerjee's motion suggesting that an enquiry should be held into the manner in which advances were being made to various authorized works of the Corporation.

COUNCILLOR RAFIQUE

Councillor Mohamad Rafique said that the Committee suggested by Councillor Mookerjee should be a Committee of outsiders who, in his opinion, would be in a position to suggest effective steps for setting the Corporation affairs right.

Councillor Rafique regretted that the Corporation had refused the hand of friendship extended by the Government who had agreed to grant the Corporation a loan, provided it was willing to allow a special committee to investigate its financial position and its administration. The budget, he said, was a deficit one, no matter how they tried to disguise it.

He pointed out that the burden of 2 per cent. increase in Consolidated Rate would fall upon the tenants and for this reason, if this suggestion was accepted, the Government should be asked to make necessary provisions in the Rent Control Bill.

COUNCILLOR COHEN

Councillor D. J. Cohen said that if grants to the charitable institutions were reinstated the statutory limits would be exceeded.

COUNCILLOR SETT

Councillor Gosta Behari Sett suggested that all available places in the markets of Calcutta be leased out for augmenting the revenues of the Corporation and that the number of Food Inspectors be reduced by 50 per cent. These two suggestions were accepted.

COUNCILLOR DR. SINHA

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha, Chairman of the Budget Special Committee accepting Councillor Mookerjee's amendment, said that the situation could be met by reducing provisions under certain heads to provide for about Rs. 10 lakhs 45 thousand which would be required if the motion for continuing grants to the charitable institutions was approved by the House. He suggested cuts in expenditure under heads, like, Improvement of Markets, Road Repairs, Purchase of Motor Cars, Electric lamps and Gas Mantles, Boiler Repairs, etc.

COUNCILLOR BASU

Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu moved as a rider to the motion of Councillor Mookerjee that provisions for grants to hospitals and charitable institutions be made by reduction in expenditure under heads suggested by Councillor Dr. Sinha totalling about Rs. 10 lakhs 45 thousand. He also moved that the question of enhancement of assessment be examined in cases of buildings of the

value of Rs. 3,000 and upwards and that the Special Committee suggested by Councillor Mookerjee be composed of 9 members. Councillor Mookerjee accepted these two amendments to his motion.

COUNCILLOR RAJA RAY CHOWDHURY

Councillor Raja B. N. Ray Chowdhury expressed that the House in its deliberations on the budget had acted in a slipshod and illegal manner. They had all along been hoodwinking the rate-payers and depriving them of amenities to which they were entitled. They now proposed to increase the consolidated rate and contemplated further cuts in essential items, like street lighting, when the city's streets were already badly lit.

Instead of trying to make up the deficit by cutting here and there, they should accept the Government's offer of help despite the condition attached to it, he suggested.

COUNCILLOR AHMED

Councillor T. Ahmed pointed out to the loss of revenue to the Corporation as a result of nonpayment of taxes for sewage service to fisheries in Calcutta. He, therefore, moved that from the 1st May, 1947, all sewage be stopped to fisheries unless they paid for it at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per bigha. He said that 6,000 bighas were now being occupied by the fisheries. This suggestion was accepted by the House.

COUNCILLOR BRAHMA

Councillor Phanindra Nark Brahma put for the amendments for suspension of giving effect to the increase in salaries of the Corporation employees by one year and for abandoning the idea of increasing the consolidated rate. Both these amendments of Councillor Brahma were lost.

COUNCILLOR TAUFIQ

Councillor S. M. Taufiq moved for abolition of Mosquito Control Department which was accepted by the House.

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee's motion along with the riders of Councillor A. A. Wise and Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu was accepted.

OTHER AMENDMENTS

Other amendments passed were in relation to:

(a) installation of Electric lamps in Ultadanga Main Road, moved by Councillor Bhambesh Chandra Das;

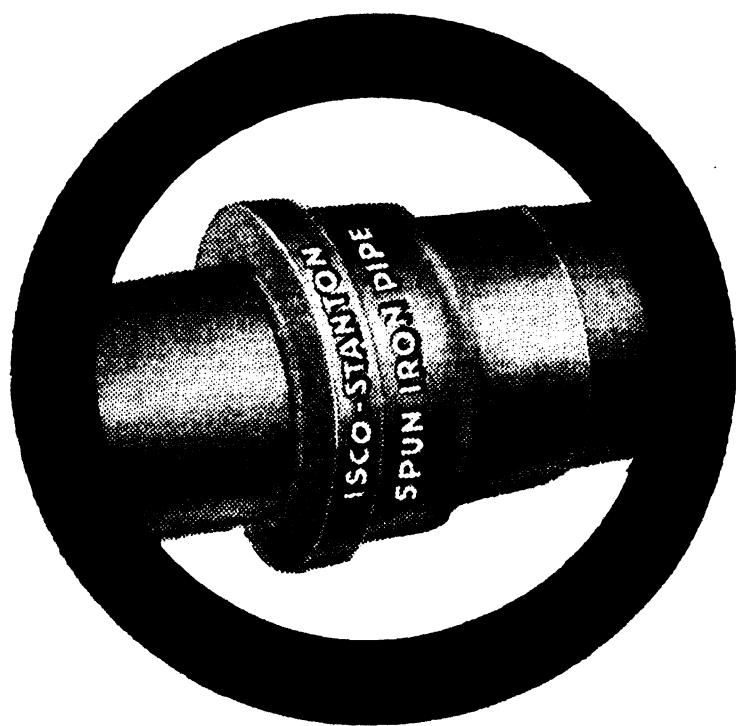
(b) removal of pail depots to some outlying areas from Christopher Road, Raja Dinendra Street and Shamsul Huda Road and sale of the released land by public auction, moved by Councillor Mohammed Israil, Councillor M. M. Haq and others;

(c) improvement of Park Circus Market, moved by Councillor Shamsul Haque.

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha moved for acceptance of the Budget as presented by the Special Committee and as amended in the House, to which the House agreed.

TALLAH PARK AND REFUGEES

At the meeting of the Corporation held on Friday the 21st March, 1947, a reference was made by Councillor Ganapati Sur that the Deputy Controller of Relief had intimated the District Engineer I, that the Tallah Park was being taken up by the Government for accommodating riot-refugees there. Councillor Sur pointed out that the Park was requisitioned during the war for military purposes and as such it ought to have been returned to the Corporation before the Government took it for keeping riot-refugees there.



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Financial Position Of The Corporation

Municipality Asks For Loan From Government

IN his winding up of the general discussion on the supplementary Budget Estimates of the Government of Bengal for 1946-47 in the Assembly on the 10th March, Mr. Mohammed Ali, Finance Minister, announced in reply to Mr. Wilkinson of the European Group in the Assembly that the Government proposed to appoint a committee of experts, with Municipal Commissioner of Bombay or an officer of similar status as Chairman, to examine the financial position of the Corporation.

The remarks made by Mr. Wilkinson, to the reply of which the Finance Minister announced as above, were in reference to the advances made by the Government to the Corporation.

The Finance Minister also brought to the knowledge of the House that the Corporation had asked for a further advance of Rs. 50,00,000 besides the amounts to which the Government had formerly committed themselves, in order to prevent an immediate collapse of the Municipal administration of the city.

Speaking of the additional advances of over Rs. 26,00,000 to the Corporation, Mr. Wilkinson asked the Government to come to a financial settlement with the Municipality on the lines recommended by Sir Walter Gurner. If matters were allowed to drift any further, they could end in complete bankruptcy of the Corporation. It was not satisfactory that the Government should continue to make advances out of the tax-payers' money when the Corporation was doing nothing "to put its own house in order."

The consolidated rate had not been increased for 50 years. This was astonishing when one considered the growth of Calcutta and the rise in the cost of administration and raw materials during this period. There had been serious deterioration in the collection of the existing consolidated rates. There were also serious defects in the assessment of rateable value. If Sir Walter Gurner's recommen-

dations on this point were followed, the Corporation could considerably increase its resources. The Finance Minister should convene a conference of Corporation representatives at an early date to reach a financial settlement which would ensure the stability of the Corporation.

As regards the Government loans to the Calcutta Corporation, the Finance Minister said that there was necessity for examining the administration of the Municipality. The Government proposed to appoint under Section 16 of the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Act a committee of experts to examine the financial position of the Corporation and to suggest reduction of the establishment expenditure if it was top-heavy. The Government were seriously thinking of appointing the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay or another officer of similar reputation and standing as chairman of the committee.

He had discussed the financial affairs of the Corporation with Hindu, Muslim and European Councillors the day before (i.e., the 9th March). He would receive a deputation on behalf of the Municipality on Thursday (the 13th March) when they would discuss the question of granting further financial assistance. He had been told that the work of the Corporation would come to a practical standstill if it did not receive an immediate advance of Rs. 50,00,000. The Government were anxious to see that the amenities provided by the Corporation to the citizens of Calcutta were maintained and improved.

The proposed Committee would also advise the Government on the method of assessment of rates. On the recommendations of this Committee the Government would bring forward a comprehensive Bill to amend the present Municipal Act. It was strictly on the basis of the Corporation agreeing to the formation of such a Committee that the question of giving further financial assistance to it would be considered. If anything was granted it would be an *ad hoc* advance recoverable within 12 months.

A DEPUTATION OF COUNCILLORS WAITS UPON THE FINANCE MINISTER

A Deputation of the Councillors headed by Mr. S. M. Usman, the Mayor, met Mr. Mohammed Ali, Finance Minister in the Assembly Building on the 13th March. The deputation urged the Government to make an immediate sanction of a loan of Rs. 50,00,000 to the Corporation because that amount was necessary to prevent "a collapse" of the Municipality's administration "and to balance its 1947-48 budget which discloses a deficit of Rs. 39,00,000."

The deputation stressed that while consolidated rates amounting to over Rs. 20,00,000 could not be collected this year because of the recent riots and the subsequent unsettled conditions in the city, the establishment expenditure had increased by Rs. 10,00,000. Even if the Corporation enhanced the consolidated rate, as desired by the Government, by two per cent, they could not expect an additional income of more than Rs. 10,00,000 during 1947-48

and Rs. 20,00,000 a year in future. There must be a recurring deficit of Rs. 35,00,000 in revenue every year.

They demanded, in addition to the immediate advance of Rs. 50,00,000, a recurring revenue of Rs. 35,00,000 to the Corporation out of local taxes. If this is acceded to, they would increase the present consolidated rate by two per cent, making it 21½ per cent. Periodical grants would not help them to stabilize their finances. Failing any assistance from the Government, they said, they would have to make drastic cuts in expenditure, maintaining only the bare essential services in the city.

The Finance Minister is reported to have told the deputation that, before sanctioning further financial help to the Corporation, the Government wanted to be satisfied that the Municipality had explored all its sources of revenue. They would grant the loan of Rs. 50,00,000 to the Corporation if the latter agreed to the appointment of a committee of

experts, as proposed by the Government, to examine its financial position and the administrative set-up. This loan, if granted, would be recoverable within 12 months.

With regard to the Government loans to the Corporation, Mr. G. Morgan, leader of the European Group in the Bengal Council, during the discussion on the Budget at the sitting of the House on the 17th March said:

"I object most strongly to this body being bolstered up by finance taken from the provincial revenues. Since 1929 the administration of the Corporation has gone steadily downhill and it is high time that some drastic action should be taken even if it means that Government should supersede the Corporation."

Referring to the proposed loan of Rs. 50,00,000 to the Corporation provided it agreed to the appointment of an expert committee, the speaker asked: What hope was there of repayment within the time specified?

Referring to Mr. Morgan's suggestion for supersession of Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Syed Badrud-dinza, ex-Mayor, said that he had been long connected with the Corporation in various capacities. If the Corporation was to be superseded for unjustifiable expenditure, what about the Government of Bengal whose bungling in different spheres had been responsible for tremendous financial loss? All the deficit in the Bengal budget, according to him, was due to the maladministration of the Civil Supplies Department.

THE CORPORATION DISAGREES TO ALLOW ITS ADMINISTRATION TO BE EXAMINED

CONSIDERATION of a statement presented by the Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, on what transpired at the meeting of the deputation of the Corporation Councillors, led by the Mayor, with the Finance Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali, on the 18th March, was taken up by the Corporation at its meeting on the 17th March.

After some discussions Councillor Raja B. N. Roy Chowdhury moved a resolution requesting the Government to convene a conference of the representatives of the Corporation and the Government with a view to forming the enquiry committee as well as to settle the terms of enquiry.

Councillor Debabrata Mookerji moved for postponement of consideration of the matter till the Government approved of the statements given by the Mayor.

Both these motions being lost Councillor H. K. Ganguli's motion for adjournment of the meeting was accepted.

This adjourned meeting came to be held on the following day and the House adopted a resolution expressing that as a matter of principle the municipality as an autonomous body was unable to agree to the appointment by the Bengal Government of a Committee of Experts to go into the administration and financial position of the Cor-

poration, as a condition precedent to the advance of Rs. 50 lakhs asked for by the municipality.

The Corporation hoped that the Government would make the advance unconditionally, if they so chose, to enable the Corporation to tide over the financial difficulty for which the Corporation was in no way responsible.

The resolution was moved by Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul and accepted by the House by 27 votes to 21.

In his statement placed before the House at its meeting on the 17th March the Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman, who led a deputation to the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government, said the Minister had promised to give a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Corporation (repayable within eight months) to tide over the present financial difficulties and wanted to set up an agreed Committee of Experts to advise the Corporation and the Government as to how to improve the administration of the Corporation as well as its finances. The Minister was of opinion, the Mayor added, that the recommendations of the Committee would be very valuable and helpful in providing fresh sources of revenue to the Corporation. The Government was very anxious to provide the citizens with better amenities of life.



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THE MAYOR MAKES A STATEMENT

The Mayor submitted the following statement :

"According to the resolution of the Corporation I along with Dr. S. N. Sinha, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. T. Ahmed and Chief Executive Officer went to the Hon'ble Minister in charge of Local Self-Government on March 18, 1947. I and my colleagues impressed upon the Minister the necessity of granting immediately 50 lakhs of rupees as a loan. This money was required in order to meet the current expenses as well as to balance the budget. The reasons for this gap were two-fold. Firstly, during the current year the Corporation has to increase the wages of its employees which amounted to Rs. 30 lakhs. And secondly, on account of the disturbances in the City collection could not be made up to the demand with the result that about Rs. 20 lakhs could not be realised during the current year.

"After some discussion, the Minister was impressed by the facts and figures and the arguments advanced by our colleagues. He promised to give a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Corporation repayable within 8 months to tide over the financial difficulties. He then mentioned about the financial conditions and the general administration of the Calcutta Corporation. He said that the welfare of the citizens of Calcutta was common both to the Corporation and the Government. He was very anxious to provide better amenities to the inhabitants of this city and as the aim of both the institutions was common, it was to the interest

of all concerned that ways and means should be devised to provide better amenities of life to the citizens. For this purpose, with the co-operation of the members of the Corporation he wanted to set up a committee of experts who will advise the Corporation and the Government how to better the administration of the Corporation as well as its finances. He laid great stress on the fact that the personnel of the committee will be fixed in consultation with the Corporation. If the Corporation raised objection to the inclusion of any particular person in the committee the Government will not appoint such a man as member. Besides, the work of the Committee will recommend what steps the Corporation and the Government should adopt for the betterment of the administration in future. It will have nothing to do with the past. For this purpose, he wanted to have a joint collaboration of the representatives of the Corporation and the Government. He wanted that such a Committee should be set up with the approval of the Government and the Corporation. Government at this juncture did not like to create any bitter feeling between these bodies. On the other hand, the Minister was very anxious to create a healthy atmosphere and a feeling of friendship and co-operation because he was convinced that without friendly relations between the Corporation and the Government no good work can be done for the welfare of the citizens of Calcutta.

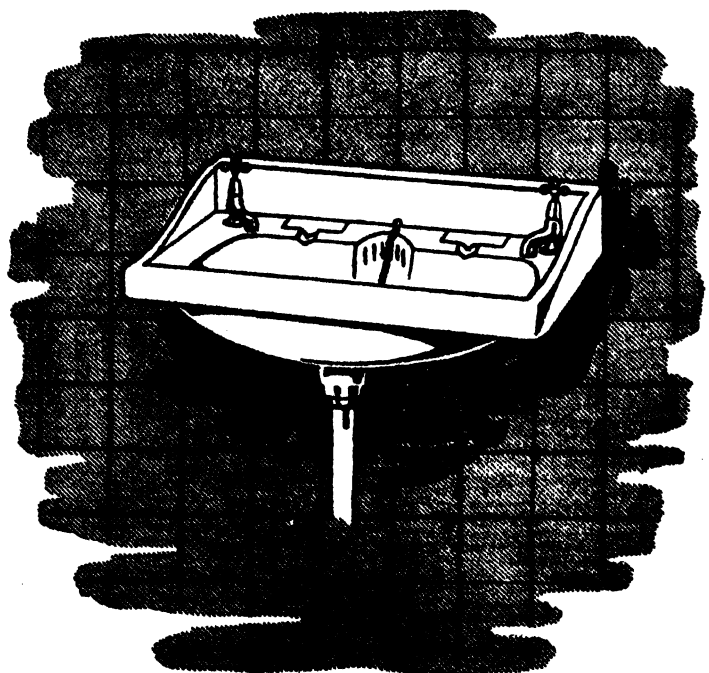
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"We also impressed upon him about the necessity providing fresh avenues of taxation to the Corporation. We impressed upon him that unless the Corporation is provided with a recurring income of 85 to 40 lakhs the administration of the Corporation cannot be run smoothly. On this point also he seemed to be favourably disposed and informed the deputation that he will consider the matter. For this purpose he was of opinion that the recommendations of the Committee will be very valuable and helpful in providing fresh sources of revenues to the Corporation.

"He wanted to know the views of the Corporation regarding the appointment of the Committee. As we had no authority to speak on behalf of the Corporation about the appointment of such a Committee we told him that views of the Corporation will be communicated to him in a few days' time.

"For this purpose, I place all the facts before the House so that the views of the House may be conveyed to the Minister."

GOVT. LOAN NECESSARY

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha, who was a member of the Deputation of Councillors, said that Government offer was sincere and honourable. It did not intend to lower the dignity of the Corporation. If the Corporation did not agree to the proposal for setting up a Committee of Experts, the Government might withdraw the promised loan and in that case the Corporation would have to take recourse to enhancement of the consolidated rates by 2 per cent. and sale of some Corporation assets. He pointed out that in 1948 it would be difficult to manage the affairs of the Corporation without a loan from the Government. From the budget point of view, he said, it was necessary to end consideration of the report at that meeting. The copy of the budget must have to be circulated to the members by the 19th and, further, a lot of departmental work remained to be done. So he as the Chairman of the Budget Special Committee could not run the risk of deferring consideration of the report to a later date.

Councillor Raja B. N. Ray Chowdhury moved that "the Corporation welcomes the suggestion of the Minister for Local Self-Government regarding a Government-Corporation co-operation for the examination of the state of Corporation finances. This Corporation requests the Government to convene a conference of representatives of the Corporation and the Government with a view to forming an Enquiry Committee as well as to settle the terms of that.

He said that such a co-operation was necessary with a view to improve the financial difficulty of the Corporation as well as "the general administration of the Corporation."

Councillor T. Ahmed supported the resolution.

UNILATERAL DOCUMENT

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee said it was a matter of great satisfaction that the Government had not only come forward with an offer to grant an immediate advance of Rs. 50,00,000 but were also prepared to extend their co-operation in augmenting municipal revenues. There could be no two opinions that the offer was honourable. It was however only fair both to

themselves, that the statement made by the Mayor should receive the general assent of the Ministry before they agreed to do anything. He suggested that the Chief Executive Officer be requested to see the Minister to-day and get the general approval of the Government of the statement.

He would like to refer to a similar statement made by a Mayor and supported by some members a few years back in connection with the question of acquisitioning the Calcutta Tramways Co., and say that the report did not correctly represent the Government point of view. The present statement was a unilateral document. He would, therefore, move for postponement of the consideration of the report.

He moved for postponement of the consideration of the matter.

Councillors W. R. Humphrey, Mohammed Rafique and D. J. Cohen opposed the motion of Councillor Mookerjee for postponement of consideration.

Councillor W. R. Humphrey was convinced that the Government had put forward these proposals in a sincere attempt to assist the Corporation. The municipality should reciprocate by accepting the Government offer.

Councillor H. K. Ganguli and Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu said that time was necessary to study the offer in its various implications.

Put to vote, both the motions of Councillor Mookherjee and Councillor Raja B. N. Ray Chowdhury were lost and the Mayor invited a fresh proposal.

Councillor H. K. Ganguli then moved for an adjournment of the meeting till the next day and the House by a majority agreed to it.

INSULT TO CORPORATION

Moving a resolution at the adjourned meeting of the House held on the 18th March Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul said that there was absolutely no ground for imposing this condition by the Government. Apart from that, he thought, it was an insult to a premier municipal body of India to have over its head an Enquiry Committee to look into its administration.

Councillor Paul remarked that whether the House should accept this position or not was the question. There was no denying the fact that the administration of the Corporation had deteriorated, but, he said, it had not deteriorated to such an extent that an Enquiry Committee should be set up immediately. He added that the deterioration was principally not due to so much inefficiency as due to dearth of funds and it was the result of war and its aftermath leading to strikes and riots. These causes led to an increase in expenditure while on the other hand the income of the Corporation did not expand proportionately. This was, in his opinion, the cause of present deterioration of the administration, but surely, it did not call for an imposition of an Enquiry Committee from outside, thereby taking away the little autonomy that the Corporation enjoyed under the present Municipal Act.

Councillor Paul incidentally referred to the administration of the Government of Bengal which was running on deficit budget and said that they had to go to the India Government with a "begging bowl" in hand. He would have liked the Government to feel the

of India had instituted an Enquiry Committee to look into the administration of the Bengal Government while sanctioning the subvention. There was no denying the fact that administration of Bengal Government had gone to pieces. The speaker, therefore, appealed to the House to guard itself against any move which wanted to touch the little autonomy that this Corporation had.

Councillor Pravanshu Kumar Sett seconded the resolution.

COUNCILLOR RAY CHAUDHURI

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri in support of the resolution said that the Corporation had been experiencing very bad time for a pretty long time and the Corporation was not responsible for this financial crisis. Since the commencement of the war, Councillor Ray Chaudhuri added, the Corporation had to provide amenities to an enormously increasing population without any corresponding expansion of its avenues of income. The present position of the Corporation, he maintained, was due to a denial of proper facilities and not any maladministration. He could not see what a Committee of Experts would do if facilities were not there. If the Government were really anxious to come to the rescue of the Corporation why should a condition be imposed at all, was it not to injure the dignity of the Corporation? It would be very good of the Government if they really paid by way of loan 50 lakhs of rupees in this critical time of the Corporation. It was after all a loan and Corporation should repay the loan with or without interest, as the Government decided. He could not understand how an outside body could solve the problem of the Corporation, if the Councillors themselves

had failed to do so with all their experience of its administration.

Councillor Ray Chaudhuri pointed out that the Corporation had moved the Government for a share in the taxes that were being collected by the Government from this City, but the Government had said no to it. The Corporation could also tide over the crisis by raising loans, if the Government agreed to it, but it would not. "You have to think twice," he said, "before you sell autonomy to this bureaucratic Government. Whatever self-government you have got, do not sell away today for a loan of 50 lakhs of rupees."

He challenged the Government that if they dared to take over the administration of the City, they would not be able to run it for its financial and other difficulties. If the Government took over the reins of this institution, it would collapse.

Councillor Ray Chaudhuri believed that "there is a far-rooted design in this scheme" He said that this would mean destruction of the autonomy of this institution. He, therefore, appealed to the Mayor to run this institution squarely and fairly and if the House agreed to the scheme, there would remain no other alternative but to close down.

COUNCILLOR WISE

Councillor A. A. Wise opposing the resolution, said that in his opinion, it would be an insult to the Mayor and the Deputation, if the House turned down the proposal that had been put forward for acceptance. (Mayor: We have not made any commitment).

COUNCILLOR RAHMAN

Councillor Sendur Rahman opposing said that the proposal was not in the nature of a condition.

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It was meant to assist the Corporation in order to augment its resources. For this purpose, he said, Government wanted to set up the Committee only to enquire whether the Corporation could have any legitimate claim to the revenues derived by the Government from Calcutta.

COUNCILLOR HOLLAND

Councillor E. W. Holland, speaking against the resolution, said no loss of dignity need be felt on the proposal of the Government who had been alive to the feelings of the Corporation. The Government had requested the Corporation to agree to the formation of a Committee of Enquiry and allowed it to have its full say in the choice of its personnel. If the Corporation were to make a grant to an association it should have certainly satisfied itself by an enquiry. The Government was responsible to the legislature, so an enquiry was necessary for marshalling facts to lend support to its action.

COUNCILLOR MUKERJEE

Councillor Debabrata Mukerjee said that the House must have a clarification of the position from the Government as to what really their intention was, before agreeing to the proposal. He added that the Government offer, far from being generous, indicated that they were sceptical about the Corporation administration.

COUNCILLOR TAUFIQ

Councillor S. M. Taufiq said that the "other section" of the Corporation appeared to be afraid of the proposed expert Committee.

The resolution, moved by Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul, was accepted by the House as stated.

Wednesday: the 12th March

COUNCILLOR T. C. ROY RETIRES

The Corporation at its meeting held on the 12th March, 1947, accepted the resignation tendered by Mr. T. C. Roy of his office as a Councillor.

Mr. Roy had decided to resign for reasons of health, and the House, having twice requested him to withdraw his letter of resignation, failed to secure his consent to be in office.

The House, while accepting the resignation, put on record the valuable services rendered by Mr. Roy as a Councillor.

"AZAD HIND BAG"

On the recommendations of the District Committee, District No. I, the House renamed Cornwallis Square as "Azad Hind Bag."

The recommendation of the District Committee was moved in the House by Councillor Gosto Behari Sett, Chairman of the District Committee, District No. I, and was opposed by Councillor S. M. Taufiq, who moved an amendment proposing that the name be changed to "Azad Bangla Bagh."

On a division the amendment was defeated by 25 votes to 11 and the original motion was carried.

"SANTOSH MITTER SQUARE"

On the recommendation of the District Committee, District No. II, St. James Square and the streets surrounding it were renamed "Santosh Mitter Square" and St. James Street respectively.

COMMANDEERED BUILDINGS

The House confirmed the recommendation of the Committee stating that the

Corporation should approach the Government for extension of the requisition of commandeered buildings now occupied by labourers of the Municipality for a further period of a year from March 31, on account of the acute shortage of accommodation in the city and also because labourers were not willing to go back to bustees evacuated during the recent disturbances.

WAYS AND MEANS ADVANCE

At the instance of the Finance Standing Committee the House decided to request the Government to extend the time for repayment of the ways and means advance of Rs. 15,37,000 till March 31, 1948.

GURNER'S REPORT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The House finally dissolved the Gurner's Report Special Committee.

The Corporation at their meeting held on the 12th July, 1944, reconstituted the Special Committee on Mr. Gurner's Report to consider the further recommendations contained in the said Report as well as other methods of improving the financial position of the Corporation with a view to bring about financial equilibrium and also the other communications received from Government relating to matters arising out of Mr. Gurner's Report, such as Assessment, Motor Vehicles, etc., and to submit their recommendations to the Corporation as early as possible. While reconstituting the Special Committee, the Corporation further directed that in deliberating upon the further recommendations of Mr. Gurner, the Special Committee do consider the advisability of imposing a small cut in salaries up to a certain specified limit.

The Special Committee met at a meeting in July, 1944 and then at another meeting in November 1944, and directed that the Deputy Executive Officer and the License Officer were requested to submit their reports regarding Procedure of Assessment and Tax on Trades and Professions.

At the third meeting, held in January, 1945, the Special Committee considered the various reports and gave certain directions.

In July, 1945, the Government intimated the Corporation that a proposal for amendment of Sections 139 and 141 of the Calcutta Municipal Act in order to ensure payment of the consolidated rate payable under Section 164, pending final determination of objections was under consideration.

Three consecutive meetings of the Special Committee were called on the 27th September and 2nd October, 1945, and 15th April, 1946, to consider the above matter but all the meetings failed for want of quorum. Under Rule 12 of the Rules of Business at Committee meetings, the position was reported to the Corporation who on 5th August, 1946 resolved as follows:—

(1) That the Gurner's Reports Special Committee be dissolved.

(2) That the Proceedings of the Special Committee in regard to matters dealt with by them be placed before the Corporation for consideration.

CONDOLENCE

The House made a reference to the death of Rai Bahadur Jogendra Chandra Ghose, Founder and Secretary, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science and sometime a member of the old Bengal Council.

‘VANASPATI’ AND PUBLIC HEALTH

A Grave Concern Expressed By Food Member

Grave concern at the expansion of the “Vanaspati” (de-hydrated oil, called “Vegetable Ghee”) industry was expressed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member, in the Council of State on the 11th March last speaking on a resolution moved by Mr. G. S. Motilal asking the Government to appoint a committee to inquire into the question and to report whether absolute prohibition of their import and manufacture was expedient.

Mr. Motilal said that continuous use of vegetable ghee would have deleterious effect on our agricultural economy and seriously affect public health. Something like 5,000,000 tons was expected to be produced by the end of this year and much of it would be used for adulteration of ghee. He said that the Government should appoint a committee to report on the following matters: whether the use of vegetable ghee and similar products imported or manufactured in the country was injurious to public health or inimical to agricultural economy; whether absolute prohibition of their import and manufacture was expedient, and if not, what conditions and restrictions laid upon their imports and manufacture would effectively neutralize the evils, if any.

Mr. Karamat Ali, Mr. S. K. Das and Mr. Surput Singh supported the resolution.

The Food Member, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, said that he sympathized with the objects of the resolution and the matter was already under the examination of the Government. The industry had an impetus during the war and some 23 factories today produced over 190,000 tons of Vanaspati. The figures would rise shortly and 69 factories would produce 490,000 tons. Since he took charge of office he had some 400 applications pending before him for starting new factories

and some of them had been recommended by the Provincial Governments. He had no doubt that considerable quantities of this Vanaspati were used for the adulteration of ghee.

Opinions of scientists, said the Food Member, on Vanaspati varied. Two months ago he requested the Research Institute at Izatnagar to conduct experiments in Vanaspati and the first reports he had received showed that it was bad for health and affected eye-sight. Experiments were conducted on rats and the third generation of them was blind. He could not say to what extent it affected human beings and experiments in this direction were now being carried on.

As soon as the Government found that the use of Vanaspati was injurious they would take appropriate measures to check it.

Among the immediate measures that had been taken were: Vanaspati should be sold as oil and not as “Ghee”, it should not be sold where Ghee was being sold and that it should be mixed with 50 per cent., of basic oil after manufacture. It was not possible to have any colouring of the stuff because it had a repelling effect.

The craze for starting “Vegetable Ghee” factories still persisted. The Government, he said, in deciding this question, had to take various factors into consideration. Some 20 crores of capital had been sunk into this industry. Of course nothing would prevent the Government from taking any action in the interest of public health. He requested Mr. Motilal to withdraw his resolution because it would take sometime before sufficient data could be collected for the committee to proceed with.

Mr. Motilal withdrew his resolution.



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City In Turmoil Again

Chief Minister Contemplates Serious Steps

After a couple of peaceful days in the city on Sunday, the 16th March, there was a recrudescence of troubles. Then, again a relapse followed, but only a short relapse it was. On the 25th March the situation in the city was again bad.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, in reply to the charges levelled against the failure of the Government bringing the troubles in the city under control, said in the course of a statement issued in the afternoon of the 26th March that the Government would take serious steps in order to stop "an assault, or a riot or loot or arson."

RIOTS COST 2,10,10,000 TO BENGAL GOVERNMENT

THE Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on the 8th March last fined the printer and publisher of *The Statesman* and also the Editor, printer and publisher of the *Jai Hind* under the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance No. VI, 1946, for publishing certain news items and articles.

"We will sit as long as the parties desire and into every bit of evidence they want to produce, but it is, I consider, time for the parties to reconsider the whole position in view of the many important events that are taking place in the country from month to month," said Sir Patrick Spens, President, Calcutta Disturbances Enquiry Commission on the 11th March last while adjourning the sitting of the Commission until April 21.

REFUGEES IN CALCUTTA

The Bengal Government asked the East Bengal riot refugees now in Calcutta either to repatriate to their respective places by the 15th March or to vacate the relief camps run by the Government.

About 1,400 refugees were staying in different Government relief camps in Calcutta.

The Bengal Government's supplementary demands for expenditure for the current year, amounting to Rs. 7,14,46,002, were voted by the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 11th March.

The demands included the estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,59,10,000 in connection with riots in Calcutta and other places in the province and a sum of Rs. 51,00,000 for Bihar refugees, the total for riots being 2,10,10,000.

RECRUDESCENCE OF TROUBLES

One man was killed and nine others were injured in incidents which occurred in Central Calcutta area on the 16th March.

Following an explosion of a cracker at about 9 p.m. near a market in Central Calcutta within Jorasanko police station there was exchange of brickbats and soda water bottles.

A policeman on duty opened fire whereupon the crowd dispersed.

A similar incident took place near a cinema house within Muchipara police station area.

High police officials visited the area and police pickets were posted at different places for the rest of the night.

The Bengal Government would see that there was no recurrence of the incidents of August 16-20 in Calcutta, and would take every precaution to prevent trouble not only in Calcutta but also in other parts of the province.

This assurance was given by Mr. Mohammad Ali, Finance Minister, in the Bengal Assembly on the 17th March when Mr. K. S. Roy, Leader of the Opposition, referred to the incidents in Calcutta of the day before.

PAYMENT OF REHABILITATION GRANTS

Payment of rehabilitation grants by Government to nearly 11,000 riot victims of Calcutta and Howrah began on the 17th March. Payment was made from day to day at the following police stations: Shampukur, Amherst Street, Hare Street, Taltala, Beniapur, Ballygunge, Garden Reach and Howrah (Kotwali).

SPECIAL COURT TO TRY RIOT CASES

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, have appointed a Special Court under Bengal Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 to try cases arising out of the Great Calcutta Killing in August last of offences punishable with rigorous imprisonment for three years or more.

The Special Court will be composed of Mr. D. N. Pal, retired District and Sessions Judge, and Mr. Rashidul Hossain, Judge of the Calcutta Rent Court, and will be housed in the Small Causes Court buildings.

The recipients of the grants included those who had remained in the city after the riots as also those who had left Calcutta but returned later on. Nearly 17,000 applicants for such grants had been received by Government. Of them over 5,000 were rejected.

The maximum amount of grant to any individual sufferer or family unit has been fixed at Rs. 1,000.

Grants have been made also in the case of nearly 1,000 Government servants, both of the Central and Provincial Governments, and to nearly 400 students.

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY

The Government declined to answer questions relating to the number of casualties and arrests and searches made in connection with the last Calcutta riots in the Bengal Assembly on the 19th March on

the ground that the "matter is still under enquiry by the Calcutta Disturbances Commission of Enquiry"

On the same ground Government refused to answer also another question seeking to know 'inter alia' if the Minister in charge of the Home Department was present at the Police headquarters at Lalbazar at 2 p.m. on the 16th August last.

A Bengal Government Press note issued on the 21st March stated:

"Pakistan Day will be celebrated on Sunday, March 23. In this connection, the Government of Bengal bring to the notice of all concerned that in all those areas in Bengal where orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. or similar order prohibiting processions, demonstrations and public meetings are in force, those orders must be strictly complied with. In those areas therefore any meetings which it may be desired to hold on Pakistan Day must be held in such a manner as not to contravene the orders and, in any event, public open-air meetings, processions and demonstrations will not be allowed."

'PAKISTAN DAY' IN CALCUTTA

"Pakistan Day" was observed in Calcutta on the 23rd March with the hoisting of the League flag on many Muslim houses and the holding of several indoor meetings at which the demand for Pakistan was reiterated

APPEAL FOR HELP

Mr. Md. Rafique, J. P. M. L. A., Secretary, Muslim Relief and Defence Committee, 9, Bolai Dutt Street, Calcutta, issued the following appeal on the 25th March:—

"The old and experienced people of Mahallas, the head men of the families, the workers of the Nation, the members of associations, the young men of clubs, and the Imams of mosques, can collect lakhs of rupees in only a few hours and can save the Punjab Muslims from destruction and dishonour."

A large number of Muslim shops in different localities were closed. In the evening many Muslim houses and places of business were illuminated.

There were no public demonstrations and the day passed off without any incident.

Five persons were admitted to Medical College Hospital at about midnight on the 25th March following a disturbance in Jorasanko Police Station area. It was reported that the trouble started with an attack on a rickshaw puller. A crowd collected in the street when an armed policeman on duty opened fire. The police promptly arrived on the spot and soon brought the situation under control.

In another incident in Bowbazar Police Station area four persons travelling in a car were stoned and injured. They were taken to Medical College Hospital from where they were discharged after first aid.

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION

The Bengal Government's intention to set up a volunteer organization in mofussil areas to strengthen the hands of the police in maintaining law and

order was disclosed by Mr. Mohammed Ali, Finance Minister, replying to criticisms against the supplementary Budget estimates for 1946-47, in the Bengal Council on the 25th March.

Such an organization, which, he said, should enjoy the confidence of every section of the community, would be composed not only of Hindus and Muslims but also of Scheduled Caste and other minority communities.

Referring to the criticism regarding recent recruitment of Punjabis to the Calcutta police force the Minister said that for several years the armed branch of the force contained only about 5 to 6 per cent. Muslims. During the unfortunate happenings in August last, Muslims of Calcutta felt that the police force should reflect the actual proportion of different communities inhabiting the province to ensure for all a feeling of security.

POLICE FORCE OF CALCUTTA

In reply to questions it was revealed that in the armed branch of the Calcutta police force, there were about 1,200 non-Muslims, mostly Gurkhas, and about 70 Muslims, and it was felt necessary that this branch should be composed of Hindus and Muslims in equal numbers. It was, no doubt, desirable that they should have been recruited from Bengal, but the Government were faced with an emergency. They were in immediate need of trained men and the only way of getting such men was to recruit ex-Service men from the Punjab. Even after this recruitment, not more than 40 per cent. of the Calcutta police force would be Muslims.

Twelve persons were killed and over hundred injured in the recrudescence of communal trouble in Calcutta on the 26th March. Four of the persons who lost their lives were picked up dead from streets.

Of the injured admitted in different hospitals the condition of 40 was stated to be rather serious.

The Fire Brigade received towards the evening two calls reported to be cases of arson.

The police used tear gas and opened fire on a number of occasions in course of the disturbances.

A large number of people including students in educational institutions were evacuated in course of the day from disturbed areas to safer zones by private ambulance organizations and by police.

CURFEW IN SIX POLICE STATIONS

From 6 in the evening curfew was imposed in areas within the jurisdiction of six police stations of the city, namely, Amherst Street, Bowbazar, Muchinpara, Taltala, Jorasanko and Burrabazar. The city was quiet by midnight.

Some incidents in North Calcutta about midday gave rise to great tension, causing a spate of rumours. Panic gripped the city. Shops and bazars were closed. Many Government and mercantile offices closed earlier than usual. The Bengal Assembly rose after sitting for 90 minutes. With the spread of rumours, incidents were reported from various parts of the city. Several buses were intercepted and passengers forced to alight. Buses stopped plying on certain routes while in several other sections they were diverted. Several men were arrested on charges of carrying weapons.

CHIEF MINISTER'S TOUR

The Chief Minister, accompanied by Mr. K. S. Roy, Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party,

and the Police Commissioner, visited the affected areas, the tour lasting over an hour.

Government publicity vans, fitted with loud-speakers, went round the city announcing the promulgation of curfew in six police stations and asking the people not to believe in rumours or give way to panic.

"I want to make it clear that Government will take serious steps in those areas where untoward incidents occur. The police have order to fire in order to stop an assault or a riot or loot or arson."

This warning to the citizens of Calcutta was given by the Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, in a statement after having a tour round the city to study the situation.

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY

When the Bengal Assembly met in the afternoon of the 26th March to consider Budget demands, the Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, announced the Government decision, in view of recrudescence of trouble in Calcutta, to impose curfew in Jorasanko and Burrabazar Police Station areas of the city from 6 o'clock on that evening.

Announcing this, the Chief Minister reported to the House that there had been incidents of communal nature in several parts of the city. The situation in the afternoon, he added, had deteriorated.

Mr. K. S. Roy, Leader of the opposition, suggested the setting up of a Standing Committee of members of the House which would keep in touch with the Government and serve as a liaison between Government and members of the House. The Congress members brought to the notice of the House the deplorable state of working of the Telephone system, and other public utility services. They demanded that the Government should take drastic steps to put down the riot.

MOVE FOR PARTITION OF BENGAL

The immediate creation of a separate province for Bengal Hindus by partitioning Hindu majority areas from those where Muslims are in a majority, and the setting up of a special committee of experts to delimit the areas to constitute the new provinces, was urged in a resolution adopted at a two-day conference of Hindus held in Calcutta on the 15th and the 16th March under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee presided.

Emphasizing that adequate steps should be taken to present Bengal's case before His Majesty's Government the Central Government and the Constituent Assembly, the resolution reaffirmed the integrity of India to be the cardinal creed of the Hindus of Bengal.

The resolution said that Hindus should refuse to pay taxes or give allegiance to a Pakistan Government established in Bengal.

The Conference resolved that the Hindus of Bengal, at least in the Hindu majority areas, must remain within the Union of India and that they should not be separated from the rest of India by coercion or by the acceptance of Pakistan in any shape or form.

It was decided at the conference that the Working Committee of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha should appoint a committee of experts to draw up

a scheme for the delimitation of the areas which would constitute the new province.

Fifty Barristers of the Calcutta High Court issued a statement demanding the partition of Bengal and giving reasons in support of the division. They did not believe in Pakistan and would resist its imposition in any shape or form.

The signatories include Messrs. N. C. Chatterjee, P. R. Das, A. K. Basu, Surita, S. B. Sinha, Cammiade, S. N. Banerjee, N. N. Bose, S. R. Das Gupta, P. N. Sen, Sankar Banerjee, Jyoti P. Mitter, U. C. Law, B. N. Datta Roy, H. N. Sanyal, A. M. Basu, M. N. Banerjee, N. Sanyal, J. K. Ghosh, R. Chaudhuri and S. K. Das.

A resolution endorsing the movement for creation of a new Bengal with non-Muslim majority areas of Western and Northern Bengal and urging its Union with the Indian Union was adopted at a largely attended conference convened by Maj-Gen. A. C. Chatterjee of I. N. A. at the Indian Association Hall on the 22nd March. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee was in the chair.

A committee with Maj-Gen. Chatterjee as President was formed at the conference under the name of "New Bengal Association" to conduct partition movement in the province.

Pakistan Day In Calcutta

Addressing a meeting organized by the Calcutta District Muslim League in the Muslim Institute Hall, on the 23rd March on the occasion of the 'Pakistan Day' Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, Bengal, said that Pakistan did not merely mean dividing India into Hindu and Muslim States, but the creation of self-sufficient homogeneous and sovereign units. Muslims were pledged to protect the interests of the minority communities and to see that everyone lived in peace and happiness.

Mr. S. M. Usman, Mayor of Calcutta, said that, since the British Government had declared they would transfer power by June, 1948, the people of this country should realize their own responsibility. Bringing about communal amity and peace should be one of their principal aims.

The meeting adopted a resolution reaffirming the faith of Muslims in Pakistan which would be "a progressive State based on equality and brotherhood of men and equal freedom for all religions and cultures."

LUBECK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

NOVEL PROPOSAL FOR ENSURING OFFICERS' INTEGRITY

A novel proposal for ensuring the integrity of officials in the present time of temptation has been made to the Lubeck Municipal Council, reports the Berlin correspondent of *The Times*.

It is suggested that all employees concerned with the supply of foodstuffs, all police officers engaged in combating black market activities, and all leading officials in the distribution offices should be weighed before taking over their duties.

Anybody found to have gained weight while in office, it is suggested, should be dismissed unless he can produce a doctor's certificate that the increased weight is due to functional disturbances. (*Statesman*).

Calcutta Lives Dangerously

By DR. ARTHUR R. ROY

FOR the Second City of the Empire, where two million people live and work, the number of vehicular traffic routes are comparatively few. And that is one of the important causes of traffic congestion. On any day, during the rush hours, when people are going to or from office or places of business, the trams and buses are so disgracefully and dangerously full that one wonders that passengers ever reach their destinations without injury. If the laws were enforced so that no more than the legal number of people were allowed to ride on buses and trams, bus proprietors would be compelled to spend some of the profit gained by cruel overcrowding in buying more buses. The Tramways Company complained during the war that about 250 of their cars had been damaged and disabled by recklessly driven military vehicles. It would be interesting to learn how many of the 250 cars were once more on the road after over a year of peace. But as a matter of fact, even if all those cars were running again, probably, they would still be unable to cope with the ever-increasing traffic. They require many more than 250 cars. If all these cars were simultaneously on the road, an engineer explains, there would probably not be enough power to run them.

In addition to the congestion and overcrowding of these public vehicles, there are two other factors even more dangerous.

1. Motor cars and vehicles thoughtlessly and impatiently drive past stationary tramcars discharging passengers at the halting places. This is not allowed in any of the big cities and certainly not in Bombay. For a few days the marvellous Calcutta Police enforced this law. But the Calcutta Police is soft-hearted, as soft as a rotten banana and as optimistic as a man with eleven daughters, expecting a new addition to his family, after registering a vow for a son and heir. The consequence is that motorists run past as merrily as ever and as regardless as ever for the life and limbs of ascending and descending passengers.

2. Another danger is "slipping" brakes, brakes that do not act at all, or not sufficiently. The pedestrian is in danger, but for him the motorist does not care. If the pedestrian is run over or gets hurt, the motorist swears at his stupidity—especially if he is bruised and bleeding and has to be taken to the hospital. Then the blood-stained cushions become an additional grievance against the unfortunate pedestrian.

But it is a danger to motorists as well. If the brake slips, the car dashes into the one before. The damage is dependent on the speed of the possessor of the faulty brake. In such cases generally there is not much breath left to swear and the subsequent act of the moving drama is supplied by the ambulance.

Mussolini once said: "Live dangerously". If instead of mixing himself up with Abyssinia and Hitler, he had come to live in Calcutta, his fate

might have been the same, but he would not have died in the odour of disgrace and not, perhaps, in the hands of Communist bandits. All he would have to do would be to cross the streets on foot in the traffic hours, ride a double decker bus, get a toe-hold on a tramcar, go past a few garbage collections in the streets and to drink milk.

For most of the cow's milk sold in Calcutta, no cow is responsible. Four seers of buffalo milk plus one seer of water makes C. C. M. So far, so good. But what kind of water makes the mixture? It may be filter-tap water, or river-water from street hydrants, or greenish water from some stagnant pool. "You never know" as goes the American song. If you do not contract any disease by drinking this Calcutta milk, it is the mercy of Providence, or immunity acquired by a continual exposure to infection or the fire. The surest way of committing suicide is to drink the milk sold by *gowalas* without boiling. Try it for three days. If you do not succeed, try it for another three days. You cannot fail. Of course, I may get into trouble for giving such a simple prescription for guaranteed suicide, but I am optimistic enough to believe that Calcutta people have not the "guts" to commit suicide, if they had "guts" these communal disturbances would have stopped *pronto*. Again, it might be that Calcutta people do love to live dangerously. However, it is good to remember Mussolini and Hitler!

FUTURE OF DELHI

PROPHESIED BY RETIRING VICEROY WAVELL

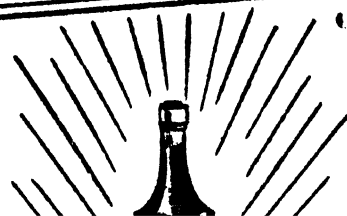
Replying to a farewell address presented to him and Lady Wavell by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, on the eve of their departure from India, Lord Wavell said that the Committee was charged with the important duty of looking after the welfare of a great city which was destined to be, if all went well, the principal capital in Asia. He offered his best wishes for the future and congratulated the Committee on the standards it had maintained in spite of difficulties and shortages and especially the success which had attended its campaign against malaria.

Referring to the removal of temporary buildings that had sprung up during war years in New Delhi, Lord Wavell said that he was in full sympathy with the Committee's desire to have them removed as soon as possible. He was sure that the Committee would clear the sites now occupied by temporary hutments for the construction of buildings in keeping with the original plan when the present shortage of accommodation was over.

Sir Arthur Dean, President of the Committee who read the address said, "With the coming of peace, events have moved rapidly and the innumerable major problems that have arisen in India, have been the special task set for Your Excellency's statesmanship since assuming office. It is not within our province to testify to the manner in which your very arduous task has been performed and which has brought about the inauguration of the Interim Government.



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The Late Dr. Mohammed A. Haque**Honour And Distinction Follow Him**

THE death took place of Dr. Mohammed Azizul Haque, former Commerce Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and, previously, High Commissioner for India in the U. K. at his Calcutta residence on Saturday, the 22nd March. He had been suffering from an attack of cerebral haemorrhage since Wednesday, the 19th March.

Dr. Haque was only 55 at the time of his death. He leaves behind him his widow, five sons and five daughters.

HIS CAREER

Dr. Haque was born in a Bengali family of Krishnagar, Nadia District in 1892 and had a bright career during a comparatively short span of life. He graduated from the Presidency College, and took his degree in Law from the University of Calcutta. From a humble beginning in life he rose to a distinguished position. He began his public life as a member of a village Union Board and served in different capacities. He was the Minister of Education, Bengal, from 1934 to 1937, Speaker, Bengal Legislative Assembly, from 1937 to 1942, Vice-Chancellor, University of Calcutta, from 1938 to 1942, Commerce and Industry Member of Viceroy's Executive Council from 1943 to 1946 and High Commissioner for India in the

DR. HAQUE AND MR. RAHMAN**THEIR DEATHS CONDOLED****BY CORPORATION**

The Corporation of Calcutta adjourned its sitting fixed for Wednesday, the 26th March, without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Azizul Haque and Mr. Maududur Rahman, an ex-Councillor.

United Kingdom. He also served as a member of the Indian Franchise Committee, Bengal Banking Enquiry Committee, Bengal Jute Enquiry Committee, Public Accounts Committee, Kamal Yar Jung Education Committee, Courts of Dacca and Aligarh Universities.

The Calcutta University honoured him with a Doctorate in Literature. His book "The Man Behind the Plough" is a natural picture of the life of rural India. His other publications are "A Plea for Separate Electorate in Bengal," and "History and Problems of Muslim Education."

AS AN EDUCATIONIST

As Education Minister of Bengal Dr. Haque was responsible for changing the medium of instruction from English to the vernacular of the Province and his scheme of primary education is still in force.

He was made a Khan Bahadur in 1926, awarded the C. I. E. in 1937 and knighted in 1941, but he renounced all his titles in accordance with the Muslim League's decision last year.

After his retirement from the Viceroy's Executive Council in 1946 he was elected to the Bengal Council and was at present engaged as lawyer assistant to the Advocate-General of India assisting the Calcutta Disturbances Enquiry Committee.

The Late Ex-Councillor Maududur Rahman**Distinguished Legal And Public Career**

THE death occurred on the 24th March, 1947, of Mr. Maududur Rahman, ex-Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta. For the last one year he had been suffering from heart trouble.

Mr. Rahman leaves behind him his old mother, his wife, four sisters and two brothers to mourn his loss, besides a large circle of friends. One of his brothers, Mr. Saudur Rahman, is a Councillor of the Corporation, nominated by the Bengal Government.

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE

Mr. Maududur Rahman was born on the 15th March, 1888 in his native village in the district of Hooghly. He was educated at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Later he joined the Gray's Inn, London from where he was called to the Bar in 1913. Soon after he joined the Calcutta Bar, he lost his father Khan Bahadur Dr. Daudur Rahman, an eminent surgeon of his time. As a young barrister Mr. Maududur Rahman took an active part in politics, first with Mr. C. R. Das, then in the Khilafat Movement. He was Secretary of Mr. Das's all-Bengal Peoples Party and later the first Secretary of the old Bengal Presidency Muslim League, twenty-five years ago. In the days of the joint electorate he was elected to the Council of the Calcutta Corporation, from Ward 14. In 1928 when he was contesting a seat to the Bengal Council from his home district, he was offered a Judgeship in the Small Causes Court which he accepted. He retired from the bench of the Small Causes Court as Acting Chief Judge in 1943. In his twenty years on the Bench he earned the reputation of being a strict, upright and fearless judge. After his retirement he was in the Calcutta Corporation again as a nominated member. Within a few month of his going to the Corporation, he was taken away to Delhi by the late Dr. Azizul Haque to work as Special Officer in the Commerce Department.

Dr. Haque had a wide circle of friends, not confined to the limits of his own community.

In the death of Dr. Haque the Calcutta Municipal Gazette loses one of its valued contributors.

Both the Chambers of Bengal Legislature adjourned on Monday, the 24th March, without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Azizul Haque, a sitting member of the Upper House and the first Speaker of the Lower House under the 1935 Constitution.

The Leaders of the different parties and groups and the Chair in both the Houses paid warm tributes to the deceased's work in different spheres and pointed out that his death at the present critical juncture was a great loss to the country.

The offices of the Council also remained closed for the day in his memory.

Many educational institutions in the city remained closed on Monday, the 24th March, in memory of the deceased.

Strikes And Lock-Outs In The City

Tramway Workers Would Not Be Made To Work

THE Labour Minister's proposal to set up a Labour Advisory Board intended to advise Government in settling industrial disputes had been accepted at the conference of the representatives of the employers and labour and it had been decided that a Sub-Committee should be appointed to draft a constitution, the Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. J. Lee, Mr. A. W. Taylor, Mr. S. C. Roy and Dr. Pandya, representing the employers, and Mr. Deven Sen, Mr. J. N. Mitra, Mr. Shafaatullah Khan and a member of the Trade Union Congress, representing labour, towards the end of February. Since then there was no easing of the strike situation in the city; there were, moreover, some serious developments during the first week of March.

COUNCILLOR LAHIRI ARRESTED

Mr. Somnath Lahiri, Vice-President of the Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union, Member of the Constituent Assembly and Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation was arrested on the 8th March by the Special Branch Police.

Mr. K. S. Roy, Leader of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, issued a press statement on the 9th March, expressing therein that the tramwaymen's strike had been allowed to continue far too long. He appealed to the Labour Minister to call a conference of representatives of the Company and the workers to find a just and honourable compromise.

Grave concern at the continued strike of Tramwaymen, which had caused great suffering and hardship to the public as well as the Tramway workers, was expressed in a resolution passed at a crowded meeting of citizens of Calcutta held at the University Institute Hall on the 11th March.

In order to bring the strike to an honourable settlement, the meeting appointed a Committee to negotiate with the Government and the Tramway Company.

The meeting in another resolution, condemned the arrests made in connection with the strike, which, it was pointed out, had only made a settlement more difficult and urged the immediate release of arrested persons.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Leela Roy.

In a message which was read at the meeting, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose earnestly hoped that the Government of Bengal and the Tramway Company would not lose a single day more in bringing about a settlement of the strike, particularly in view of the hardships it had caused and was causing to the general public and to the workers themselves.

GOVERNMENT THREAT

"Government do not propose to open negotiations with the workers for the redress of their demands until the strike is called off and they resume work. Meanwhile, action is being taken under the law against those who are responsible for continuing the strike," said the Labour Minister, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed in reply to a question in the Bengal Council on the 12th March on Calcutta Tramway workers' strike.

The Minister added that the dispute had been referred to adjudication and "continuance of the strike is now illegal."

The question was asked by Mr. Haridas Majumdar.

Admitting the great inconvenience suffered by the public due to the tramway strike, the Minister said that it was a public utility concern and the Government could not, therefore, remain silent in the matter. That was the reason, he said, why the matter was referred to adjudication.

The Minister added that in a dispute the adjudicator's award was binding on both parties. But if there were any difficulties it was for Government to decide what particular items of the award should be enforced. Within his experience all cases referred to adjudication had proved very fruitful and the award pleased the parties concerned.

CHIEF MINISTER SPEAKS

Speaking on the 54-day-old tramway strike in Calcutta the Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy told the Bengal Council on the 13th March that if a solution was not found steps would be taken to enable the tramways to function in near future.

The Chief Minister pointed out that already there were laws to deal with such strikes and he saw no necessity for any ordinance for the purpose. So far as the tramway strike was concerned, he said the Company had not effected a lockout and they accepted the Government offer of adjudication, the previous conciliation having failed. But the workers were still adamant. Government were most reluctant to take coercive action and wanted the dispute to be settled among the employers and employees themselves, Government stepping in for maintaining peace and order.

He hoped a solution would be found. If a solution was not found steps would be taken which would enable tramways to function in near future. There was no power yet in the hands of Government to take over such Companies and run the services with the aid of the military as was done in other countries during the war.

SERVICE

Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Labour, Commerce and Industries Minister, who announced in the Bengal Assembly on the 14th March that the Calcutta tram service would be resumed within a week's time, did not, however, reveal whether there would be any settlement of the dispute in the meantime, or how the service would be run if the strike continued. Nor did he tell the House whether the service, if resumed, would be full or partial.

The Company, in a notice to workers published in the papers of the 16th March stated that because of the adjudication order, it was incumbent on it and its employees to run the service. Those who failed to report for duty on the 20th March and thereafter, except on grounds of ill-health, would be considered to have voluntarily and wrongfully terminated their services.

The calling of a joint conference of representatives of Government, the Calcutta Tramway Company and of its workers' Union to bring about an honourable settlement of the tramway employees' strike, was suggested in a resolution

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adopted at a meeting of the Central Strike Committee of the Workers' Union on the 16th March, Mr. Mohammad Ismail, President, Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union and Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, was arrested on the 17th March in connection with the strike of the Calcutta tramwaymen.

The Calcutta Tramway Company's proposal to run the service as soon as possible some time after the 20th March "without coming to a settlement with the employees" was condemned by several speakers at a meeting organized by the Workers' Union held in the University Institute Hall on the 29th.

Mr. Mohammad Ismail Councillor, who had been arrested in connection with the tramway strike appeared before Mr. W. J. Palmer, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who ordered him to be released on bail of Rs. 5,000 with two sureties of the same amount, provided "accused signs a written undertaking not to encourage or take any part in the strike."

Mr. Ismail refused to give the undertaking and was remanded to jail custody.

NO RESUMPTION OF TRAM SERVICE

On the 20th March the Calcutta Tramways Company were unable to put into effect their plan to begin work on the permanent way, overhead wires and vehicles for resumption of service as none of the 8,000 workers on strike since the 21st January reported for duty.

Government control of the funds of labour organizations participating in illegal strikes was suggested by Mr. C. E. Clarke in Calcutta on the 24th March when he presided over the annual meeting of the Federation of Trades Association of India.

The General Council of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress took a decision at its meeting on the 24th March to the effect that the working class people, employees, students, and public of Bengal excluding the Railway running staff were to go on a one-day general strike on the 28th March in view of the fact that all attempts at settlement of the Tramways and Port strike had so far failed and also as a protest against the labour policy of the Government.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Premier of Bengal, in the course of a press statement said that the strike would be adding fuel to the fire. Apart from the fact that the strike would be illegal and

had not been called on in pursuance of a trade dispute, the recent communal incidents in Calcutta made it extremely desirable that the situation should not be worsened by calling on a general strike.

GENERAL STRIKE POSTPONED

The General Strike called by the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress for the 28th March, in sympathy with the Tramway, Port and other workers on strike, was postponed, in view of the recrudescence of communal trouble in the city. The Working Committee of the B.P.T.U.C. at a meeting on the 27th March came to that decision.

A deputation on behalf of the 22,000 Calcutta Port Trust employees on strike since the 6th February last left on the 7th March for Delhi to place before Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member, Government of India, the men's grievances and to request him to intervene for an early settlement.

Two men received bullet wounds and two others lathi injuries when the police, attacked by some dock workers with stones and other missiles, fired two rounds and made lathi charges twice on a crowd in the Calcutta Port area on the 18th March.

A notice calling on employees on strike to resume work by the 1st April was issued by the Calcutta Port Trust on the 27th March. The services of those who did not return to duty on that date would be terminated at the end of April.

The Council of Action of the All-Bengal Teachers' Association decided towards the end of the first week of March to call a token strike on the 11th and 12th April unless its demands were fulfilled by the 31st March.

STRIKE STATISTICS

1947—A Big Year For Labour Disputes

From indications evident in March the year 1947 bids fair to be a very big year in Bengal for labour disputes.

The total number of strikes that were in progress in February, 1947, exceeded the whole-year figures of 1940 and 1941. There took place in 1940 a total of 107 labour strikes and 92 in the following year whereas in February this year alone there were 139 strikes including those continuing from January. The total number of men involved in the disputes also tend to swing heavily on the side of February 1947. The total number of workers involved in the 107 strikes in 1940 was 1,19,264, and in the case of the 92 strikes in 1941 it was 79,680. Although the total figure for February 1947 is yet not available, it has already reached 97,362 with the numbers of 48 strikes still to be added to it.

Coming to the more recent years, strike figures have been increasing steadily from 1944 onwards although there was a slight drop in 1944 from the previous year's figures. In the case of 1946, however, there was a big jump from the figures of 1945. The figures for the last four years are as follows:—

Year.	No. of strikes.	No. of men involved.
1943	214	1,65,009
1944	202	2,13,674
1945	217	2,36,243
1946	393	4,65,728

It is also interesting to note that industries are now passing through that period of the year when strikes and lock-outs in Bengal headed towards the peak last year.

THE VICEROY CHANGES

ENTERS: LORD MOUNTBATTEN

EXITS: LORD WAVELL

Lord Louis Mountbatten, Viceroy and Governor-General-designate, and Lady Mountbatten arrived at New Delhi on the 22nd March. They landed at the Palam air port at 3-20 p.m., where they were received by Pandit Nehru, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and the Commander-in-Chief.

A salute of 31 guns was fired from the air port as the plane taxied to a stop.

Lord Wavell, the retiring Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Wavell, left Delhi on the 23rd March at 10-5 A.M. seen off at Palam Aerodrome by Viceroy-Designate and Lady Mountbatten.

Calcutta's Tramway, Electricity And Telephone Services "The Shape Of Things To Come"

THE Commerce and Industries Minister, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, announced in the Bengal Assembly on the 12th March last that the Government proposed to nationalize the Calcutta Tramways, Company and Electric Supply Corporation as quickly as possible.

As regards the Tramways, the Minister said that a scheme for the formation of a Passenger Transport Board to take over all passenger transport service, including the Tramways, had been worked out. The scheme involved legislation, proposals for which were under consideration.

Referring to the Electric Supply Corporation, he said that it had been decided that the option of purchase of the Calcutta and District Consolidated Electric Licence, 1946, should be exercised on the 1st January, 1950, and that the necessary financial implications should be examined.

The purchase price payable upon the exercise of the option of purchase on the 1st January, 1950, should be in accordance with the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the percentage addition being 20 (except in respect of any lands, buildings, works, materials and plant brought into use after the 1st January, 1947 where the percentage addition should be 15), together with a sum equivalent to one year's gross revenue (calculated as the average of the three years, 1947-49) received by the licensees for supply of energy and rent of meters and other apparatus on consumers' premises in the area previously included in the following licences: Balli-Uttarpara Licence, 1920 (as amended in 1928), Howrah Licence, 1926 (as amended in 1932), Serampore Licence, 1928, Lillooah Licence, 1930, Rishra-Konnagar and Kotrung Licence, 1931, Baidyabati, Champdany and Bhadreswar Licence, 1933, Panihati, Khardah and Titagarh Licence, 1933, Bhatpara, Neopara, Garulia and North Barrackpore Licence, 1934 and Budge Budge and Bauria Licence, 1935.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY BOARD

Mr. K. Nasarullah, Parliamentary Secretary, said in the Bengal Assembly on the 15th March last that it had been decided that the option of purchase of the Calcutta and District Consolidated Electric Licence, 1946, should be exercised on the 1st January, 1950, and that the necessary financial implications arising therefrom be examined.

The Parliamentary Secretary said that the intention was to run the undertaking through an Electricity Supply Board. Legislation for the constitution of such Boards by the Provincial Governments had been undertaken by the Central Government. The nature and constitution of the Board would be in accordance with the provisions of the legislation referred to.

The relevant provisions are as follows:—

The Board shall consist of not less than four and not more than seven members, of whom at least three shall be full-time members.

Of the full-time members, one (who shall be the Chairman of the Board) shall be a qualified engineer, experienced in administrative and

business methods, one shall be an experienced electrical engineer and one shall be experienced in accounting and financial matters.

The part-time members shall be appointed after consultation with such representatives or bodies representative of the following interests as the Provincial Government thinks fit, that is to say, local self-Government, Electricity, Commerce, Industry, Transport, Agriculture and Labour.

A person shall be disqualified for being appointed or being a member of the Board if he is, or within the 12 months last preceding, has been, a member of any legislature in India.

CALCUTTA TELEPHONES

A scheme for the automatization of the Calcutta Telephone System involving a capital outlay of nearly Rs. 8 crores was one of the items which was considered and approved by the Standing Finance Committee at its meeting held on the 22nd March. It is reported from Delhi. The Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member, was the Chairman of this meeting.

The scheme seeks to modernize the telephone system of the largest city in India which still has a manual exchange system. According to the scheme if the Director system is finally decided upon, on automatization there will be 15 large director exchanges, 7 small non director exchanges which will be housed in 13 large and 7 small buildings. The initial capacity for the above exchanges will be about 54,000 lines as compared with the present 19,000 line capacity of the manual exchanges. The proposed system is capable of expanding to about 90,000 lines ultimately which will meet the requirements for about 20 years. The Director system which is likely to be a feature of the scheme is capable of almost indefinite expansion without any alteration of the system or major number changers.

The total cost of the project is estimated roughly to be approximately Rs. 790 lakhs on capital outlay and the annual recurring expenditure Rs. 91 lakhs from the year installation is completed. Receipts of Rs. 75 lakhs in the first year and Rs. 100 lakhs in the fifth year are anticipated.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MR. SUHRAWARDY

NO MORE ONE PARTY RULE IN PROVINCES

Mr. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, replying to a civic address presented to him on behalf of the Rajshahi public sometime ago, said that with freedom coming, the greatest responsibility was falling on the Indians. Britain's recent declaration changed the whole picture. They were retaining the decision to whom power should be transferred, instead of the former decision of transferring power through the Constituent Assembly. So the time had definitely come when one party rule should be revised in Bengal and other Provinces and Governments be reconstituted with all communities, as our prosperity depended on receiving freedom and retaining it.

A New Ideal For Doctors Of India

They Should Keep In View The Interests Of The Community As A Whole

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru at the inaugural meeting of the Council of Physicians of India on the 14th February last expressed the hope that doctors of India would not work in the spirit of narrow Trade Unionism but would keep in view the interests of the community as a whole.

Pandit Nehru said:

"Serious charges have been levelled against the medical profession. One of the

"Doctors and scientists are not only an important but also a dangerous element of society. They have power in their hands and I do hope that your organisation will rise above the spirit of narrow trade unionism and will keep in view the interest of the community as a whole."

Pandit Nehru complained that a large number of doctors today lacked the true scientific method. The scientific method, he explained, was really an approach to life and its problems. It was in fact the art of living.

CITY'S VITAL STATISTICS

SMALL-POX AND CHOLERA SHOW RISE

Sharp rises in the incidence of small-pox and cholera were recorded in Calcutta during the weeks ended the 15th and 22nd March.

There were 109 attacks and 70 deaths from cholera during the week ended March 22 against 139 and 48, respectively, during the previous week. During the corresponding weeks last year, attacks numbered 82 and 74 and deaths 40 and 38.

Small-pox attacks and deaths were 141 and 102 during the week against 142 and 125 during the previous week. During the corresponding fortnight last year there were only nine attacks and five deaths.

Malaria accounted for 23 deaths against 22 in the week ended March 15, and 33 and 24 during the corresponding weeks last year.

Total mortality from all causes was 758 against 789 in the previous week and 678 and 667 during the corresponding weeks last year.

Small-pox attacks during the week ended the 15th March numbered 142 and deaths 125. There were 83 attacks and 58 deaths from this disease during the preceding week.

During the week ended on March 15, cholera attacks numbered 139 and deaths 48. Attacks and deaths during the preceding week numbered 77 and 45 respectively.

Total deaths in the city from all causes during the week were 789 against 737 in the previous week.

Suffering from plague, Bamandas Agarwala (60) was admitted in Campbell Hospital on the 22nd March. He died in the early hours of the following day. The patient came from Benares on the 18th March last and was staying at 168, Cross Street.

most eminent men of today, George Bernard Shaw, also brought such charges against doctors, and there is no doubt that they contain a great deal of truth. In olden days there was a sense of physicians being public servants functioning for the good of humanity, but now stress is being laid on the business side of the profession. The question has risen as to how far the State should interfere with and control the practice of medicine.

VACCINATION DRIVE

The Health Department of the Corporation has started a special vaccination drive in the Bustee areas of the city, which are known to be the plague spots.

Announcing this in a *Press Note*, the Health Officer, Dr. M. U. Ahmad requests co-operation of the general public. He says that those who can manage should call at the nearest vaccination station, which remains open from 6 to 11 in the morning and 3 to 5 in the evening.

Referring to the various Indian systems of medicine Pandit Nehru said:

"At one time India was the leader of other countries in the matter of medicine, but our systems became static and thus unscientific."

He advised application of scientific method to indigenous systems of medicine like Unani or Ayurvedic.

Lt.-Col. Amir Chand in his presidential address at the second annual conference of the Association of Physicians of India discouraged the growing tendency for medical students to go for foreign degrees and suggested that facilities for importation of specialised knowledge from abroad should be made available to students in India.

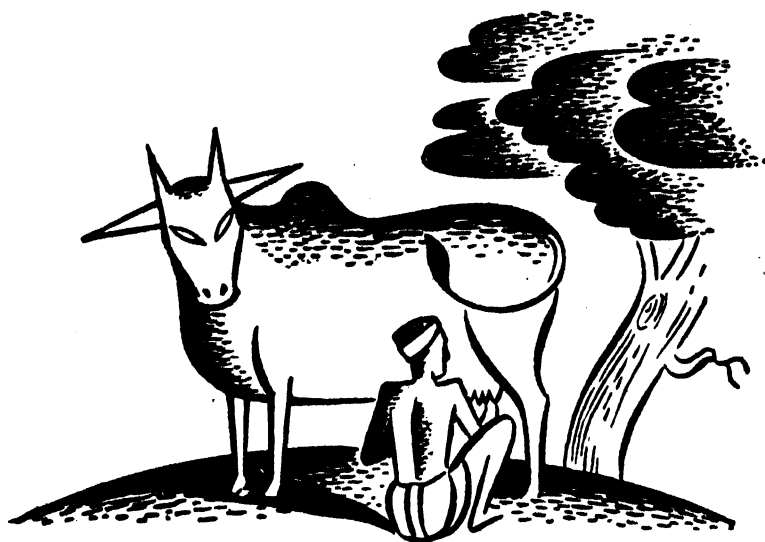
INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF TREATMENT

TO RECEIVE GOVERNMENT HELP

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member, Government of India, presiding over the Silver Jubilee meeting of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College held at New Delhi on the 14th March last, said that in a poor country like India, whose general level of health was low, the Unani and Ayurvedic systems were within the reach of the masses.

Refuting the suggestion that Ayurvedic and Unani systems were unscientific, the Labour Member said they were based on the experience and experiments of centuries. This institution, he added, would have to shoulder the great responsibility of proving to the world that the Indian systems of medicine were not unscientific. The State, he declared, had the fullest sympathy with the aims and objects of the institution.

It was announced that the Board of Trustees of the College had approved a scheme to convert the institution into a university. It was hoped that the new university would come into being from January, 1948.



However fresh the MILK!

Milk is Nature's complete food. To the infant it is indispensable; to the growing child it is an invaluable protective food; and to the adult it is an essential adjunct to normal diet. To be exact, it is an all-unit food rich in all the valuable food constituents and vitamins and rightly occupies the foremost place in human dietary.

But however fresh the milk the fact remains, that milk, particularly cow's milk, is more easily perishable and an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms, specially in the warm climate of the tropics. Moreover, in our country at every step beginning from milking process down to the vessel from which milk is sold, it is open to

serious contamination by dust, bacteria and other extraneous matters. The only way, that is adopted in Indian homes to render it safe is to boil it before drinking. This practice, however, affects the nutritive value of milk.

Of late, in all the western countries, with the advancement of the science of nutrition, Doctors and Dieticians have recommended the use of powdered milk in which the essentials of whole milk can be preserved. In this form milk is perfectly free from contamination.



Vita-Milk is powdered milk at its best and as Doctors and Dieticians declare—just the right food for babies.

Vita-milk

BABIES' BEST MILK!

A PRODUCT OF NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

SANA-VITA

THE VITALISING FOOD-DRINK
— COMPOSITION —

FULL CREAM MILK
HIGH GRADE COCOA
MALTED SOYABEAN

ESSENTIAL MINERALS
LECITHIN
VITAMIN B. COMPLEX

Preparation :—Make a paste of 2 to 3 tea-spoonfuls of Sana-Vita with hot water and add further hot water to make it a cupful. **No Milk or Sugar is to be added.**

One cup in the morning and one in the evening is sure to lend extra weight, energy and vitality within a month.

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CORPORATION

NOTICES

To Contractors

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records, Price Rs. 2 per set.

(1) Shifting the refuse platform at Chingrihatta to Dhappa Emergency Area.

(2) Maintenance of weigh-bridges (except the wagon weigh bridge) platform machines and other Scales for one year from 1st April, 1947 to 31st March, 1948.

(3) Supply and delivery of Bearing springs, Drawbar Hooks and Axle Boxes etc., for the maintenance of refuse wagon of Corporation Railway during the year 1947-48.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 25th March and for 2 and 3 on 28th March, 1947. The rates quoted in the tenders for the above are to remain open for acceptance for a period of 3 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th March, 1947.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 1-30 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records, Price Rs. 2 per set.

(1) Shoeing ponies and Horned cattle at the Municipal Gowkhanas for the year 1947-48.

(2) Supply and delivery of Unani Medicines, Drugs and other ingredients for the year 1947-48.

Tenders for the above will be opened on 3rd April, 1947. The rates quoted in the tenders for the above are to remain open for 3 months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th March, 1947.

Notice

Notice is hereby given that the time for receiving the tenders for (1) Maintenance of Weighbridges and Platform Machines etc. from 1st April, 1947 to 31st March, 1948, (2) Supply and delivery of Bearing springs, Drawbar Hooks for Axles etc. during 1947-48 due to be opened on 28th March, 1947, have been extended up to 2nd April, 1947 (up to 1-30 p.m.).

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th March, 1947.

Purdah License Missing

It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that the party's foil of the purdah license No. 1196 has been found missing from the book which was in the custody of the Conservancy Overseer, Ward No. 24A (Alipore) in District No. IV. It is very likely that it was taken away by some miscreant for some fraudulent purpose. Members of the public who have purdahs (screens) attached to their shops etc., are hereby warned that they should not accept any receipt in the said missing Purdah License form for payment of their purdah license fee, as the Corporation will not recognise such payment as lawful.

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
Offg. District Engineer IV.

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th March, 1947.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Gurachand Saha for the registration of his name as the sole occupier in respect of Stall No. 13/M, Block "Potato Range", Sir Stuart Hogg Market to the exclusion of the name of Sm. Haridasi Saha the recorded occupier.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 11th March, 1947.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Md. Idris Mullick, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 43 in Block 'C' (new) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, for permission to change the nature of business carried on in the above stall from Picture Post Cards to stationery, toilet goods and fancy goods.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 13th March, 1947.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Doyul Das recorded occupier of Stall No. 61 in Block F in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for registration of his name as the sole occupier of the above stall to the exclusion of the names of his partners Messrs. Metheram Khubichand and Khubichand Wadhmal and also for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stall to Mr. Naraindas Bhamomai.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 13th March, 1947.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for the registration of the name of Mr. Kanai Lal Shao as the sole occupier of stall No. 16 in Block 'A' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to the exclusion of the names of the other recorded occupiers of the stall.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 14th March, 1947.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CO. LTD.
PHONE B.B. 1397

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—A to B	0 5 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 12 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 80-5	1 2 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 12 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.				" 13	2 4 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.						
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.			Mudikhana			
" 158-159	0 12 6	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Do.	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.				" 114	0 10 0	
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 111	0 10 0	
" 164-169	0 12 6	Do.		Monthly each.				

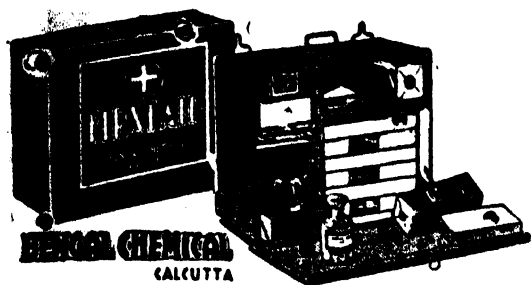
M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As 7-6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—	Per day.	
E 3	" 7-6 "	Do.	" 9, 12* & 13*	As. 5 each	Potato.
G 2	" 9 "	Do.	Betal—2 & 4	" 4	Betal leaves.

*The stalls are temporarily occupied by the spices dealers shifted from the fire damaged portion.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. ¼ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-annoyance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Acty. Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

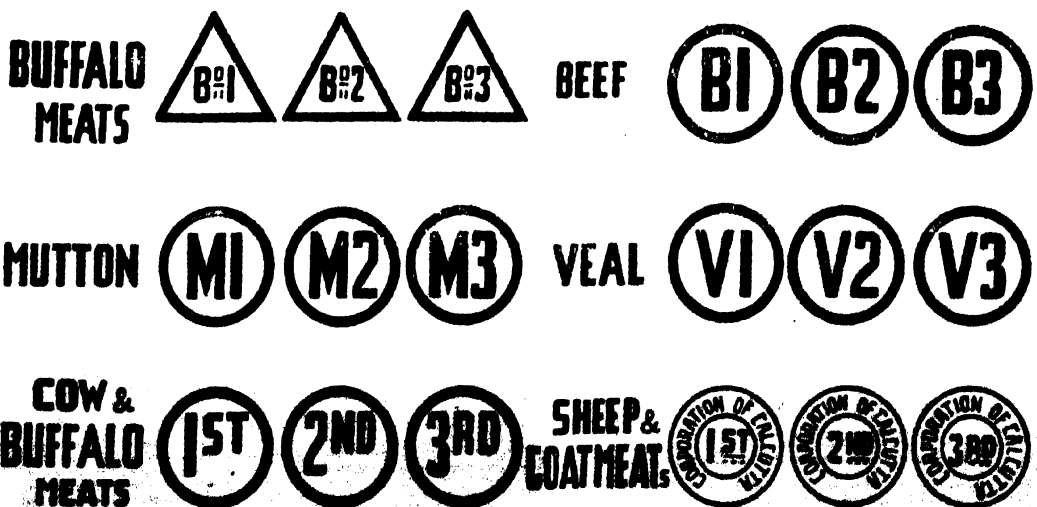
Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.

Vegetables	Downward	
Beef	—	As it was
Mutton	Downward	
Fresh fruits	Downward	
Dry ..	—	As it was
Eggs	Downward	
Poultry	Downward	
Fish	Downward	

MEAT MARKS



Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 13th February, 1947

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 140	Head each	2 120	3 20	2 00	2 40
Fillet rounderout per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
Hump per seer	2 120	3 120	2 80	2 100	Loin ..	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 80
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	Shoulder ..	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 80
Round ..	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Stirloin ..	3 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Fuet (Kidney)	3 40	4 40			Hind-quarter ..	3 00	3 80		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do Malted ..					Leg per seer	5 00	3 120		
					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					MUTTON.				
Brain each	0 120	1 00			Chops per seer	3 00	3 120		
Heart each	0 140	1 00			Breast ..	3 00	3 80		
Oxtails each	1 00	1 100			Curry Mutton per seer	3 00	3 80		
Shinbones each	0 140	1 60			Leg per seer	3 00	3 120		
Skink each	0 80	1 00			Saddle per lb.	3 00	4 00		
Tongue each	2 00	2 120			Shoulder per lb	2 120	3 00		
Kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00			Kidneys each	0 80	0 80		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Heart ..	0 60	0 80		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 100			Liver ..	2 40	2 140		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Brain ..	0 60	0 80		
Cooked Ham per lb.	3 00				Tongue ..	0 140	1 00		
Smoked Ham ..	2 00				Trotters ..	0 16			
Back Bacon ..	2 00				Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
Sticky Bacon ..	1 120				Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
Pork Sausages ..	1 20	1 80			Mutton Dripping per seer	2 40	2 80		
Pork ..	1 40	1 120			Goat and Kid meat	2 80	2 120		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 00	3 80	3 80	4 80
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80	1 80	2 80	Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80	2 80	3 80
Chops per seer	3 00	3 80	3 80	4 80	Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120	3 120	3 120	4 120
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	2 40	2 40	3 40	Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 120	4 120	4 120	5 120
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	3 40	3 40	4 40	Pomfrets per seer				
Boiled Ham per lb.	3 00	4 80	4 80	5 80	Bhetkee ..	4 00	5 50	5 50	6 50
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80	1 80	2 80	Maldine ..				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120	1 120	2 120	China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	0 00	3 40	3 40	4 40	Do. large per ..				
Roasted Pork	2 80	4 00	4 00	5 00	Ball chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	3 00	3 00	4 00	Papadams per 100	3 00	4 120	4 120	5 120
Garmon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 80	5 120	5 120	6 120
Cocktail Sausages ..	1 80	2 80	2 80	3 80	Dry Prawns per seer	3 80	4 40	4 40	5 40
Bologna ..	1 120	2 80	2 80	3 80					
Compressed Pork	1 120	2 40	2 40	3 40					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

PHONE BB 1397
31, JACKSON LANE
CALCUTTA

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
*POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chickens (Spring) each	0 12 0	0 14 0	Caulliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chickens (Broth)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. Nagpur	0 8 0	0 12 0	Apples (Cooking)	1 8 0	2 0 0
Oason	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Lahore	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. S. Africa	—	—
Duck (curry)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Darjeeling p. lb.			Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting)	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad			Do. Naital	—	—
Do. (special)	3 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Country each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. White Pearman	—	—
Fowl (curry)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. American	—	—
Do. (outlet)	1 8 0	2 0 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)			Celery Each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. King David	—	—
Do. (special) each	2 0 0	2 4 0	Cucumber per score	2 10 0	2 12 0	Do. Jonathan	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lutton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goose	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ginger	0 8 0	1 0 0	Do. Quetta	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pigeons	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 12 0	2 8 0
Turkey Cook	15 0 0	25 0 0	Turmeric	0 15 0	1 0 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Hen	10 0 0	15 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 16 0	0 20 0	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol kohl Darjeeling p. lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bael Fruit each	0 4 0	0 10 0
heavy lots	2 4 0	2 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bedana Kabul per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	2 14 0	3 4 0	Do. Do. per score	0 20 0	0 26 0	Black Berry per score	—	—
EGGS.			Leek per lb.			Cocoonut each	0 8 0	0 7 0
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Lettuce each	0 16 0	0 26 0	Country Apples per doz.	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 4 0	2 12 0	Lettuce per score	2 12 0	3 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) per score	2 14 0	3 4 0	Lobla per seer (small)			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Do. Naak 1 lb.	—	—
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Leek (Country) each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	2 8 0	3 0 0
Guinea fowl	3 0 0	4 0 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Partridge	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Patna red (old)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peacock	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. " white	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Parrot	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Country red	0 5 0	0 6 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Flowers each			Paranip per seer	0 14 0	0 16 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	8 8 0	4 8 0
Quail	10 0 0	15 0 0	Peas Modhupur per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Anar per seer	8 0 0	3 8 0
Rabbit	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Darjeeling " lb.			Guava (Local) per doz	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snippets per each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Hazaribagh	0 8 0	0 9 0	Jack Fruit each	—	—
Snipes	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Teal (large)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Simla	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khurbane	1 4 0	1 8 0
Teal (cotton)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Country			Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Wild Duck each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Snake Coil			Kesur China per seer	—	—
Band Grouse each			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 13 0	Lime patty per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
Wild Duck (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Darjeeling			Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lichees per 100 (Mossaffer-	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	62 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Country)	—	—
Do. (Hen)	80 0 0	82 0	Do. New p. a. (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Locket per score	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy)	5 0 0	60 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 12 0	1 0 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New) Small	0 5 0	0 6 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.		0 8 8	Do. Madras (Controlled)			Mask Melon per seer	—	—
Do. Ground per seer			Do. (Small) (Round)	0 4 0	0 8 0	Mask Melon, lb. (Lucknow)	—	—
Artichoke per seer	0 8 0		Do. Shillong (Conti.)			Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	—	—
Beetroot Darjeeling			Rhubarb per lb.			Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pulbu. (Patil) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	—	—
Do. Agra	0 8 0	0 10 0	Radish English per bundle			Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
Do. Country per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Country per bundle	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Sipla	—	—
Do. French Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 10 0	Spinach per lot of 30	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Faslie	—	—
Do. Butter per score			Squash per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Mohon Bhog	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per score	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Darjeeling lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhask	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) per seer	0 12 0	0 18 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Himsagore	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Begamfuli	—	—
Do. (Lucknow)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Darjeeling per lb.	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Kanchan	—	—
			Do. Country	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
			Do. Ranchi	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Safeta	—	—
			Do. Shillong per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	—	—
			Tamarind (Green)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes per doz.	—	—
			Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 8 0	Mulberry per score	—	—
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Nagpur Mossom per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0
			Vegetable marrow Country			Doona	3 0 0	3 12 0
			each	0 7 0	0 12 0	Do. Bombay	3 0 0	4 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling each			Do. Darjeeling 5-6	—	—
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Madras per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Red " per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Nagpur 10-12	1 0 0	—
			Tarai per seer			Do. (Squeezing) 12-16	1 0 0	—
			Kankrole per seer					

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

At present Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled sales.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out
in profits and prestige.

B
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D
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pium per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pineapple Country each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Chilgooja per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Jessore " ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Quince (Darj.) ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla " ...			Sofata 8—10 ...	1 0 0		Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	8 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 12 0	0 13 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Star Apple per score ...			Dates Arab per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 1 ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar " ...	0 10 0	0 13 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 8 0	1 8 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Papaya Jasore each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each ...			Khurma per seer ...	2 4 0	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...			Do. Goalund each ...			Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...		0 10 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Kabul ...	6 0 0	8 0 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...	5 0 0	6 8 0	Pears dry per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
" Kandahar ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...			Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...		6 0 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	O. Apples ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Prunes S. W. per tid (8lb.) ...	32 0 0		DRY FRUITS			Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	5 8 0	6 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Malinda do. ...			Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Do. (Mainital) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 8 0		Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Kulu 6—8 ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 8 0		Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...			Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...		2 8 0	Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. (Cooking) 5—8 ...	1 0 0		Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Salted) ..	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cake Raisin per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0							
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...								
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Do. Punjab " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Pineapple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0						
Peaches fresh ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*S. (New)			*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
*" 40-50	1 0 0	Cheese.				" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 2	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 403)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 20	Kerosene Oil (<i>inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 80	2 00	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 80		(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk—	8 16 6	
Mango Juice ...	2 00	2 80				(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin—	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.	1 80	2 80				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
BUTTER ETC.			Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 sticks each box ...	0 0 6	
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	3 00	3 40	other varieties per seer	Price	Price			
Bombay " ...	2 12 0	2 14 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			*COAL AND COKE		
Dinapur " ...	2 12 0	3 00	seer ...		0 6 0	*Domestic Coke (retail)		
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 12 0	Californian flour per bag			per md. ...	1 6 0	
Cow's Ghee " ...			of 5 lbs. ...			*Domestic Coke (whole-		
Butter Ghee " ...	6 80	7 00	Californian flour No. 2			sale) at the Depot ...	1 6 0	
Ag Mark Ghee " ...	5 00	6 80	per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			*Atta Red (Ohaundashi)		0 5 6	Spices—		
MILK AND CREAM.			Do. White per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	1 00	1 40
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			Do. Red " " ...		0 5 6			to.
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Wheat " " ...		0 6 0	Halud " ...	0 6 0	1 00
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 80	2 12 0	Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 8 0			0 70
			Suji " ...					to
FISH.								0 80
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	2 00	3 00	*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	3 00	3 80	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6	Control	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 00
Do. (salt-water) ...	3 00	3 80	Rice (retail) ...		Price	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 40	2 00
Do. (cut pieces) ...	4 80	4 12 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 6 6	Plum Cake ...	1 80	2 00
			Bhasmanik rice per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Outla per seer ...	2 00	2 40	Medium per seer ...	0 6 6		iced) per lb. ...	2 00	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 40	2 80	coarse per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Kohi per seer ...	2 00	2 40	Do. per seer ...	0 4 6		per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 40	2 80				Slab Chocolates per		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 40	2 80	*DALDA VEGETABLE			packet ...		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 80	2 00	GHEE			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 40	1 80	1 lb. tin ...		1 6 0	Assorted Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe ...			2 lb. tin ...		2 4 6	lb. ...		4 0
Do. without roe ...			5 lb. tin ...		5 7 6	Short bread per lb. ...	1 40	
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			10 lb. tin ...		10 4 6	English Sweet, Assorted		
seer ...						per lb. ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 00	2 80	*SUGAR			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	1 80	2 00	Gur per seer ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Pomfret per seer ...	3 00	3 80	Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 12 6		" " " "		
Prawns per seer (small) ...	2 80	3 00	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Crystal (best) ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (Large) ...	3 00	3 80	Medium (small grain					
Lobster ...	2 00	2 12 0	white) ...		0 10 8	PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Sea fish ...	1 80	2 00	Medium (small grain)			Glaxo ...		
Other fish ...	1 80	2 00	Bengal ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Hook Salmon (whole) ...	2 00	2 80				Golden Puffs ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	3 00	3 40	*DAL Etc.			Barley Sugar (English)		
Mackerel ...	2 00	2 80	Kalal per seer ...			per lb. ...		
Chal (Entire) ...	1 80	1 10 0	Arabar " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Sufimp per seer ...	1 00	1 40	Chola " ...			per lb. ...		
Ladies finger ...	2 00	2 80	Khari Masoor " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
			Khasari " ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Mung (Bhaja) " ...		0 14 0			
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0					BUTTER.		
			*Cocogem—			Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10		9 lb. tin ...	10 18 6		Poisons " " ...	2 10 0	
Dinner Roll " ...	0 10		2 lb. " ...	2 9 6		Champion " " ...	2 6 0	
Cheese Baudel " ...	0 80	0 86	6 lb. " ...	7 7 6		Compressed Butter 6 1/2 lbs.		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 00	3 40	*Coconut Oil per seer ...	1 10 6	Selling	tin ...	7 80	
Do. Edam " ...	4 00	4 40	Castor Oil ...		Price			
Do. Overland per lb. ...			*Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	1 10 3		BRITANNIA		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		" " Ag. Mark ...	1 10 8		Cheese ...	1 60	2 60
						Gem ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem lead ...		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 00	1 40	Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
Dream per lb. ...	0 80	0 100	(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Marie ...	1 5 6	
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Milk ...		
			No. 1 ...		led	Mixed (House-		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates,	hold) ...		
			No. 2 ...			Nice ...	1 50	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.	1 12 8	3 2 9	Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 18 0		per tin	1 2 0	
Milk	1 8 6	1 12 8	Red do. do.	2 8 0		Cowlin Skim Milk Powder	0 12 6	
Petit Biscuits	0 18 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	3 4 0		1 lb. loose	1 4 0	1 5 0
School	1 10 0	2 14 0				Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot "	1 12 8	2 2 9	TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water	0 14 8		Special Darjeeling Red	2 18 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological Loose	1 15 0	2 6 8	Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 8 0		White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special	3 8 0	6 4 0	Yellow Label Orange Pe-	2 5 0		bag		
size tin & Loose			tee 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 4 0		Rosella Assorted Jam	1 1 0	
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		O. & B. Assorted Jam		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.			per tin		
			Broken			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
						oz. tin		
						Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
						per pkt.		
						King George Chocolate,		
						1 lb. per tin		
						O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
						tle		
						Radgate or Nickson Ham		
						per lb.		
						Redgate or Nickson Ba-	2 4 0	
						con per lb.		
						Oatmeal (Australian)		
						2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
						Indian Oats per packet		
						Roller Oats (Canadian)		
						per tin		
						Frugnell's King Cocoa-	1 2 0	4 8 0
						nut Hair Oil	0 4 0	0 9 0
						Cobra Boot Rollon,	1 9 0	
						Chamois Leather large		
						Mosquito Destroyers, box		
						Eno's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	1 0 0
						Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	2 16 0
						Elberman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
						Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
						Amrutjan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
						Oriental Balm	1 6 0	1 14 0
						Sloan's Liniment	2 11 0	
						Kruschen Salt		
						Blattabane Cock-		
						roach Extermina-		
						tor		
						Do. 8 Oz. tin	0 10 0	
						Do. 8 Oz. "	1 0 0	
						Do. 8 Oz. "	2 4 0	
						Do. 16 Oz. "	4 0 0	
						Do. 7 lb. "	24 0 0	
						Do. 56 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
						PAINTS.		
						Enamel Paint English		
						per doz.		
						Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants

Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: R. B. 3991)
Rangoon Branch:
222, Fraser Street Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
TOSH'S TEA

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Tea Merchants

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(Phone: Cal. 1221)
163-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Station.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Cut-Fish 15 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
(G. K.) 5 & 6	0 5 0 "	G. K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		6 2 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Phinishakkar (Do.)			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.)			Ghani Oil (Controlled Price)			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deshi Boilea			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 10 3	Rohi (Out-pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Ruppal			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)			Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 6 0	Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white) "		0 8 6	Bagda		
Gram (Patna whole)		0 10 0	Suji			Bhetki	1 8 0	2 8 0
Gram (Dal)			Gur (Bell) (control)		0 8 0	Crab per pair	1 8 0	2 0 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona)		1 0 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Nanital			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Arhar Dal		0 12 0	Potato (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalal Dal		0 10 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)								
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		3 8 0
Mug Dal per sr. (Kasha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		3 8 0
Arhar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		0 10 0	EGGS		
Kalal Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		3 3 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)			Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 2 0
Do. (Khari)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer...	Contd.	1 7 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ranchi			Cocconut Oil		1 4 9	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		8 3 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		6 3 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		
Bhaduwa do.			Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4—6	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		8 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pasta	6 0 0		*Rice		
*Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arat	1 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Grapes per seer	3 0 0		State Express Cigarettes, 555		
*Do. (Bata)			Naspati 12—22	1 0 0		Passing Show Cigarettes 1 tin.		
*Flour per seer (White)	0 6 0		Mango 4—6	1 0 0		Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Atta	0 5 6		" (Langra)			Sago (Pearl)		
Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Quaker's Oats		
Gur (Bhelli)	0 6 0		VEGETABLES			Pascal's Logenges (glass) each		
Flour (Whole Meal)	0 6 0		Patal (Desi)		0 10 0	Jam		
			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Jelly		
			Potatoes New (Desi)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Potatoes (Nanita)			Quickwhite (White) (Large)		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. per bottle		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 14 0	Do. " bulk		
			Cabbage per seer			Rising Sun		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. per bottle		
			FISH					
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0			
			Pona	1 8 0	2 0 0			
			Do. (Out Pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Bagda	2 12 0				
			Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0			
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0			
			Hilsa Fish					

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON			FRUITS—(Contd.)			RICE		
Mutton 1st class per seer		3 0 0	Mango Sukul			Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0		Do. Sepia			Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
EGGS			Do. Bombay Fairi p. dos			Do. (Medium) "		
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Langra			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Fowls "	2 8 0		Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Kalient			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Fazli			Jhingsal per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Nilambari			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Garlic per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. Totapuri			per maund		
Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Sapeda			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Pati Lemon each		0 1 0	Do. Golaphas			Uhamormoni		
Ladies finger per seer		0 1 0	Do. Himsagar			Balam (old) per md.		
Kaji Lemon per pair	0 4 0		Do. Kissen Bhogh			Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 5 0	Kharbuza per seer			maund (old)		
Do. Bombay "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Orange Ichanganore			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Country "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Madras			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital	0 10 0		Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. (controlled)			Do. Nagpur			per maund		
Do. Madras "			Do. Bombay			Kamini per maund		
Do. Gauhati "			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Country			Do. Multan			Dhaki Chata "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Fine per seer		
Patal Murshidabad per			Pears 6-12	2 0 0	3 0 0	Coarse "		
seer			Pineapple Singapur each			Medium "		
Do. Dial per seer	0 10 0		Do. Assam (Local)			SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly "	0 9 0		Do. Country each			Crystal Sugar per seer		
Cabbage "			Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Java		
Cauliflower each			Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Cocconut Oil		
Peas Ranchi per seer			Do. Martaban per score			Mustard Oil		
Do. Darjeeling "			Musket per seer			Salt per seer		
Do. Deshi "			Pomegranate per seer			Flour		
Beans "			Do. Multan per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Atta		
Squash "			Do. Kandahar			Sujee		
Tomato "			Bedana (Kabul)			Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes each			Raisin (Rad) per seer			Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per seer			Do. Sultana "			Til Oil per seer		
FRUITS			Almond shelled	3 0 0	4 0 0	Fine per seer		
Apple Cashmere 6-12			Do. without shell	3 0 0	5 0 0	DAL		
Do. Kulu	1 0 0		Do. do. large			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 "
Do. Quetto 4-8			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal		0 10 0
Do. Nainital		4 0 0	Water melon Goalando			Arhar	0 8 0	0 10 0
Alubokhara per seer		3 0 0	Do. Deshi each			Kalai		
Apricot "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. Farukabad			Khesari	0 8 0	0 10 0
Batavia each			Do. Quetta			Mosoor (split)		0 8 0
Bal fruit each			Do. Bhagalpur each			Do. (khari)		0 10 0
Cocanut each (green)	0 3 0	0 6 0	Sarbat Lemon			Mator		0 10 0
Do. dry each	0 3 0	0 5 0	Musambi 6-12	1 0	3 0 0	Chana Dal	0 10 0	
Chilghosa "			Walnut per seer	2 0 0		TEA.		
Dates Arab	1 8 0		Do. Shelled "			Rose Mixture	2 0 0	
Do. Bagdad "			Nut Ground "			Golden Orange Pekoe	2 6 0	2 8 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Sharifa			Quality per lb.		
Do. Naik			Nona (each)			Rose Orange Pekoe	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Quetta "			BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Orange Pekoe	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Australia			Bombay "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Pekoe per lb.		
Khorma per seer	2 0 0		Allgarh "	4 0 0		Darjeeling Autumn	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kesur Derhi			Jessore per seer	2 8 0	3 12 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kheboni "			Dinapur "	3 8 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Pabna "			KEROSENE OIL.		
Lachis Country per 100			Darbhanga "			"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Mosafferpur per			Masafferpur			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per score			Cow's Ghee	0 10 0	0 12 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	Bhalsa Ghee	4 6 0		"Victoria" Swan—		
Plums per score 1 lb.			FISH			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Jamrul "			Bagda per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Golapjam			Bhetkee per Sr.	2 8 0		Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Patnai per seer			Prawns	1 4 0	1 12 0	"Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Score			Rohi	2 0 0		"Bulk		
Chank Alu per seer			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 8 0	1 0 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
Hafata			Small fish			Elephant Brand per bot.		
Mango (Loca Bandel)			Chetal			(White)	0 8 0	Contr
			Orab per pair			Elephant Brand per bot.		Med shcp
			Koi per seer			(Red)		
			Singhee per seer			Snowflake per tin		
			Magoor per seer (small)			Soft Coke per md		1 6 0
			Do. (large)					
			Gaida					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO., LTD.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET
Rates quoted on the 8rd January, 1947

ARTICLES		From		ARTICLES.		From To		ARTICLES.		From To	
FISH.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	---	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per seer (Controlled)	---	0 8 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer (Rationed)	---	0 8 0	---
Do. (Cut pieces)	---	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	---	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do.	---	0 8 0	---
Silong	---	2 0 0	2 6 0	Raddiah (Country) per score	---	---	---	Atta Brown Do.	---	0 8 0	---
Lobster	---	1 12 0	2 1 0	Squash per seer	---	---	---	Flour (Wholesale) Rationed	---	0 8 0	---
Bagda	---	2 8 0	3 0 0	Sweet Potatoes "	---	0 8 0	0 4 0	Wheat	---	0 8 0	---
Bhangaur	---	2 0 0	2 4 0	Pumpkin each	---	0 4 0	0 8 0				
Bhetki	---	2 4 0	2 8 0	New Potato	---	0 10 0	0 11 0				
Other Fish	---	0 12 0	1 8 0	FRUITS.							
Alia	---	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mangoes	---	---	---	RICE.			
Kol & Magoor	---	4 0 0	5 0 0	Grapes	---	6 0 0	---	Rice (Controlled) "A"	---	0 10 0	---
Paray	---	1 0 0	2 8 0	Alubokhora per seer	---	2 5 0	---	Do. do. "B"	---	0 8 0	---
Crab each	---	0 2 0	0 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	---	---	---	Do. do. "C"	---	0 4 0	---
MEAT.				Bedana per seer	---	1 8 0	2 5 0	SUNDRIES.			
Goat & Kid per seer	---	1 14 0	2 0 0	Beal each	---	0 1 0	0 6 0	Mustard Oil per seer (Rationed)	---	1 1 5	---
Mutton "	---	1 14 0	2 0 0	Dates per packet	---	0 5 0	0 10 0	Sugar (Controlled)	---	0 8 5	---
EGGS.				Almond " seer	---	2 8 0	3 0 0	Tea per lb.	---	1 8 0	2 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	---	1 14 0	2 0 0	Lime per score	---	---	---	Gur per seer	---	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fowl's eggs	---	1 14 0	2 0 0	Orange 2-3	---	1 0 0	---	DAL.			
VEGETABLES.				Plantain (Champa) per score	---	0 8 0	0 10 0	Arahar per seer	---	0 6 0	0 10 0
Bean (French) per seer	---	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	---	0 12 0	1 0 0	Chana "	---	0 6 0	---
Brinjal "	---	0 6 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	---	0 8 0	0 8 0	Masoor "	---	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cabbage (Country) per seer	---	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each	---	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhanga "	---	---	---
Cauliflower each	---	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer	---	---	---	Khasaree "	---	0 6 0	---
Tomato per seer	---	1 0 0	1 4 0	Apples	---	---	---	Kalai "	---	0 7 0	---
Cucumber per score	---	1 0 0	1 4 0	Green Coconut	---	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bluli "	---	---	---
Ginger per seer	---	---	3 8 0	Lichi	---	---	---	Mug (Hari) (Katcha)	---	0 11 0	---
Garlic "	---	---	0 12 0	BUTTER.				" (Fried) per seer	---	0 14 0	---
Green Chilly	---	1 0 0	1 4 0	Butter per seer	---	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mattor "	---	0 7 0	---
Onion "	---	---	0 6 0	Madras "	---	---	---	Salt "	---	0 3 0	---
Peas (Darjeeling)	---	0 8 0	---	Ghee Lakhee	---	---	---	COKE & COAL.			
Potato (Nainital)	---	0 11 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa	---	---	---	Soft Coke per md.	---	---	---
				Do. Sree	---	---	---	Coal " (Control)	---	1 6 0	---
				Pure Cow Ghee per seer	---	---	---	Fuel	---	2 8 0	---
				Milk	---	---	---	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	---	---	---

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 12th February, 1947.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.				VEGETABLES—(Contd.)				FLOUR.			
Pom per seer	--	1 40	1 80	Garlic per seer	--	0 12 0	--	Flour per seer (Rationed)	--	--	--
Do. (out pieces)	--	1 12 0	2 00	Green Chilly "	--	0 12 0	1 00	Sujee per seer	--	0 80	0 80
Silong	--	2 00	--	Onion "	--	0 70	0 80	Flour (Wholesale) p. sr.	--	0 60	0 60
Lobster	--	1 80	--	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	--	0 80	--	Atta (Rationed) per seer	--	0 86	0 86
Bagda	--	1 40	1 80	Do. (Ranchi) "	--	--	1 60	Wheat	--	--	--
Bhangar	--	2 00	2 40	Potatoes Doshi "	--	0 50	0 60	"	--	--	--
Bhetki	--	--	2 00	Do. Madras (controlled)	--	--	--				
Other Fish	--	1 40	2 00	Pulbul per seer	--	0 80	0 40				
Kila	--	1 40	--	Ladies finger "	--	--	--				
Jal & Magoor	--	1 00	2 80	Raddish "	--	0 60	0 80	Rice (Rationed) per seer	--	0 100	0 100
Parsay	--	--	--	Squash "	--	0 140	--	" " " "B"	--	0 60	0 60
Crab (each)	--	0 16	0 26	Sweet Potatoes "	--	0 40	60	" " " "C"	--	0 40	0 40
				Sweet Pumpkin each	--	0 120	1 80	Patnai per seer	--	--	--
Beef per seer	--	1 40	1 80	White "	--	0 60	0 100	Banktula (Manja) per md.	--	--	--
Mutton "	--	2 80	2 120	Tomato Ranchi per seer	--	--	Contd.	Do. (Kora) "	--	--	--
Goat & Kid ..	--	2 80	2 120	Do. (Country)	--	0 60	--	Do. (Alap) "	--	--	--
Mutton	--	1 120	--					Rangoon per seer	--	--	--
								Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	--	--	--
								md.	--	--	--
								Deshi (Boiled) per md.	--	--	--
								Golap Sorn	--	--	--
								Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	--	--	--
								Sugar (Rationed)	--	--	--
								Tea per lb.	--	1 50	1 50
								Gur	--	--	--
								Cocconut oil	--	1 10 6	1 10 6
								Arahar	--	0 80	0 100
								Chana	--	0 60	0 70
								Khari Masoor	--	0 70	0 80
								Khasaree	--	0 50	0 56
								Kalai	--	0 60	0 70
								Biuli	--	0 70	0 80
								Mug Katch	--	0 100	0 120
								Do. (Sona)	--	0 100	0 120
								Mattor	--	0 70	0 80
								Salt	--	0 20	0 20
								Barley Lily ½ lb. tin.	--	1 40	1 40
								Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	--	1 30	1 30
								Robinson's Barley	--	--	--
								Jelly	--	0 140	1 00
								Kerosene oil—Elephant	--	--	--
								Brand per bottle	--	--	--
								Coal per md.	--	1 5	1 5

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Keshin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Mutton "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 2 0	0 3 0	Fash 4—6	—	1 0 0
Lamb and Kid "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prunes S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	3 0 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	—	0 6 0
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	—	0 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	—				Dinapur	—	—
EGGS.			FRUITS			Ghee per seer	—	4 5 0
„'s eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 10 0
Fowl's „	—	2 3 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples 4—6	1 0 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	6 6 0
Pom per seer	2 0 0	—	Figs per seer	—	—	Do. ½ lb.	—	6 6 0
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 12 0
Shrimps	1 12 0	—	Bedana per seer	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lobster	2 0 0	2 0 0	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Sagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate „	—	2 0 0	Atta „	—	—
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Blackberries per 100	1 4 0	—	Suje „	—	—
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Cocoanut each	0 8 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	—	0 4 0	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 0 0	—	Dates per seer	1 4 0	5 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Milka	—	2 8 0	Almond „	4 0 0	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	—	Grape „	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi „	—	—
Mango fish per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 6	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per seer	—	—	Sugar	0 8 6	—
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuz „	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	—	0 6 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) „	0 8 0	—	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Gur	—	—
Brinjal „	0 6 0	—	Lokote „	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	10 0 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Pasta per seer	—	—	Chana „	0 6 0	—
Cauliflower	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor „	—	0 6 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) „	—	—	dos.	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasaree „	—	0 6 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Papaya each	—	—	Mung (Hari) „	0 8 0	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Pineapple „	—	0 4 0	Do. (Sona) „	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plums per score	—	0 8 0	Masoor „	0 10 0	—
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 0 0	Salt	—	0 2 0
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger „	0 8 0	0 4 0	Star apple	—	—	Coal per md.	—	1 0 0
Onion „	0 6 0	0 8 0	Tamarind per seer	—	4 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) „	0 14 0	—	Walnut „	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna) „	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Desi) „	2 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) „	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golap Khas 6—10	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Langra 8—4	1 0 0	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Desi) „	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bombay 6—8	—	—	Lily „	—	—
Pulbul	0 8 0	0 10 0	Totapari per score 6—8	1 0 0	—			
Raddish (English) per	—	—	Sipia	—	—			
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
SSA Office Godown	Ra. A. P.		SSB Chandney.	Ra. A. P.	
34 Chandney	0 5 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the Authority.	35 A „	0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the Authority.
37 „	0 6 0 „			0 5 „	
	0 2 0 „				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 396)

[illegible]

Washington, D.C.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 13th January, 1947.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pom per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes per seer Madras			Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Pom per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	New (Country) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0			
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 4 0	Nanital per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Shong	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer	1 7 0	(Contd)
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sugar	0 10 3	
Bhanda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 7 0	1 12 0	"	(Con.)	
Bhangur	1 8 0	2 0 0	score			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 8 0
Mustki	1 0 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kila	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	" (Sugarandy) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kot & Magoor	1 10 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			Suji	0 8 0	(Ration Shop, Con.)
Parrey	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes					
Grab each	0 2 0		Grapes			DAL.		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 8 0	Chana	0 9 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kharl Masoor	0 12 0	0 14 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	0 8 0	0 10 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 9 0		Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowls eggs	1 9 0		Almond	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kalai	0 10 0	0 11 0
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Blull	0 10 0	0 11 0
Benn (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		Mung (Harl) (Katcha)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per			" (Sona) per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0
Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	0 10 0	0 12 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 9 0	0 10 0
Caulliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Salt (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	per doz.			COKE & COAL		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	0 3 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
Ginger per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Coal		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate	1 0	1 12 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Pom (Ranchi)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Madras			Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee			Do.		
Turnip	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
Carrot	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0		Do. 2 "		
Beetroot	0 8 0	0 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Corn Flower 1 "		
			Milk			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)	Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

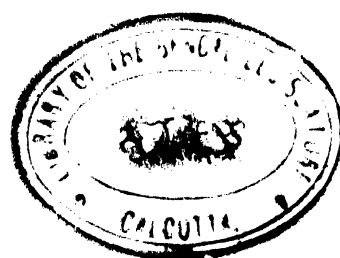
N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

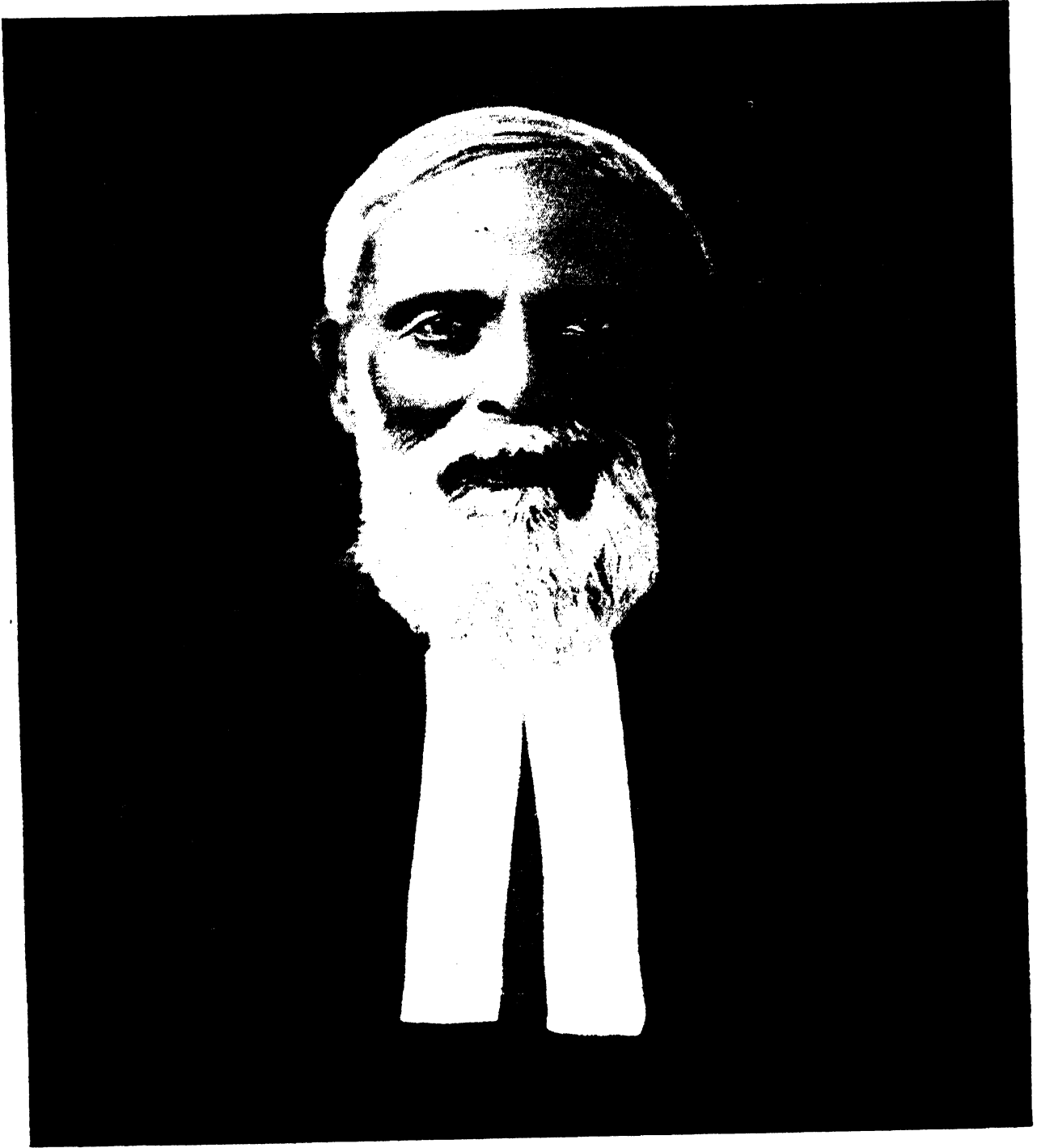
N. B.—Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
1-3 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	29 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0		30 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oltman's store Non-foodstuff.	11/A, W. B.	0 12 0				
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0				
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0				
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0				
15 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0		50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
16 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0		51 "	0 2 0	Egg.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0		52 "	0 2 0	C. V.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0		53 "	0 2 0	Vegetables.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0		54 "	0 4 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0		55 "	0 5 0	Fruit.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0		56 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	1 0 0		57 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0		58 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0		59 "	0 5 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0		60 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 2	0 9 0	Pork.	Chandney			61 "	0 4 0	"
" 3	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruit.	62 "	0 4 0	"
" 4	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	63 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruit
" 5	0 8 0	"						





RAI RAMTARAN BANERJEE BAHADUR

Born—November 10, 1852

Died—April 1, 1947

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 5th, 12th, 19th & 26th April, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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Chronicle And Comment

RAI RAMTARAN BANERJEE BAHADUR

BY the death of Rai Ramtaran Banerjee Bahadur Calcutta loses one of its most distinguished citizens, who, for nearly sixty years, served this great city with unsurpassed devotion. By attainments and ability he belonged to that great band of Bengalis, to which belonged such eminent public figures as Surendranath Banerjea and Bhupendranath Basu. He could have also like them, if he so chose, attained the highest position in Indian public life; but he restricted himself to the civic field and gave what was really meant for the entire country to the city of his birth. He adorned the Council and the various Committees of the Corporation of Calcutta with a brilliance, which few of his colleagues could ever aspire to and was a pillar of strength to the administration, which could always look up to him for sanest counsel and wisest guidance. He was to Calcutta what Joseph Chamberlain was to Birmingham; only he had not the same opportunities. The name of Ramtaran Banerjee will live in the annals of Calcutta as few names will.

OUR NEW CHIEF AND HIS DEPUTY

We welcome the appointment of Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji as the right man to shoulder the important and onerous duties of the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation specially at a time when the most efficient and determined man is required to conduct the work of the Corporation. He has the necessary education and the experience. As a student he graduated with high honours both from the Calcutta Presidency College and from the Cambridge University. His special subject was Physics, a science that calls for sound logic and practical thinking. Besides he has had no less than twenty-one years of experience in the Corporation itself,

as Secretary and 2nd Deputy Executive Officer. This itself ensures expert knowledge of the working of the various departments. His thoughts on town-planning, the expansion and improvement required in the City of Calcutta have already attracted serious attention and praise for their practicability. We feel that he will fill the post with a success that will prove beneficial to the Corporation in particular and the City at large, and wish him all good luck.

The Chief Executive Officer is fortunate in having a Deputy in Mr. Abdus Sattar to support him in his duties. Mr. Sattar, who as a Councillor has served on many Committees, brings with him an intimate knowledge of the work to be done. And people, therefore, naturally look forward to his occupying the post with success and honour.

Middles

Our New Chief And Deputy Chief

Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji And Mr. Abdus Sattar

The Government of Bengal on the 10th April approved the appointment of Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji as Chief Executive Officer for three years from the 10th March. The appointment of Mr. Abdus Sattar as Deputy Executive Officer I for a similar period was also approved.

Earlier, the Government had approved these appointments for one month and Mr. Mukerji and Mr. Sattar took over charge on the 10th March last.

Mr. Mukerji entered Corporation service in 1923 and worked as Secretary and Deputy Executive Officer II.

Mr. Sattar was the leader of the Muslim League Party in the Corporation until his present appointment.

MR. BHASKAR MUKERJI

Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji is the eldest son of the late Lieut-Col. U. N. Mukerji, I.M.S. (ret'd) and a grandson of the late Sir Surendranath Banerjee. Mr. Mukerji was educated at Calcutta (Presidency College) and at Cambridge (Fitz-William Hall). He graduated with Honours at both the Universities, his special subject being Physics. He joined the Central Provinces Educational Service in 1921 and the Calcutta Corporation in 1926. His first post in the Corporation was of Assistant Secretary. Later he was Secretary and 2nd Deputy Executive Officer. He has served the Corporation for nearly 21 years.

Mr. Mukerji married the younger of the two daughters of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. He has three sons. His recreations are, study of English and Sanskrit literatures.

MR. ABDUS SATTAR

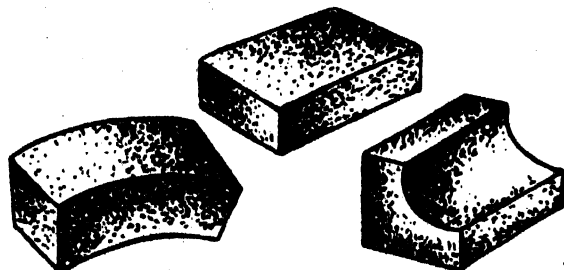
Mr. Abdus Sattar was born in a village in the district of Birbhum in 1905. He prosecuted his studies in Calcutta and took B.A. degree from the Presidency College in 1926. He received M.A. degree in Economics in 1928, and B.L. in 1929. As a lawyer Mr. Sattar began practice at Alipore in December, 1929.

Mr. Sattar first came into the Corporation in 1939 as a nominated Councillor. He was again nominated as a Councillor in 1940. In that year he was appointed an Assessor on the Improvement Trust Tribunal. In 1944 Mr. Sattar was elected as a Councillor to the Corporation from Ward No. 20.

The manufacture of Burn's refractories available in chrome, silica, clay and magnesite is carried out under the strict control of Technical Specialists.

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OUR NEW CHIEF

MR. BHASKAR MOHARJI



DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER

MR. ABDEL KATTAR

Rai Ramtaran Banerjee Bahadur

The Grand Old Man Of The Corporation Passes Away

The death occurred in Calcutta on the 1st April of Rai Bahadur Ramtaran Banerjee. The Rai Bahadur, who was 95, was a member of the Calcutta Corporation for over 40 years and was elected to the Bengal Legislative Council in 1915.

The offices of the Calcutta Corporation were closed on the 1st April as a mark of respect to his memory.

A special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Sahaganore H. E. School was held on the 5th April at the School premises to condole the death of Rai Bahadur Ramtaran Banerjee, a gifted son of Bengal, who, by dint of his abilities, rose to and occupied a prominent position in the legal profession of Bengal.

High tributes were paid to his valuable services as a lawyer, as a member of the Bengal Council, as the Commissioner and Councillor of Calcutta Municipality and Corporation respectively as also to his gifts to the legal profession.

The meeting expressed sorrow at his death and conveyed its sympathy to the bereaved family.

Born on the 10th November, 1852, the Rai Bahadur was the son of Mr. Shyamanand Banerjee, a veteran educationist and a most prominent and philanthropic resident of Bhowanipore.

The Rai Bahadur was an influential member of the Corporation for a long time. He had been one of those 28 Commissioners, who, along with Sir Surendranath Banerjee, resigned on the 1st September, 1899, on protest against the action of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Under the new Calcutta Municipal Act II (B.C.) of 1888 the Rai Bahadur came into the Corporation from Ward No. 23. Then, again, under the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1899 when Election Roll was prepared for the first time under the rules sanctioned in 1908 and the owners and occupiers of houses had their names included in the Roll automatically without any application on their part he was elected from Ward No. 21 on the 23rd September, 1909. And under the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 he was elected from Ward No. 27 on the 17th March, 1924, and continued to represent this Ward till he retired.

NOMINATED COUNCILLORS FOR 1947-48

The Government of Bengal have nominated the following persons to be Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta up to the 31st March, 1948 :—

The Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust, (*ex-officio*).

Raja B. N. Ray Choudhury of Santosh.

Mr. R. A. Gomes, M.L.A.

Mr. S. M. Salahuddin, Chief Administra-

tive Officer of the Anjuman Mofidul Islam.

Dr. B. Mondal.

Mr. Rajani Kanta Das.

Mr. Karam Hossain.

Mr. Benoy Bhusan Roy.

He was also a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He was a prominent figure in the Alipore Bar.

Councillor Bejoy Kumar Banerjee, who is now in the Corporation, elected from Ward No. 21, is the Rai Bahadur's grandson.

The Week In The Corporation

Friday: 28th March

MAYORS' CONFERENCE

The Corporation at its meeting held on Friday, the 28th March, decided to send the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor to attend the annual session of the All-India Burma and Ceylon Mayors' Conference to be held in Karachi on April 12 and 13.

MOSQUITO CONTROL DEPARTMENT

The House at the same meeting rescinded its previous decision to abolish the Mosquito Control Department and 50 per cent. of the posts of food inspectors and engineering overseers. The matter will be reconsidered at a later date.

SANCTION OF GRANTS

The House sanctioned grants to almshouses and charitable institutions, amounting to about Rs. 80,000 for 1946-47.

ACCOMMODATION OF BIHAR REFUGEES

The matter of accommodation of the Bihar refugees in the camp in Tallah Park which had been previously occupied by the military was mentioned by Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee. He expressed the hope that the Mayor would influence the Government in this connection specially when the tension between the communities was very high.

Monday: 31st March

CONDOLENCES

The Corporation at its meeting held on Monday, the 31st March, condoled the deaths of Prof. Abdul Bari and Begum Mohâmmad Ali and adjourned the sitting for ten minutes as a mark of respect to their memory. The reference was made by the Mayor.

MAYOR AND DEPUTY-MAYOR FELICITATED

Monday's meeting being the last meeting of the year, the outgoing Mayor, Mr. S. M. Usman and the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, were felicitated on behalf of different parties in the House.

Disturbance Again In Calcutta

A Day-To-Day Record Of Incidents

A fresh flare-up of communal troubles in Calcutta occurred on the 26th March. The situation remained unchanged till the 1st April. The military was called out and it dominated the worst-affected areas. Manicktolla, Beliaghata, Entally and Chitpore thanas were mainly the trouble-spots.

Since the 2nd April the situation gradually improved, the number of incidents steadily decreasing.

Again, on the 9th April the improvement in the situation suffered a set-back. On the 10th April the situation was very tense. Besides the general night curfew, some additional curfews, running to 32 hours even, were imposed in various affected areas.

An incident of police excess happened in Central Calcutta on the night of the 14th April. The police were alleged to have molested a number of women in a residential house and to have committed rape on a married lady. This incident caused some stir in the city and the situation, which had somewhat improved, again deteriorated.

The Government of Bengal warned the newspaper-editors in reminding them that the Press laws also governed the publication of Court proceedings. Precensorship of news and comments regarding police activities was introduced.

On the 20th April the situation worsened in the Kidderpore area and the spread of the riot was marked.

The 23rd April was declared a 'hartal' day by the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha President and other prominent citizens. The Hindu Mahasabha and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee urged disbandment of the Punjabi Police and dissolution of the communal Ministry.

Tension in the city continued to exist and special curfew orders for various lengths of time were imposed on different localities.

The 'hartal' on the 23rd April practically paralysed the city's civic and business life. The complete story of the 28 days, from the 27th March to the 23rd April is being told below.

28 DAYS OF MURDER, ARSON, BOMB-BURST, ACID THROWING AND SHOOTING

OVER 90 incidents, including two cases of arson, were reported on the 27th March in Calcutta, mostly in the northern, central and eastern parts of the city. At least eight men were killed and 46 injured. This was the second day of recrudescence of communal troubles in the City.

The police continued patrolling the affected areas. In various incidents, they fired a total of 18 rounds, once to disperse two rival groups that had clashed in an eastern locality. Tear gas was also used. About 200 men were arrested, some for carrying weapons.

The 14-hour curfew imposed in areas under six police stations for two days was extended to the Entally and Beliaghata thanas.

The first incidents of the day were reported from Entally area where a bustee was attacked and set on fire. The Fire Brigade had to fight for about two hours to bring the fire which set ablaze nine huts under control. Police had to open fire to disperse the hostile crowd which had collected.

Police also opened fire in Bagmari area and used tear gas twice in Rajabazar area. Following one incident in Beliaghata area four persons were removed to hospital. Incidents also occurred under Manicktolla, Taltolla, Bowbazar, Koilaghata and Jorubagan police stations.

One person was found floating in the river with injuries in Western Calcutta. He was removed to hospital. Fire Brigade had to deal with two other minor cases besides the one mentioned above.

Shops remained closed in some of the affected areas and buses came out in some of the routes only.

In the morning the Police Commissioner personally inspected the affected localities in north and central Calcutta.

MARCH 28.

Ten persons were killed and over 100 others injured in incidents in different parts of Calcutta on the 28th March last.

The incidents included several cases of rioting, arson, acid and bomb throwing. As there was increased tension and several incidents occurred in the afternoon in Manicktolla and Beliaghata areas the military were called out and they were dominating those two areas during the night as a precautionary measure and in order to localise the trouble.

The police opened fire on a number of occasions to bring the situation under control.

The Chief Minister, accompanied by the Chief Secretary, toured the affected areas in the evening.

The curfew was extended to a new area, namely, Manicktola, bringing the total number of areas under curfew in the city to nine. Instead of a 14-hour curfew as hitherto, an 11½-hour curfew was imposed,—the curfew hours being from 7 p.m. to 6-30 a.m.

MARCH 29

On the fourth day of the renewed disturbances on the 29th March at least 14 men were killed and 104 injured in rioting, stray assaults and other incidents.

Some 70 incidents, including six clashes, were reported from the central and eastern parts of the city. The police fired 58 rounds to disperse riotous crowds or to prevent attacks by hooligans. Fifty-one men were arrested.

The military, called out to help the civil authorities to maintain order, continued to dominate the Manicktolla and Beliaghata areas during the day, and in the evening extended their activities to the Entally area.

There were 21 cases of arson involving houses and bustees. A little before curfew hour, Mr. Suhrawardy toured the area covered by Manicktolla and Jorasanko police stations to study the latest situation. When representatives of both communities in the locality met the Chief Minister and stated their respective points of view, he appealed to both parties to maintain peace and to make joint efforts to trace the miscreants.

"THE MILITARY ARE STANDING BY"

GOVT. WILL PUT DOWN TROUBLE WITH A FIRM HAND

"The military are standing by and if the situation deteriorates, certainly they will be on the scene."

This assurance was given by the Chief Minister. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy in the Bengal Assembly on the 27th March in reply to the Opposition Leader's suggestion that it was far better to call out the military at the present stage when the situation in Calcutta was a bit under control.

The Chief Minister declared Government's intention to put down trouble with a firm hand. He hoped the situation would be better.

TO PUT AN END TO COMMUNAL TROUBLES

PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE'S DECISION

Mr. M. Habibullah Bahar, M. L. A., acting Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, in a statement, urged citizens, particularly Muslims, to remain calm and not to listen to rumour-mongers. He called upon Ward and Mohalla League Committees to exert their influence in maintaining law and order.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League on the 27th March discussed the disturbances in the city and appointed a sub-committee to inquire into the causes of the recurrence of communal trouble and to suggest effective measures to put an end to such troubles.

The sub-committee consists of Mr. Nurul Amin, Speaker, Bengal Legislative Assembly; Mr. Mafisuddin, Chief Whip, Mr. S. M. Usman, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. W. Zaman, M. L. C., Mr. Habibullah Bahar.

MARCH 30

Stray assaults, rioting and arson continued for the fifth day in northern, central and eastern Calcutta on the 30th March, the casualties in about 40 incidents up to midnight being 5 dead and 66 injured. Nine of those injured on the previous day died in hospital.

The Fire Brigade dealt with 30 cases of arson, the main targets of attacks being bustees and shops. A rubber factory, a bone mill and a tannery, all in eastern Calcutta, were also on fire, but the outbreaks were quickly controlled.

There were six clashes and the police and the military fired on several occasions, using a total of over 80 rounds and killing some persons. Some 200 men were arrested. Hand-bombs and acid were thrown by hooligans at buses and houses.

When buses plying on certain routes in central and eastern parts of the city were reported to have been attacked, the service on almost all sections was suspended shortly after midday.

The riot situation in Calcutta which had deteriorated considerably on the 29th March, did not show any sign of improvement on the 30th.

The worst affected places were certain localities in Entally, Beliaghata and Manicktolla Police Station areas—the areas which were dominated by military for the last three days.

MARCH 31

Seven deaths in Calcutta and about 50 cases of injuries, most of which were in the nature of stray assaults, occurred in the city on the 31st March last.

Majority of the incidents in Calcutta happened in Beliaghata, Entally and Manicktolla police station areas. Incidents were also reported from some other areas including Hare Street, Chitpore, Jorasanko and Ekbalpore.

On an assurance being given by the authorities for adequate protection the bus service was partially resumed from this (Tuesday) morning.

APRIL 1

Calcutta's riot situation remained unchanged on the 1st April. 4 deaths and 85 cases of injuries were reported from various hospitals during the day. Of these 15 were cases of bullet injury.

Stray assaults occurred in Bowbazar, Muchipara, Watgunge Park St., Jorasanko, Taltolla. Entally and Chitpur areas. Of these Chitpur seemed to be in most disturbed state, where curfew was extended, thus bringing 10 out of 24 police stations under the order.

Cases of arson were again very high. The Fire Brigade had to deal with 27 cases of arson from the midnight of the 31st March to midnight of the 1st April. Most of the arson cases in the city occurred in Beliaghata area.

About 450 live cartridges were seized after search from a house in Sealdah railway yard. One man was arrested in this connection.

For the first time since the trouble started, the looting of houses and shops took place.

The police and military fired 58 rounds on riotous crowds. On one occasion 18 rounds were used to disperse hooligans setting fire to a house in the northern part of the city. As a result of firing, at least 8 men were killed and 12 injured.

APRIL 2

8 persons were killed and 87 injured on the 2nd April, the eighth day of disturbances in the city of Calcutta.

About 15 cases of arson were dealt with by the Fire Brigade during 24 hours up to midnight on the 2nd April.

Due to the prevailing situation railway workers living in suburban areas could not come out to join their duties with the result that train service on the B. A. Railway was partially affected. Almost all the principal passenger trains ran as usual but some local trains had to be cancelled due to the absence of the staff.

Calcutta, which had been the scene of communal disturbances since March 26, was comparatively quiet on the 2nd April.

The police opened fire on four occasions, using nine rounds once, killing one man and injuring five.

The military continued to dominate the worst-affected areas, namely, Manicktolla, Beliaghata,

Entally and Chitpore thanas. About 100 men were arrested in connection with the incidents.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reported.—

"About a dozen armed policemen under three sergeants suddenly raided on Wednesday afternoon about half a dozen houses in Manicktolla area, Vivekananda Road, Jugipara Lane and Jugipara Bye Lane and got into houses by forcing open doors. They indiscriminately beat female inmates of the houses not sparing even children, using butt-ends of rifles and batons and kicking and slapping them. One Chhayalata Ghosh (29), in advanced stage of pregnancy, was beaten unconscious. She is lying in hospital in a precarious condition. The Police arrested about 20 male members from these houses.

APRIL 3

Calcutta was quieter on the 3rd April. Four persons were reported to have died and thirteen injured in the incidents in the city.

Military and police vigilance continued. The police fired three rounds shortly after midday to disperse an unruly mob. Over 250 persons were arrested during the day.

The 7 p.m.—6-30 a.m. curfew was extended to certain areas in the Burtolla and Shampukur police stations. Twelve thanas, or practically the whole of the northern, eastern and central Calcutta, was thus put under curfew.

The number of arson cases also decreased, nine fires being reported, mainly in abandoned huts.

APRIL 4

There was a decline in the number of incidents reported from different parts of Calcutta.

Twelve persons were injured in incidents that occurred in the city. Of those injured on the previous day, one person died in hospital.

Altogether 15 incidents were reported from Calcutta of which were five cases of arson. Other incidents were mainly in the nature of stray assaults barring a case of 'looting and throwing a bomb.'

A number of shops were reported to have been looted in a bazar within the Beliaghata police station area towards midday.

The police arrived at the scene and made 70 to 80 arrests.

While all through trains from the Sealdah Station were run, some of the suburban trains could not be run owing to sufficient number of drivers and guards not turning up.

Buses plied in almost all the sections in Calcutta and Howrah except in certain routes where they took to new ones in order to avoid troublesome zones.

Up to late in the evening the Fire Brigade dealt with cases of arson.

APRIL 5

The improvement noticeable in Calcutta since the 3rd April was maintained on the 5th when only an isolated shooting case in the morning, resulting in the death of a man, and two cases of looting in the afternoon were reported. The police fired one round in connection with a case of looting. Sixty-five arrests were made. There were three cases of arson involving abandoned houses.

Two persons who came for shopping in the city were reported to have been kidnapped late morning.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORMED TO STUDY SITUATION

The decision to adjourn the Bengal Assembly till the 18th April was arrived at a conference of different party leaders following the announcement of the decision of the Opposition to withdraw from the House and from legislative works until normal conditions came back.

Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of the Opposition, said that the situation in Calcutta had deteriorated and the Opposition Party had decided to withdraw from the House as they felt that they could not do any legislative work "under daggers."

To consider the situation in Calcutta as it develops from day to day and to advise Government in regard to the steps to be taken to deal with it, the Chief Minister constituted an Advisory Committee composed as follows :—

Mr. K. S. Roy, Mr. D. N. Mukherji, Mr. Hemanta Kumar Bose, Mr. Amar Krishna Ghosh, Dr. Shyamaprosad Mookerjee, Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, Mr. L. Pentony, Mr. R. Gomes, Mr. Md. Rafique, Mr. K. Nooruddin, Mr. S. M. Taufique, Dr. A. M. Malek, Mr. M. D. Yusuf and Mr. K. Nasirullah.

PREMIER FIGHTS ARSON AT MIDNIGHT

The Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, toured the city shortly before mid-night of the 28th March. During his round he passed by a bustee which had been set on fire by miscreants. The Chief Minister personally contacted the Fire Brigade and assisted in controlling it.

A NEW WAY OF SEARCH INTRODUCED

The police were authorized under the Bengal Ordinance (temporary Enactment) Act, to cordon off any area in a street without previous warning and to search persons believed to be carrying weapons, acid, etc. Such searches, the Government announced in a *Press Note*, published on the 30th March, would be confined to men. This, it was believed, would be more effective than large-scale arrests on suspicion, followed by searches in police stations.

PEACE COMMITTEES

Peace committees were reported to have been set up and functioning in the affected localities.

to effects made by Bow Bazar police the men remained untraced.

In order to minimize the possibility of further rioting and breaches of the peace, the curfew from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. imposed on ten police stations and on some areas of Burtola and Shampukur police stations was extended for another week ending the 12th April.

APRIL 6

With the exception of two minor incidents, one of arson in an abandoned house and another in which a bomb was thrown at a vehicle, Calcutta passed a quiet day on the 6th April. No casualties were reported from any quarter of the city up to midnight.

Buses and taxis plied as usual on all routes and many shops, which had been closed since the disturbances began, opened.

DEPUTY-MAYOR'S TELEGRAM TO VICEROY

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, and members of the Congress Municipal Association sent a telegram to the Viceroy drawing His Excellency's attention to the riot conditions in the city and pleading for his immediate intervention.

EMPLOYMENT OF MILITARY PICKETS

Dr. S. C. Banerjee (Congress Labour), in the Bengal Assembly on the 29th March referring to the posting of military within the jurisdiction of Beliaghata and Manicktalla thanas, asked why similar steps had not been taken in other places. He referred to an area in eastern Calcutta where, he said, disturbances had occurred but no military was posted.

Mr. Mohammad Ali said that if conditions in any area justified the posting of troops, the Government would not hesitate to do so.

Mr. K. S. Roy, Leader of the Congress Assembly Party, met the Bengal Governor and discussed the condition in the city with His Excellency. He was stated to have emphasized the need for extending the curfew to all areas where incidents had occurred and for employing military patrols and pickets to check the disturbances.

TROUBLE AGAIN IN BOMBAY

Communal disturbances suddenly broke out in three localities of Central Bombay late in the evening of the 30th March. Stray assaults were reported from various localities. People going in taxis and victorias were reported to have been assaulted and their vehicles set fire to. Some places of worship were also reported to have been attacked.

The police opened fire more than ten times to disperse unruly mobs. Unofficial casualties numbered 20 dead and more than one hundred injured.

TROUBLE IN CAWNPORE

The District Magistrate, Cawnpore, and about a dozen police constables were injured when they were dispersing a violent mob on the 30th March. The crowd started throwing brickbats at the police.

Two shots were fired but no one from the crowd was injured.

Tension prevailed in the city and armed police pickets had been posted in the town.

Congress workers were also patrolling the city exhorting the people to remain calm and peaceful.

Curfew had been promulgated in the town and military had been called out.

Some 59 persons were arrested, two in connection with the bomb incident. The total number of arrests since the disturbances on the 26th March was now over 2,850.

APRIL 7

Calcutta maintained progress towards normal conditions on the 7th April. Only four incidents, including a case of arson in a bustee, were reported. One man was killed and three were injured, two slightly. Over 20 persons were arrested. Police and military vigilance continued.

In view of improved conditions, the curfew in 9 out of the 12 police stations, namely, Jorasanako, Amherst Street, Muchipara, Taltolla, Burrabazar, Entally, Bow Bazar, Burtola and Shampukur, was reduced by three hours. The hours were fixed from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. In Chitpore, Beliaghata and Manicktolla thanas it remained in operation from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. as previously.

APRIL 8

Two cases of stray assaults were reported on the 8th April, one in Burtolla area and the other in Park Street police station area.

Two cases of arson were reported during the day.

STATE OF EMERGENCY IN THE CITY

A "Gazette" notification issued on the 5th April stated that the disturbances in Calcutta and Howrah which had started on the 26th March had resulted in serious loss of life and property. The disturbances did not yet subside and feelings of bitterness and suspicion still subsisted between Muslims and Hindus.

The Governor was, therefore, satisfied that a state of emergency existed and that the use of the powers conferred upon him by the Presidency Area (Emergency) Security Act, 1926, was necessary to bring it to an end.

APRIL 9

Two men were killed and 15 injured in several incidents on the 9th April. The improvement noticeable in Calcutta's condition during the past few days suffered a setback.

A 25-hour curfew was imposed on the Burrabazar and Jorasanako police stations and also in an area in the Bowbazar police station.

The curfew in other affected thanas remained unchanged.

The incidents included a bomb attack on a lorry in north Calcutta when one man was killed and five injured. News of the incident quickly spread and several incidents were reported in rapid succession from different areas in the northern, eastern and central parts of the city. On two occasions the police fired three rounds. There were four cases of arson, involving abandoned huts. Several arrests were made.

The Police Commissioner, Calcutta, issued an order under the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance prohibiting the use of any apparatus for amplifying the human voice, in any street, square or any other

open space in the city and suburbs. The use of any vehicle for this purpose was also forbidden.

Mr. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, warned the public that if any incident of a serious nature occurred at any time the Government would take drastic action and put on a 24-hour curfew.

APRIL 10

The situation in Calcutta was very tense on the 10th April following the incidents of the previous evening, which resulted in the imposition of day-time curfew in parts of Central Calcutta.

CONGRESS AND LEAGUE LEADERS

JOINTLY TOUR AFFECTED AREAS

The Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy jointly toured the affected areas of the city on the 30th March for a period lasting over 5 hours. The party visited localities inhabited by both the communities in Beliaghata, Manicktolla and Entally. During the tour the leaders held a series of informal conferences with local representatives of both the communities. Preventive measures were discussed in detail in the light of local requirements and the leaders also explained the necessity of creating conditions of peace and good-will and of removing distrust.

At a conference in a mixed locality in Beliaghata, the Premier called upon spokesmen of both the communities to take the firm decision that they would jointly maintain the peace of their locality. Apart from parties of spectators on the roads a large number of people gathered on housetops to see the leaders. At one place while a conference continued in-doors, outside people of both the communities who were waiting to have a look at the leaders, mixed freely with each other.

POLICE INACTIVITY

ALLEGATIONS MADE IN THE ASSEMBLY

When Mr. D. N. Dutt, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, reiterated in the Bengal Assembly on the 30th March, the allegation of inactivity on the part of the police, the Speaker, Mr. Nurul Amin, intervening, said that, in the larger interests of the public the matter should not be discussed in this way since the allegations might be reported in the Press.

Mr. Mohammed Ali, Finance Minister, agreeing, said that in the interest of peace and tranquillity and of the morale of the police, which must be maintained at a high level, it was necessary that these matters should not be discussed in the House. If Mr. Dutt submitted his complaints to the Government, they would take action on them, and if he so desired, inform him of the results.

CALCUTTA BUS OWNERS' DEPUTATION

WAITS UPON THE GOVERNOR

A deputation of Calcutta Bus owners and drivers met His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, on the 30th March in connection with the suspension of bus services in the city. The deputation placed before the Governor their difficulties in running the city buses in the absence of any protection. They also complained of police inactivity. A written memorandum detailing the incidents in which buses or their drivers were involved, would soon be placed before the Governor.

There was intense police patrolling throughout the day in the areas—Barrabazar, Jorasanako and part of Bowbazar police stations—brought under the 25-hour curfew.

2 dead and 36 injured in the city were reported during the day. Of these 23 were involved in one incident when acid was thrown on a truck carrying office employees in North-East Calcutta. Acid was thrown in another instance on a bus injuring a passenger and an armed guard.

After a raid on a house in the jurisdiction of Bowbazar police station, eight dead bodies were recovered on the previous night and a number of arrests were made.

There was no sign of life in the University area and in Barrabazar, the Indian business centre on account of the imposition of the all-day curfew.

The officers of the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police rounded up again about 11 bad characters from different parts of the city, making the total number to 120 since the 29th March.

Among the suspects 18 have been externed from the Presidency area for one year under the Security Act.

APRIL 11

About nine cases of assault, one fatal and three instances of arson, involving abandoned huts, were reported up to midnight of the 11th April. Eleven arrests were made.

As a precautionary measure the curfew in force in Calcutta in areas covered by 12 police stations was extended by another week until the 19th April.

In an incident under the Bowbazar Police station a private gun was reported to have been used to inflict the injury, the victim being hit while he got down to inspect some trouble in the engine of the lorry which he was driving. Five arrests were made in this connection.

APRIL 12

Stray cases of assault on unwary pedestrians and of arson in *bustees* and abandoned houses continued to be reported on the 12th April, though in reduced numbers.

Twenty-five incidents, some of which were of a serious nature, occurred mostly in the central and eastern parts of the city. These included 15 cases of arson, in connection with one of which the police arrested 18 persons.

An attack on a car with a hand-made bomb was reported from Central Calcutta, followed by a few shots fired by some unknown persons. Sixteen arrests were made in this connection. There was also another bomb attack, followed by nine arrests on the spot.

The police, who patrolled the affected areas, in some parts jointly with the military, fired 15 rounds on two occasions. At least one man was killed and three others injured as a result of police action.

The day's casualties totalled five dead and seven injured. Altogether 80 men were arrested.

The night curfew continued to be in operation in the whole or parts of 12 police stations.

The Fire Brigade dealt with five cases of arson in the city including one fire in Beliaghata area.

APRIL 13

Three died and fifteen were injured in the incidents reported on the 18th April.

Following an explosion of a cracker near a passing bus under the jurisdiction of Amherst Street Police Station, armed pickets opened fire killing one and injuring three others.

A man died as a result of knife injuries in Ekbalpore area, South Calcutta. It was stated that the body had been buried by the miscreants, but was subsequently dug out by the police. Twelve arrests were made in this connection.

Another man stabbed in Beniapukur area succumbed to his injuries and the dead body of a man was found in South-east suburbs.

A cracker was thrown on a passing taxi in Hare Street police station area injuring one passer-by. It was followed by police firing when two others were injured.

ANANDA BAZAR EDITOR FINED

Mr. Chapala Kanta Bhattacharyya, Editor of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and Mr. Suresh Chandra Bhattacharyya, printer and publisher of the same, were fined Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 respectively or two months' and two weeks' rigorous imprisonment respectively by Mr. W. J. Palmer, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 31st March, on their conviction on a charge under the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance No. VI of 1946 for the publication of a news-item on alleged desecration of places of worship at Chapai-Nawabgunj in Maldah district in the issue of the paper of the 8th December last.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

TO REMAIN CLOSED FOR SOMETIME

The Calcutta Stock Exchange was announced to remain closed on account of the abnormal situation in the city till the 8th April.

TO BUILD UP PEACE AND AMITY

APPEAL TO HEADS OF EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Miss Latika Ghosh, Joint Secretary, Fraternity of Faiths Conference, issued a statement published in the press on the 3rd April in which she appealed to the Vice-Chancellor and specially the Principal of the Presidency College and the Rector of St. Xavier's College, who were in a favoured position, having students of all communities in their institutions, to come forward and with the help of all educationists rally the students of Calcutta into joint volunteer corps who would picket all mixed localities and danger zones and see that no unfortunate incidents occur, as well as try and bring amicable feelings amongst all communities.

She also appealed to the religious heads of all communities to unite in a joint effort to put a stop to these crimes against humanity done in the name of so-called religion.

Appeal was specially made to the Metropolitan of Calcutta and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta to use their unique position and ample influence, and with the help of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, to call all religious heads and organise an inter-communal campaign for peace and harmony by joint visits, to disturbed areas, joint prayers for communal harmony, and day to day and week to week prayers, in mosques, churches and temples to build up peace and amity.

At about noon a number of people attacked bustees in Beliaghata area in the presence of police pickets, and set fire to them using petrol. When inhabitants of the bustees came out they were attacked by trackers, brickbats, etc., and fired upon by hooligans some of whom were armed with guns. Fire Brigade followed by the military arrived on the spot. Military opened fire to disperse the crowd. Two bullet injury cases were removed to hospital from this area.

A 16-hour additional curfew was imposed on an area in the Bowbazar police station, bringing that sector under that restrictive order for 32 hours at a stretch.

There was no change in the hours of curfew in areas in 11 other thanas and in the remaining parts of Bowbazar.

The Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, accompanied by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. D. R. Hardwick, visited the area after which the decision to impose the additional 16-hour curfew was made.

There were 11 cases of arson, which included a fire which started in a timber depot in Central Calcutta about 8 p.m. The Fire Brigade, using 15 engines, brought the fire under control three hours later.

About 150 arrests were made in various incidents.

APRIL 14

Eight attacks on pedestrians and two cases of arson were reported on the 14th April. One man was killed and seven were injured.

One of the incidents occurred in the Bowbazar police station area where a 32-hour curfew was in force.

After two incidents had occurred in the Taltolla thana area in the morning, the Police Commissioner announced a 16-hour additional curfew in that area.

The police fired seven rounds after a case of arson in the Beliaghata police station area. Some 19 arrests were made. In the same area the police arrested three men after a bomb explosion.

The arrests made on that day in various incidents totalled 150. Several places were searched.

APRIL 15

Three died and thirteen were injured in incidents on the 15th April, one of the injured being a woman who was hit by a bullet in her residence in Entally area.

There were six cases of arson in East Calcutta.

Sixteen arrests were made, 6 in connection with a case of arson and looting and 10 following a case of bomb throwing, in which no one was reported to have been injured.

APRIL 16

Fourteen persons were injured in Calcutta on the 16th April in stray assaults and as a result of preventive action taken by the police. The police fired on one occasion in a northern sector of the city to disperse an unruly mob; three persons were injured.

Altogether 114 arrests were made during the day, four of them in connection with an incident in which a bomb was thrown at a bus. Another seven

persons were taken into custody after two cases of assault, in one of which the victim and the assailant belonged to the same community.

All seven incidents, including three of arson, took place after midday.

APRIL 17

One person died and fourteen were injured in the incidents that were reported on the 17th April. Most of these cases occurred in the central part of the city.

The improvement that was discernible on the previous day was not maintained.

Only 6 stray cases of assault and one of cracker-throwing were reported after mid-day. On one occasion the police fired one round. Nineteen persons were arrested on the spot.

In one of the searches two country-made guns and four bombs were recovered from some houses in a locality in the Beliaghata police station.

Seventy arrests were made.

APRIL 18

Seventeen persons were injured in several stray incidents in Calcutta on the 18th April.

The incidents included three cases of assault and one in which bricks and bottles were thrown at buses. In this connection the police fired one round. There was also a case of bomb explosion, but no one was injured.

Twenty arrests were made in connection with an assault about midday. After the incident the police searched a locality in the jurisdiction of the Beliaghata police station and seized eight live bombs and a *bhojoli*.

Curfew orders in force in eleven police station areas in the city which were due to lapse on the

18th April were extended for another week till the 26th April next.

APRIL 19

Over 25 incidents, including cases of looting, exchange of brickbats and attacks with hand-bombs, other weapons and acid were reported on the 19th April from different parts of the city.

The police fired several rounds on three occasions, injuring four men.

In all these incidents the casualties were 4 dead and 84 injured. Three cases of arson were also reported.

A clash occurred in the morning between two rival factions in the eastern part of the city, where tension continued to prevail after disturbances the previous night. It was stated that a crowd attempted to attack a locality there and was resisted by another crowd. The police fired two rounds to disperse the rioters.

After a case of arson in a locality, the police fired three rounds. They also searched several houses and recovered one bomb, a quantity of gunpowder, spears, knives, *lathis* and some empty cartridges. Twenty-one persons were arrested.

At another place, the police searched several houses after a bomb explosion and seized 14 acid containers and some weapons. Eight men were arrested on the spot.

The police fired 10 rounds and arrested 14 persons after an incident in which a cracker was thrown at a lorry.

Altogether 187 persons were arrested in the course of the day.

Some shops in the Burrabazar area suspended business for the day as a protest against alleged police atrocities in a house in the Jorasanko area.

LAHORE MAYOR'S APPEAL

FOR RESTORATION OF COMMUNAL HARMONY

An appeal to the citizens of Lahore to regain their good sense and strive for the restoration of inter-communal confidence was made on the 5th April by Mian Amir-ud-din, Mayor of Lahore.

Mian Amir-ud-din said:—

"Although the crisis apparently seems to have passed in Lahore, yet some tension persists in the town strongly influencing the normal and smooth flow of life. The unhappy situation affects all the rich and the poor irrespective of any communal or class distinction.

"An internecine warfare in the country at present on any scale will go a long way in impeding our progress towards a prosperous India."

PARCELS OF KNIVES SEIZED

As many as 166 parcels containing big knives, which had arrived recently at the Calcutta G. P. O., were seized on the 8th April by Inspector Abu Yusuf of the Detective Department.

These parcels were sent from Wazirabad, Nizamabad and Bombay and addressed to a bank in Calcutta and several other firms of Canning Street, Bow Street, Calcuttolla Street etc.

LAHORE SWEEPERS ON STRIKE

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION AND SECURITY

Two thousand sweepers of Lahore city went on strike on the 3rd April to mark their protest against the murder of a sweeper in Krishan Nagar area the day before.

At a meeting held in Changer Mohalla the sweepers decided to continue the strike until proper arrangements were made by the authorities for their protection and security.

Mian Amiruddin, Mayor of Lahore, addressing the sweepers persuaded them to resume work in the interest of the public and assured them that every effort would be made to bring the culprit to book.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

COMPLAINTS LODGED IN COURT

Serious allegations of acts of high-handedness, such as shooting and assaults leading to death and serious injuries to peaceful citizens, intimidation of persons, including women and children, aiding and abetting armed crowds to commit acts of lawlessness such as setting fire to huts and breaking of images of family deities made against members of the Calcutta police, including a police Sergeant and armed Pathan police, and complaints lodged in the court of the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta on the 5th April.

All the cases were referred to the police for further investigation and report.

APRIL 20

Twenty-two persons were injured in Calcutta in the incidents reported on the 20th April.

Six incidents were reported from Kidderpore area which had been rather quiet so long. For six stray cases of stabbing in Ekbalpore Watganj areas nine arrests were made.

Four stabbing incidents were reported from Tal-tola area and 23-hour curfew was imposed on parts of Watganj and Beniapukur police stations.

Three persons were injured in an incident which occurred in North Calcutta under the jurisdiction of Shampukur police station. Two were injured by a cracker explosion and the other injured by bullet fired by the police.

According to versions of eye-witnesses one of the crackers was thrown from the lorry and exploded on the road while the other seemed to burst inside the lorry. A sergeant from a police lorry opened fire on hearing the explosions injuring one passer-by. Brickbats were thrown from those lorries after they had gone a distance injuring one passer-by. The police searched the neighbouring houses following the incident and nothing incriminating was reported to have been found.

The trouble in Watganj police station area started with a case of assault at midday. The police made over forty arrests on the spot and to prevent any deterioration in the situation, a 23-hour curfew was imposed on this area.

On one occasion four rounds were fired by a constable thereby saving the life of a person who was being attacked by a hostile crowd.

Eighty arrests were made in connection with those incidents.

Police pickets and patrols were maintained at full strength.

APRIL 21

Three men were killed and 14 injured in stray incidents in Calcutta on the 21st April.

Of those injured on the 20th April three died in hospital on the following day.

The day's incidents included one in which two bombs were thrown at a *gharry*. The police fired four rounds on the attackers. In a bomb explosion at another place a man was injured. There were also another bomb attack and a case of cracker-throwing. Two bombs were found on the road in front of a tram depot in an eastern part of Calcutta.

The police arrested 48 persons on the spot in connection with the day's incidents. Other arrests numbered 86.

The Police Commissioner prohibited on Lower Circular Road from its junction with Phulbagan Road up to its junction with Dhurramtollah Street falling within the jurisdiction of Taltalla P. S. daily between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. from the 21st April, 1947 to 26th April, 1947 any person from moving about or being in any open space in the said area.

RIOT REHABILITATION GRANTS

The Government grants amounting to Rs. 10,24,535 for rehabilitation of Calcutta riot victims were, up to the 2nd April, disbursed among 6,570 persons. Payments began on the 17th March.

NATIONAL WEEK OBSERVED

NEED FOR COMMUNAL AMITY URGED

The first day of "National Week" was also observed by Congress Committees and various student organizations in Calcutta on the 6th April. Flags were hoisted on Congress offices as well as on many private houses. At some places spinning demonstrations were held.

The need for communal amity, the removal of untouchability and popularization of *khadi* and other products of village crafts, were emphasized at several meetings.

In accordance with the instructions of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, no public meetings or demonstrations were held.

MUNICIPAL CONSERVANCY STAFF

C. E. O.'s APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

The Chief Executive Officer, while regretting the inconvenience that would be caused to the citizens by this decision of the men, expected that the public would assist and protect the municipal conservancy staff in the discharge of their duties.

MATRIC AND DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

PROVISIONAL NEW DATES

The Registrar, Calcutta University, in a *Press communique* issued on the 12th April stated that owing to the abnormal situation the following orders had been passed by the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate:

(1) There will be no practical examination in Science subject for candidates for the I.A., and I.Sc., examinations of 1947.

(2) Subject to the restoration of normal conditions, the Matriculation Examination for 1947 will be held on and from the 19th May, 1947. Candidates will be examined in one paper every day in the morning.

(3) Normal condition prevailing, the B.A. and the B.Sc. Examinations will be held in or about the first week of June, 1947. The exact date will be announced in the Press later. The B.Com., M.B. and B.T. Examinations are expected to be held in June, 1947. The exact date for these examinations will also be notified later.

Sixty-two thousand candidates will sit for the Matriculation Examination this year. It is estimated that if candidates are examined only in one paper every day it will take about 28 days to finish the examination. This examination will take place in 160 Centres, of which 50 are in Calcutta and 110 in the mofussil.

RECRUDESCENCE OF TROUBLES

BENGAL PREMIER GIVES REASONS

Bengal Premier, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, said on the 10th April in an interview to a press representative that the sharp recrudescence of communal trouble in Calcutta was the direct result of the publication of Mahatma Gandhi's telegram on Noakhali.

APRIL 22

Three men were killed and 20 injured in 15 incidents, some of a serious nature, in Calcutta on the 22nd April.

Two incidents in which firearms were used took place in the eastern and northern parts of the city. Crackers were used on two occasions. A case of bomb-throwing at a *gharry* occurred and 14 arrests were made.

Some 131 persons were arrested during the day.

200 persons, arrested for violation of curfew orders within the jurisdiction of Ekbalpore and Watgunge police stations, were each fined Rs. 10 or ten days' R. I. by Mr. A. Rahim, Police Magistrate of Alipore on the 22nd April.

APRIL 23

Four persons were killed and 26 injured in incidents, some of them connected with the hartal, in Calcutta on the 23rd April.

The incidents included six cases of bomb-throwing. In one instance the missile hit a hackney

carriage in the central part of the city. A man was wounded.

After a gun attack in an eastern suburb the police fired 13 rounds and seized a firearm. Firing was also resorted to by the police on 12 other occasions, either to save people from attacks or to disperse unruly crowds. Two-hundred and twenty-six persons were arrested.

Instances of use of brickbats by hooligans were also reported.

There were four cases of arson.

As a result of the incidents a 24-hour curfew was imposed on three areas within the jurisdiction of the Bhowanipore police station.

A 35-hour curfew was imposed on certain areas in Belliaghata and Muchipara police stations and a 32-hour curfew on some areas in the Entally police station.

The curfew in some areas in the Watgunge police station was extended to certain other localities in that thana to remain in force until the 26th April.

TAMPERING WITH STREET HYDRANTS FIRE BRIGADE'S DIFFICULTIES TO GET WATER

Mr. T. Foulton, Chief Officer, Calcutta Fire Brigade, told a *Statesman* reporter, on the 14th April that for lack of water supply they had great difficulty in fighting the fire on in the night of the 13th April. As over 50 p.c. of the street hydrants in the area had been tampered with, sufficient water supply was not available and the brigade had to use 14 mobile water units, of 1,000-gallon capacity each, to take water from different places to the scene of fire. In addition, lines of hose were run from a tank at a distance of about a mile.

CORPORATION EXECUTIVE EXPLAINS COMPLICATIONS

Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, stated to the Press that a large number of street hydrants, mainly in the affected areas, had been damaged, resulting in considerable waste of unfiltered water. Matters had been further complicated by the silting of the foreshore of the river adjoining the unfiltered water pumping station. This had made it impossible for the station to draw in the required water. Steps had been taken to scour the silt deposits but without any noticeable improvement so far.

'HARTAL' ON THE 23RD APRIL

IN PROTEST AGAINST POLICE HIGH HANDEDNESS

Leaflets were widely distributed in Calcutta over the names of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, President, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha; Sardar Niranjana Singh Talib and Mr. Karam Chand Thappar calling a *hartal* on the 23rd April as a protest against high handedness and alleged crimes against women by armed policemen.

The telephone and telegraph system in Calcutta was threatened to be paralysed as a sequel to the decision of the All-India Telegraph Union.

VIOLATION OF CURFEW ORDER

Before Mr. N. I. Khan, Third Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division Police Courts about 50 persons were prosecuted on the 10th April on a charge of violating the curfew orders.

The Magistrate fined all the accused ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

LAWLESSNESS IN CALCUTTA MUST STOP

VARIOUS CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE MEET

A resolution calling upon members of various chambers of commerce to help in bringing to the notice of authorities all offences committed in different areas in the city was adopted at a meeting convened by Mr. G. A. Dossani, Sheriff of Calcutta, at the Rotary Club Room, Great Eastern Hotel, on the 8th April.

Mr. Dossani said that, after all, they would have to live in the country. If one part of the body was injured other parts also suffered. He, therefore, appealed to all to see that the disgraceful scenes ended soon.

Different points of views were placed at the meeting; they were as follows:—

"There should be mixed police pickets patrolling city areas; Goonda Act should be enforced and Goondas remanded to custody; peace committees with sanction behind them should be formed; efforts should be made to see that the labour troubles were ended, unemployment problem should be solved; coalition Government should be formed and, partition of Bengal should be brought about as early as possible."

Determined to stamp out lawlessness in Calcutta, the Bengal Government proposed among other things, to tax citizens for the maintenance of the extra police force required to check disturbances, announced Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Prime Minister of Bengal, at the meeting.

While maintaining that the problem was political and that unless a solution was found, the whole of India would go up in flames, Mr. Suhrawardy said:—

"In the melee in which we are, we must see that peace is preserved in Calcutta and that there is no lawlessness here.

"We have come to a stage when nobody, not even the Government, can guarantee that there will not be arson, stabbing or looting. The Government will take drastic action to deal with any incidents which lead to a recurrence of trouble."

The Mayors Meet At Karachi

A Mayor Must Have First Preference At All Official Functions In His City

THE seeds of freedom and democracy have been sown in Local Self-Government. If their growth is disturbed and clipped, that will imperil the country," declared Mr. Vishramdas Dewandas, Mayor of Karachi, in his presidential address at the All-India, Burma and Ceylon Mayors' Conference which opened at the Municipal Hall of Karachi in the morning of the 12th April.

Mr. Dewandas stressed the need for a permanent organization so that the Mayors' Conference should be a regular annual event and suggested the inclusion of presidents and vice-presidents of big municipalities. He also emphasized the need for uniformity in the constitutions of the different municipal committees in the country. The Mayor urged Provincial Governments to allow ownership and management of public utility concerns like electricity, transport and telephones by municipalities.

The Sind Premier, Mr. Ghulam Hossain Hidayatullah, inaugurating the conference, strongly opposed the policy of centralization. He said that even ministers were liable to error. He urged them to eschew politics from the affairs of local bodies and promote a civic sense amongst their members.

The Mayors of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Rangoon and Colombo took part in the proceedings.

MAYOR OF CALCUTTA SPEAKS

"The present session of the Mayors' Conference is a momentous one, particularly as we are on the threshold of freedom. When the British transfer power next year, our responsibilities will be greatly increased, and therefore, we must realize our duty towards the Indian people. We must take decisions and see that they are implemented by the provincial Governments," observed the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. S. M. Usman, addressing the conference.

Mr. Usman emphasized the immediate need for slum clearance and provision of better amenities for the poor, who, he said, formed the backbone of India's population.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

Many important decisions were taken by the Mayors' Conference which concluded its two-day session on the 18th April. The Conference urged the Government to suitably amend the warrant of precedence and give the Mayor first preference at all functions where the Mayor is invited as first citizen.

All the Mayors assembled in the conference made a representation to Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Home Member in the Interim Government on this subject. The representation stated that all the Corporations have given a mandate to their Mayors that unless they were given the first seat in order of precedence the Mayor should not attend any function in their official capacity. The institution of Mayor had been borrowed from Western countries and it was only proper that Mayors here should be given proper place as their counterparts abroad. Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, the founder of the Mayors' Confer-

ence, was authorized to meet Sardar Patel at Delhi for this purpose.

It was decided that the Mayors' conference should meet regularly every year and should have a Secretariat and each Corporation should contribute to defray the expenses therefor.

The Conference resolved that provisions of various Corporation Acts in respect of powers and duties of the Mayor should be examined and steps should be taken to place them on an uniform line as far as possible. Steps should also be taken to standardise the rules of business for Corporation meetings and for this purpose the Mayors and Deputy Mayors should exchange their rulings and compile a handbook of their rulings and interpretations like the speakers of the provincial legislatures.

To improve the finances of the corporate bodies the conference recommended to the Government to give certain share from the sales tax and the motor vehicles tax as also exempt local bodies from payment of provincial dues like petrol tax and electric duty. Government should also take steps to municipalization of all public utility concerns including transport services.

All the Mayors and Deputy Mayors attended a lunch party given by the Premier Mr. Ghulam Hossain Hidayatullah.

SOME RESOLUTIONS MOVED

Among the many important resolutions adopted by the Conference at the instance of the Mayor of Calcutta had given notice of his intention to move that

(i) immediate steps be taken to form a Standing Committee of this Conference with a view to framing a constitution in the first instance and to see that the resolutions adopted are followed up and put into operation and

(ii) the Provincial Government be approached to enact proper legislation so as to enable all Corporations to take concerted action regarding the beggar problem, slum clearance work, construction of cheap houses for the poor people, etc.

The Mayor of Madras had proposed that the conference should be held every year and to implement his decision a secretariat should be set up, and that all corporations should make financial contributions for the establishment of the secretariat.

The Mayor of Karachi had proposed that in order to enable the local bodies throughout India to shoulder their increasing liabilities in the face of slender resources, the Provincial Governments should contribute at least 50 per cent. of their revenue from the Electricity Duty, Sales Tax, Petrol Tax, Entertainment Tax and Betting Tax. It is further proposed that local bodies should be exempted from paying certain provincial dues and should be permitted to undertake schemes for Municipalisation of public utility concerns like electricity and tramway services.

(Continued on page 418)

Riots And Corporation Employees They Demand Protection And Compensation

CALLING upon the attention of the Corporation authorities to take protective measures for the safety of the employees including 10,000 of the subordinate staff while coming and going from the office, the General Secretary of the Corporation Employees' Association said in the course of a press statement issued on the 29th March, last :—

"We have to serve the public in various ways and if we fail to discharge our duties because of the disturbed conditions now prevailing, the public will suffer tremendously.

The Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, in a statement issued on the 9th April said —

"One of the conservancy lorry drivers, employed under the Corporation, was fatally assaulted on Tuesday. The victim died this morning. All the motor vehicle staff, as a protest, have decided to suspend work to-morrow (10th April, 1947). Efforts were made to dissuade them but to no purpose."

The Chief Executive Officer appreciated the great inconvenience which would be caused to the citizens of Calcutta by the decision of the motor vehicle staff, but in view of the circumstances, as they were, he stated that there was hardly any remedy

The Chief Executive Officer expressed the hope that citizens of Calcutta, individually and collectively, would assist and protect the Municipal conservancy staff in the discharge of their duties.

In doing so, he reiterated his appeal made a few days ago that the conservancy staff performed a vital Municipal service and the members of the staff were entitled to protection by all citizens at all times and under all circumstances.

The Conservancy staff of the Calcutta Corporation resumed work from the 11th April. The Chief Executive Officer reiterated his appeal to the public through the Press which had been made a few days ago and requested citizens to extend all possible help, assistance and co-operation to the staff.

A large number of Corporation employees did not attend their duties on the 17th April in sym-

pathy with their colleagues, who had been victims of the disturbances in the city.

Essential services, however, were maintained.

The decision to go on a one-day strike was reached at a meeting of employees held on the 16th April under the auspices of the Corporation Employees' Association.

A resolution adopted at the meeting offered its condolence at the death of a lorry driver of the Motor Vehicles Department as a result of an attack while on duty, and also recorded its strong condemnation of another attack on a peon of the Collection Department while on duty. It demanded adequate compensation from the authorities concerned immediately for the loss sustained by these employees

The meeting further entered "its strong and emphatic condemnation of the brutal and dastardly outrage on the innocent public and some employees of the Corporation by the Punjabi armed police without provocation during curfew hours" and demanded an impartial enquiry immediately to bring the offenders to book.

The meeting also asked for the following measures being taken immediately for the protection of the employees for maintaining the city's Municipal services :—

(a) Posting of military pickets all round the Corporation Head Office as well as other Corporation institutions situated in affected areas :

(b) Provision of armed guards for conservancy lorries ; and

(c) Immediate arrangements in routine manner for safe transport of employees to their respective offices till normal conditions were restored in the city.

THE MAYORS MEET AT KARACHI

(Continued from page 417)

The conference asked the Government to return plots and buildings occupied during the war by military authorities. The Conference proposed to appoint a committee to devise ways and means to improve the administration and working systems of local bodies in India, Burma and Ceylon.

Upon the most important question of the warrants of precedence for the Mayor, the Mayor of Madras proposed that a deputation should wait on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government in this connection

MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. S. M. Usman, accompanied by Dr. M. U. Ahmed, Health Officer, and Mr. A. F. M. Nabi Bux, Civil Engineer, left for Delhi by air on the 11th April on their way to Karachi, to attend the Mayors' Conference.

Mr. U. N. Bose, Assistant Secretary to the Corporation and Mr. Rabi Sen, Personal Assistant to the Mayor, also accompanied the party.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION

BOMBAY GOVT.'S CIRCULAR TO LOCAL BODIES

The Government of Bombay has issued a circular to all local bodies directing them to introduce free and compulsory elementary education both for boys and girls with effect from June 1, 1947, in all places having population of more than a thousand. With a view to minimise the difficulties of securing additional accommodation for a large number of teachers the local bodies are asked to introduce compulsion gradually within a period of five years. Government will be prepared to bear half of the additional cost on account of the introduction of compulsion, and Government trust that it will be possible for the local bodies to bear the other half of the additional expenditure.

Strikes In The City

Tramwaymen Join Duties After 85 Days

THE 85-day old strike of the employees of the Tramway Company, which provides the city's main means of transport, was called off on the 17th April.

A number of the maintenance staff resumed duties immediately after the calling off of the strike and started repair work on overhead wires and lines. The rest of the 8,000 men reported for duty in the morning of the 17th April.

Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, in a Press Statement issued on the 28th March, appealed to the Calcutta Tramway workers to call off their strike and accept the Government's offer to refer the dispute to arbitration.

At the invitation of Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose President of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, representatives of the Tramways Company, the strikers and the Bengal Government met at Mr. Bose's residence on the 7th April and discussed certain new terms for settlement.

On the next day a Conference was held in the Bengal Secretariat to explore avenues to a solution of the deadlock. The participants in the talks were Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Labour Minister, Bengal, Mr. Murshedi, Labour Commissioner to the Bengal Government, Mr. Godley, Agent, Calcutta Tramways, and Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President, Bengal Trade Union Congress.

The terms for settlement of the Calcutta Tramwaymen's dispute, negotiated by Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, with Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Labour Minister, and Mr. Godley, the Company's Agent, were considered by the Workers' Strike Committee at a meeting held on the 9th April. After prolonged discussion the meeting adjourned without arriving at a decision.

An agreement having been reached between the Government, the Company's management and representatives of the workers on the terms of settlement of the dispute, the terms were submitted to the Tramwaymen on the 16th April for their decision.

On the second day after the end of the Calcutta Tramwaymen's strike, that is on the 18th April, the service was resumed on six of the 18 sections.

Councillor Somnath Lahiri, Mr. Abdul Momin, General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, Councillor Mohd. Ismail, President, of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, and Mr. Gopal Acharya, Vice-President, Tramway Workers' Union, were released on the 17th April morning following the calling off of tramway workers' strike after 85 days.

IN BOMBAY AND MADRAS

It is surely interesting to review here the situation which prevailed at the end of March in the important cities of Bombay and Madras in respect of strike, particularly in transport services. The city of Bombay was once again without its trams and buses during the last week of March as the tram and bus authorities had decided to sus-

pend their services during their latest dispute with their employees. Recently the Employees' Union gave a strike notice and demanded, amongst other things, a 50 per cent. increase in basic wages, and a half share of the goodwill money—Rs. 40 lakhs—which is to be paid by the Corporation when they take over the bus and tram services. The strikers also demanded a gratuity and complete Indianisation of the staff. The transport services strike in Bombay continued for over a fortnight.

Madras city's transport was paralysed on the 31st March owing to the one-day general strike in sympathy with the 14,000 operatives of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills who had been on strike for more than three weeks.

NEW YORK LEGISLATES AGAINST STRIKES

Furious storm of controversy has been created by the new law adopted on the 28th March last by the New York State forbidding strikes by employees of State Government or its municipalities. The law provides that any such employee leaving his post shall be immediately dismissed and will forfeit for 5 years all special rights attached to his employment such as seniority and if subsequently re-employed can have no increase in remuneration or equivalent improvement in working conditions for three years.

Organised labour as might be expected insists that this law creates conditions of slavery. It seems probable, however, that Governor, Thomas Dewey, who strongly supported the measure in the State Legislature would not have done so unless he thought that the plan would be popular with the general public.

Dewey is widely believed to be planning to seek Presidential nomination by the Republican Party next year.

Among those affected by the provisions of the new law are the school teachers—many of whom in the city of Buffalo recently conducted a successful strike for higher wages—police, firemen and employees of municipal transit systems and power plants.

Two thousand six hundred tramway workers joined the strike, bringing that service to a complete standstill. The bus service was dislocated, its staff, numbering about 8,000, having joined the strike. Taxi drivers also participated.

There were cases of throwing of stones at buses and cutting electric wires in connection with the one-day transport strike. Twenty arrests were made.

CALCUTTA PORT STRIKE

The British Minister of Food, Strachey, announced in the House of Commons on the 3rd April that the present level of distribution of

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All-India Local Self-Government Conference

"The Roots Of Political Freedom Should Lie In Local Self-Government"

—Mrs. Pandit

"THERE can be no political freedom worth the name if its roots are not laid in the narrow circle of the local self-government," said Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit addressing the fifth Session of the All-India Local Self-Government Conference, held in Delhi on the 8th April.

Mrs. Pandit stressed the need of associating the common man with the administration of the country. The future, she said, lay in the hands of the people and not with any leader, however eminent he might be.

Nothing could be done without the active support and co-operation of the masses. The villagers of India at present were very well aware of their needs and they also knew how to get what they wanted. Being inexperienced they were liable to make mistakes in the beginning and it was the duty of the Local Bodies to guide them. The relations of the Local Bodies with the villagers should not be dictatorial, she added.

Mrs. Pandit referred to the criticism levelled against the U. P. Government for not implementing plans formulated as early as 1939. The delay, she said, was inevitable as circumstances were changing so rapidly that sometimes it became impossible to stick to past decisions. She, however, hoped to present the U. P. Local Self-Government Bill in the current session of the Provincial Assembly.

SOME RESOLUTIONS

The Conference concluded its session this afternoon, having disposed of more than two dozen resolutions.

Among the more important resolutions passed was one recommending to "the various Provincial Governments to introduce the system of Joint Electorates with Adult Franchise and with reservation of seats on population basis wherever the minorities demand in all the local self-governing institutions in India."

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Jambadas Mehta representing the Bombay Municipal Corporation made a strong speech in favour of the system of Joint Electorates and pleaded for the abolition of the system of reservation of seats.

Another resolution deploring the "decision of the Military authorities in refusing to compensate the Municipalities for the damage done by heavy military traffic to municipal roads" was also unanimously carried.

NEW MAYOR OF BOMBAY

Mr. A. P. Sabwala has been elected Mayor of Bombay for 1947-48 defeating Mr. N. C. Bharucha by 59 votes to 38.

FIRST MUNICIPAL BUS SERVICE IN INDIA

The Ahmedabad Municipality is the first in India to start a bus service of its own with 70 buses on 19 different routes. The service began from the 18th April.

Two resolutions, one calling upon the Central Government to take suitable action to make available to municipalities a share of the revenue derived by the Provincial Government under the Amusement Tax, Electricity Duty Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax and Commercial Tax, and a second representing to the Government of India State Governments to provide more equitable adjustments of financial relations between the Provincial Governments and Local Authorities were referred to the Executive Committee for further consideration.

The Conference elected the personnel of its new Executive with Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, M.L.A. (Sind) as President and Messrs. S. K. Mukherjee, Chairman of the Howrah (Bengal) Municipality and A. R. Khalil, Chairman of the Bangalore Municipality as Vice-Presidents. Mr. Basantaram Motwani, President of the Sukkur Municipality has been elected as the General Secretary.

The next session of the Conference would be held in Mysore.

The All-India Local Self-Government Conference, it is learnt, has received an invitation from the International Local Self-Government Conference to send delegates to the Paris Conference.

—STRIKES IN THE CITY

(Continued from page 419)

the summer months. The difficulties were mainly due to delay in shipment from Calcutta owing to the Port Trust employees' strike, he added.

The Strike Committee of the Port employees authorized Dr. A. M. Malek, M.L.A., and Mr. Nepal Bhattacharjee to meet the Port authorities with a view to coming to a settlement of strike.

They were to meet the Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. Kiran Sankar Ray, Leader of the Congress Party, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Mr. Aftab Ali and others in this connection.

Fresh developments in connection with the 78-day-old Calcutta Port Trust employees' strike, involving over 17,000 men were afoot on the 20th April.

Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Labour, Commerce and Industries Minister, Bengal, while in Delhi recently in connection with the Labour Ministers' Conference, discussed the dispute with the Government of India's Labour Member, Mr. Jagjivan Ram.

A meeting between Mr. Ahmed and Sir Thomas Elderton, Chairman of the Port Trust, was likely to take place very recently. The Minister also proposed to meet representatives of the Port Trust employees.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ON STRIKE

Primary school teachers in Bengal, numbering about 120,000, went on strike on the 2nd April and continued to be in that position during the third week of April.

Calcutta Longbeards And Goddesses

[By ARTHUR R. ROY]

CALCUTTA DORA will not permit one to speak, however innocently, of some of the new uncertainties of life that have invaded the streets of the Metropolitan city Calcutta Dora? No, she is no attractive young female parading the broad Chowringhee pavement in the full panoply of powder and paint on bird legs, mounted on four inch high wooden heels,—the perverted cretation of a Czechoslovakian nightmare—nor indeed, is she one of those charming young things, so inefficient, who venomously explodes "Engaged!" in such a sweet voice, after you have hung on for ten exasperated minutes to the telephone receiver. Calcutta Dora is much more prosaic. It is a thing fermenting in the brains of men placed high, very high—airplane heights—that has a peculiar radio-active property, that affects the freedom of press and speech and may be called the CALCUTTA DEFENCE OF THE RIOT ACT. Therefore, of the those new uncertainties no reference is made here. We speak only of the common garden variety of uncertainties, taxis and telephones. Do not for a moment think this is bathos—and you would not, if you were sitting in one of those monkey gland rejuvenated vehicles, behind a venerable driver with an eighteen inch beard coursing down his bronchial tube to warm the pit of his stomach, going hell for leather as if his contraption were one of those German jet-propelled bombs hurtling through the air from Potsdam to destroy New York City in five minutes.

In a static condition some of those vehicles look new, glossy, powerful and efficient; but as a dynamic object they are more dangerous than a beautiful amazon charging with intent to kill. There is a concert of creaks and rattles that sounds like a melody of death and a swaying from side to side on wobbling wheels that reminds one of an earthquake. So relieved is one when that vehicle comes to a dead stop that one feels inclined to think that the venerable figure at the wheel and certainly never to dispute the vagaries of the meter. The feeling of gratitude is intensified because of the uncertainty ever present of the brakes functioning. Another very uncertain factor in the Calcutta taxi cab is the meter, which by no means is an instrument of precision. But the less said about the Calcutta taxi the better, because it inevitably leads to that department of public service that deals with the licensing and inspection of public conveyances. The efficiency of that department is on a par with many others in this great city—and the meaning of that remark cannot be ambiguous to the citizens of Calcutta living in the present decade.

THE DUTY AT THE SWITCH BOARD

The Duty at the Switchboard is generally a... with a sweet voice, calling "The... of...". But that sweet voice... to receive and transmit...

bring any ray of joy into a much harassed life. 999 times out of a 1000 it is used hurriedly, reminding of some one counting change that is short; or explosively like the yap of a Pekinese lap dog, that is fondly considered "sweet" by its loving mistress. If you do not believe it, try to get a telephone number. This is what happens. After you have held the receiver to your ear for about 5 minutes, trying furiously and impatiently to get the attention of Goddess at the Exchange, she enquires:

"Number" please.

You say:—

"XYZ 4620."

Back comes the question.

XYZ 4260?

—"No, no. I said XYZ 4620".

—"Why didn't you say that before?"

—"But, Miss, I did".

—"You did not—why can't you speak clearly?"

If you are wise, you will let it go at that. Presently you will hear—"Hallo" from the other end of the wire. You cautiously ask

—"Are you XYZ 4620?"

"No", he says "wrong number I am 4260."

Again you call up the Goddess and say

—"Miss, you gave me wrong number. I want XYZ 4620".

Often without further talk she connects up with the right number and suddenly explodes "engaged"!

Oh! Ye Gods! Engaged to whom? Engaged to what? The only thing evident is that you are engaged to that telephone receiver for the next half hour or so of your busy day.

After a few more hits and misses you get the right person you want. Then as you are in the middle of a sentence, the line goes dead. The Goddess has cut you off. A telephone connection is supposed to be the shortest space of time between two distant points of speech. But the Goddess of Exasperation does not seem to understand that.

In times of stress, it is better to trust oneself to those reckless long beards in their rattling contraptions on wheels than trust the Deity at that Telephone Switchboard for Expedition.

Long, long ago, in the past, when the telephone was not run by government, it was possible to get a telephone connection within a few minutes, but now—without much exaggeration, one right telephone connection in every half hour would not be abnormal.

It is fearful to contemplate what will happen when India is really "divided" and telephone operators are employed in proportion to the last census of the different communities. Then there will be Pakistan, Hindustan, Rajasthan, Sikhistan and Harijanistan, etceteristan. Changes. There can be only two alternatives, automatic Exchanges or wireless telephones with hand held receivers and sending machines, one for every one. Telephones R. I. P.

Health Notes & News**CALCUTTA IN THE GRIP OF CHOLERA**

THE Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, stated on the 18th April, that the cholera epidemic in the city was still claiming a toll of 20 to 25 lives every day. Though the situation was not alarming, he said, the disease still persisted and had to be controlled.

Dr. M. U. Ahmad, the Health Officer, however, said that he found no marked improvement in the situation that had persisted since the 4th April. He added that though the epidemic spread throughout the city, the congested north Calcutta was the worst affected.

Dr. Ahmad revealed that 40,000 c.c. of vaccine had been distributed and that the Department requisitioned another 80,000 c.c.

Though up-to-date mortality figures were not available due to the abnormal conditions in the city, a hospital check-up showed that during the nine days since the 9th April, when the disease took a virulent shape, 497 cholera patients had been taken to hospitals.

Meanwhile, inoculation and disinfection mobile units were moving around the city under armed escort, inoculating persons and disinfecting affected areas.

The Health Department of the Corporation had suggested to the Government to open inoculation centres in every police station in the city.

The Corporation Health Officer appealed to the public to call at the vaccination centres and get inoculated against cholera as a "safeguard before it is too late".

VACCINATION STATIONS

Dr. M. U. Ahmad, in a statement said:—

Those desirous of Corporation help for cholera inoculation are requested to call at the District Offices nearest to their residences during office hours, or at the Vaccination Stations in the morning.

Dist. I Health Office—79, Cornwallis Street.

Dist. II Health Office—22, Mirzapore St.

Dist. III Health Office—1, Hogg Street.

Dist. IV Health Office—11, Belvedere Road.

Cossipore Health Office—10 & 11, Barrackpore Trunk Road.

Maniktala Health Office—109, Narikeldanga Main Road.

GOVERNMENT ADVICE TO THE PUBLIC

A Press Note issued on the 12th April by the Bengal Government strongly advised the public that they should get themselves inoculated against cholera at the nearest inoculating centre opened by the Corporation of Calcutta or Government. Government hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta would undertake this work during out-patients' hours in the morning and those desirous of getting inoculated should call for the same there.

Public were advised to observe the following instructions to help in preventing the spread of epidemic.

1. Take anti-cholera inoculation from your medical officer or from the nearest inoculation centre.

2. Cholera is spread by eating infected food and drinking contaminated drinks.

3. Avoid.—

(a) unwholesome indigestible food,

(b) over-ripe or unripe fruits,

(c) decomposed fish or meat,

(d) Bazar-made aerated waters, cold drinks, ice creams, confectioneries.

(e) Food and drinks kept exposed to dust and flies.

4. Wash all raw vegetables and fruits in dilute (pink) lotion of Potassium Permanganate.

5. Wash yourself clean after coming in contact with a case of cholera or his bed and clothes.

6. Instruct your cooks and servants to rigidly protect all your food and drinks from flies.

7. Boil your milk and water before they are used and take everything hot.

8. Notify all cases of vomiting and purging to the nearest District Health Officer or Sanitary Staff.

9. Avoid use of unfiltered water from roadside hydrants in Calcutta.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

A 750-bed Infectious Diseases Hospital to meet the needs of Calcutta will, in two to three years, be established by the Government of Bengal in Bel-gatchia, said Mr. Mohammed Ali, Finance Minister, in a short reference to the prevalence of cholera in the city while inaugurating the South Calcutta Head Quarters of the Relief Welfare Ambulance Corps on the 18th April.

The Government were fully aware, Mr. Ali added, of the difficulties of accommodation for infectious diseases cases in Calcutta hospitals and as a temporary measure Maharaja Pradyot Coomra Tagore's Emerald Bower on the Barrackpore Trunk Road with an estimated accommodation of 800 beds would be made ready for use in two months.

Mr. Ali expressed his appreciation of the keen interest R. W. A. C. had taken in this regard and spoke eulogistically of its past activities. He said, "I know what they have done in Noakhali, Tipperah and Bihar, and it is really very gratifying to find a band of selfless workers, not preaching, but following their creed of humanity wonderfully, a creed they have placed above all considerations. They have not only given medical aid but have supplied food to the stranded in distressed areas". Mr. Ali saw no reason why there should not be close co-operation between the Government and a volunteer organisation of the type of R. W. A. C.

A NEW CURE FOR DIABETES

A wild northern India plant, whose general curative properties have been known to Ayurvedic doctors in India for centuries, may prove a cure for diabetes.

Limited clinical tests carried out by Dr. U. Sain, a British physician practising in India, have shown that the plant, *Simulium*, may be a cure for diabetes.

but hopes that the results of his experiments encourage high hopes.

The botanical name of *Serphunga* is *tephrosia*. It has small pink flowers and hairy leaves and grows fairly profusely on Delhi Ridge.

Dr. H. Sein, who belongs to the Pharmacological Department of Rangoon, states the new drug could be produced at a fraction of the cost of insulin and would bring treatment for diabetes within reach of thousands of poor sufferers in India and other parts of Asia. Another great advantage compared with the insulin treatment is that it is taken orally.

Incidence of diabetes in India is very high among richer classes, particularly in the provinces of Bengal and Madras.

A NEW CURE FOR LEPROSY

Ernest Muir, the world's leading leprologist, doubted a Russian report of a new cure for leprosy. The report said that while studying diphtheria bacillus, Soviet biochemist, Gabarov and Dermatologist, Torsuyev found a liquid they called oxydipthene acid which cured mice and rabbits infected with leprosy.

"Rat leprosy, which is an entirely different disease from human leprosy, is the only type of the sickness with which mice can be infected", Dr. Muir, who is medical secretary to the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, said: "It is impossible to infect rabbits with any kind of leprosy."

"If the Soviets cured leprosy in animals, it must have been rat leprosy, in mice. I don't know what disease they could have cured in rabbits."

A LEPRO COLONY FOR BENGAL

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, have asked the Bengal Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association to investigate and report on the advisability of establishing a leper colony in Nasirnagar area in Tipperah District. Accordingly Dr. P. Sen, a senior Leprosy officer of the Association, is leaving for Nasirnagar and another doctor is likely to proceed shortly.

GERMAN SURGICAL METHODS

British and American scientists behind locked door in Queen Mary's Hospital in Roehampton, London, are understood to have watched a German woman doctor, who was brought to Britain under escort, perform an operation to demonstrate secret German surgical methods.

When the operation was over, she returned by air to Germany with her escort.

A NEW ILLNESS IN BRITAIN

A warning that Pneumoconiosis, (a new illness known as "stone lung") in Britain's mining industry was reaching alarming proportions was given recently in London by Lord Citrine, Welfare Member of the National Coal Board, when he addressed a conference on Pneumoconiosis and dust suppression.

Investigation had shown that Pneumoconiosis was prevalent throughout the whole of British mining industry, Lord Citrine added.

INDIAN DENTAL COUNCIL

Dr. H. E. Guinness, Health Secretary, announced in the Council assembly on the 28th April that the Government had passed a Bill to establish an Indian Dental Council.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill says: "Except in Bengal, where there is a Provincial Dental Council established under a Provincial Act, there is no legal provision for regulation of the education and training of dental practitioners or for the registration of qualified persons. There is also no restriction on the practice of dentistry by persons without scientific training. It is well known that the practice of dentistry by untrained or inadequately trained persons may constitute a danger to the patient. It is accordingly proposed to constitute an Indian Dental Council, which will be empowered to lay down minimum standards of training, and Provincial Councils, which will maintain registers of persons entitled to practise dentistry.

"The Indian Dental Council will also be authorized to enter into agreements with corresponding authorities in other countries for the reciprocal recognition of qualifications."

USE OF PENICILLIN RESTRICTED

British medical experts headed by Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, have maintained that the drug is not a "cure-all" and should only be used by the ordinary citizen on the advice of a qualified medical practitioner. To prevent the risks of casual and common use the Government have introduced a Bill to control the sale and supply of penicillin and kindred substances.

Thus states the London correspondent of the *Statesman*. He further writes that it was disclosed during the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords that patients treated with small doses of the drug may become immunized and pass on the resistant germs to others.

Chief amongst the "kindred substances" referred to in the House of Lords is streptomycin, a drug from which great things are hoped in the battle against tuberculosis. In this connection a survey of the deaths from tuberculosis in Britain for the period 1931—1946, issued in the monthly bulletin of the Ministry of Health, is very valuable.

NEW METHOD OF TREATING LEPROSY

An effective preparation for treating leprosy, hitherto considered incurable, has been evolved by two Soviet scientists, Tass, the Soviet News Agency, has reported from Moscow. They are biochemist Gubarov and dermatologist Torsuyev and has named their preparation oxydiphtherip acid.

This acid was extracted from diphtheria microbes—and, said Tass, produced striking results when tested on leprosy-infected mice and rabbits.

It has been tested for a year on patients in Prof. Torsuyev's clinic, and ulcers which usually persist for months have been healed in weeks.

BRITAIN'S GENERAL HEALTH

On the subject of Britain's general health at the present time the most striking factor is that despite the uncomfortable conditions—arctic weather, no heating facilities, and a steady deterioration in diet—no serious outbreaks of disease have occurred, states a report from London. Influenza, which is common in winter, has been negligible compared with the epidemic which swept the country last year, and in the main colds have been mild and non-virulent.

Giant Floating Dock in Bombay

THE two halves of a giant Floating Dock having a lifting capacity of 50,000 tons were launched in Bombay harbour on the 7th and 9th January, 1947. After preliminary sinking trials the two portions will be taken in tow to a destination to be decided by Admiralty where they will be joined and the completed dock placed in service. When completed the overall length will be 855 feet, the beam 172 feet and the total height 75 feet. This huge structure will be capable of lifting the largest warship afloat and houses within its hull all the machinery and equipment necessary to work it. It is made of Indian steel fabricated in Calcutta and built in Bombay by The Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Co., Ltd. The machinery and equipment has been supplied and installed by the General Electric Co. (India) Ltd., represented in India by the General Electric Co. (India) Ltd.

A brief description of some of the machinery and equipment is worthy of note. On the port side of the structure four oil fired boilers each having a capacity of 20,000 pounds of steam per hour, and operating at a pressure of 285 pounds per square inch are installed in pairs in two pressurised compartments embodying the closed stoke-hold system. They are complete with all boiler house equipment including feed pumps and steam driven fans. They supply steam for three, 1,000 kilowatt, 8,800 volt, turbo alternator sets, installed in two separate engine rooms. The high speed turbines run at 6,500 r.p.m. and are complete with condensers, circulating pumps, and all interconnecting pipework. 1,200 kilowatts of converting plant A.C. to D.C. are also installed in the two turbo alternator rooms together with HT and LT control and distribution switchgear. Two auxiliary diesel D. C. generator sets with control switchboards, having a total capacity of 250 kilowatts are installed in separate engine rooms on the starboard side of the dock. The D. C. distribution scheme provides for coupling, by means of two cross dock tunnels, all four D. C. generator units on a common ring main having a sectional area of two square inches of copper. A 3,300 volt D. C. ring main is also provided and feeds the starboard side of the dock through the cross dock tunnels. Synchronising gear is installed for paralleling the three alternators, and the voltage is controlled by automatic voltage regulators. Biased differential alternator protection is fitted for the protection of all H. T. alternators.

Two evaporating plants each capable of producing one hundred tons of distilled water every twenty four hours in a separate compartment and supplied with steam from the main boilers. They are complete with all the necessary subsidiary equipment interconnecting pipework and auxiliary pumps. Seven electrically driven vertical spindle pumps capable of pumping a total of 30,000 tons of water an hour are housed in separate compartments in the starboard wall of the dock. They are driven by vertical shafting from the pump motor rooms located above, and pump the flooding tanks for taking the dock down. The main ballasting system is controlled by lines which are hydraulically operated by pressure transmitted in the pump motor rooms. The pump motors and valve presses are operated by remote

electrical control from the Main Control House located on the starboard side, Section 1, on the dock. All operations are indicated in the control house by means of red and green lights. Four electrically driven vertical spindle fire, washdown, and auxiliary drainage pumps are also accommodated in the main drainage pump compartments. Water-level gauges indicating the level of the water in the flooding tanks are mounted in the control house. Ten miles of copper tubing is employed to connect up these gauges with the flooding tanks, the whole system being pressure tested to ensure freedom from air leaks under service conditions. Sighting lights are fitted along the starboard-side top deck and observation of these through a teleperiscope mounted in the control house enables longitudinal deflection of the structure to be detected, when the necessary correction to the disposition of water in the flooding tanks can be made. Heel and trim indicators are also fitted in the control house. Over 46 miles of cables have been installed to connect up the various electrical systems. They include H. T. steel armoured lead covered paper insulated cables, lead covered cambric insulated cables and lead covered rubber cables. Power, lighting, welding and telephone plug points are fitted along the inboard walls of the dock to provide services for the "Ship in Dock." Four D. C. welding equipments and four A. C. welding transformers each having multiple operating points are erected on the port and starboard top decks. A large compressor room houses two 1,000 cubic feet, 120 pounds per square inch, electrically driven compressors, and one smaller unit of 350 cubic feet capacity, complete with inter-coolers, air-receivers and all necessary valves, gauges and interconnecting pipework. Four large workshops fitted out with modern machine tools enables comprehensive repairs to be carried out on the structure. The dock is equipped with living quarters, galleys and wash places for the dock crew and limited facilities are available for the "Ship in Dock" crew. All compartments of the dock are effectively illuminated, also the top decks which are equipped with street lamps. The pontoon deck which houses the "Ship in Dock" undergoing repairs is brilliantly illuminated by flood lights mounted on the inner walls enabling uninterrupted progress to be made with repairs. Every compartment is well ventilated by electrically driven supply and exhaust fans, distributing air through a balanced system of ventilation trunking. Nearly a hundred motors ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. to 25 H.P. are employed in the ventilation system. Finally a complete telephone system, controlled from a central exchange links up all important compartments of the dock. In addition all engine rooms are equipped with a separate telephonic inter-communication system. A submarine cable provides telephonic communication between the shore and the dock, and the shore and the "Ship in Dock."

All this complicated equipment, of which the above is but a brief and incomplete summary, has been installed by The General Electric Co. Ltd., and the launching trials have been completed. The dock is now ready to be taken in tow to a destination to operate the machinery on tow, and carry out completion work at destination.

Calcutta's Telephone System To Be Automatized

REVENUE

CALCUTTA'S telephone system has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee of the Government of India for conversion from manual to automatic working. The conversion is expected to take two and a half years to complete.

The scheme, which will involve an outlay of nearly Rs. 8 crores, will eventually cater for over 90,000 subscribers.

The existing manual equipment in the Calcutta telephone exchanges was installed in 1920-21. It has been subject to abnormal strain and overload during World War II and has outlived its normal life.

The modernization of the Calcutta telephone system was deferred by the Bengal Telephone Corporation, from whom the system was taken over by the Government in April, 1948. During the war, due to difficulties in obtaining automatic telephone equipment, no progress could be made.

Short-term measures are being adopted to expand the capacity of the existing exchanges by extending the manual equipment to tide over the present period. Now that the situation regarding the supply of automatic exchange equipment has eased, it is proposed, as a long-term arrangement to proceed with the automatization of the whole of the Calcutta telephone system.

The detailed planning of the scheme for conversion of the telephone system from manual to automatic has recently been completed by a team of experts from the U. K.

NEW EXCHANGES

On automatization there will be 15 large director exchanges, and seven small non-director exchanges which will be housed in 18 large and seven small buildings. In addition, there will be a centralized auto-manual switchboard, a tandem exchange, and a centralized fault, complaint and repair service.

The names of the proposed exchanges are:—

DIRECTOR EXCHANGES

Baghbazar, Alipore, East, Kalighat, Jorasako, Russa, Avenue, Salkea, Bank, Sibpur, Central, Cossipore, Entally, Dum Dum and Circus.

NON-DIRECTOR EXCHANGES

Panihati, Barrackpore, Bhatpara, Budge Budge, Uttarpara, Serampore and Chinsura.

The initial capacity for the above exchanges will total about 54,000 lines as compared with the present 19,000-line capacity of the manual exchanges. The proposed system is capable of expanding to about 90,000 lines ultimately which will meet the requirements for about 20 years.

The Director system is capable of almost indefinite expansion without any alteration of the system or major number changes. Buildings are being planned to meet the requirements for 80 years with 100 per cent. expansion for essential services.

The total cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 790 lakhs, including the cost of sites and buildings proposed. The annual recurring expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 91 lakhs from the year the installation is completed.

At present the number of working connections is about 19,000, and some 11,000 applications are pending for additional connections. It has, therefore, been assumed, on a conservative estimate, that about 30,000 connections will be in service during the first year after completion of the installation, and 40,000 connections in the fifth year. On this basis the revenue is anticipated to be Rs. 75 lakhs in the 1st year and Rs. 100 lakhs in the fifth year. A loss of Rs. 16 lakhs will be incurred in the 1st year but there will be a profit of Rs. 9 lakhs in the fifth year.

The existing manual equipment will be dismantled and returned to stock for re-use of serviceable items. The existing underground cable network will be utilised as it stands with suitable additions and alterations.

From the date on which the order is placed with the suppliers, it will take 2½ years for the exchange equipment to be manufactured, supplied and installed for the first stage of the development. To fit in with this programme, the buildings will have to be ready 15 months after the date of the order, and underground cable network will have to be completed two years after that date.

CALCUTTA'S SHIP CANAL SCHEME

A NEW DEEP-SEA PORT FOR INDIA

The Government of India on the report of the Ports (Technical) Committee published in May, 1946, have agreed that Vizagapatam should be developed as a sheltered deep sea port, that the Calcutta ship canal scheme should be further examined.

The Government of India agree that expert opinion on the feasibility of the Calcutta Ship Canal Scheme from the engineering, financial and other points of view should first be obtained. They agree at the same time with the Committee that they would welcome the fullest and the earliest investigation of the improvements to the navigable approaches to the port of Calcutta. They note that the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta have already taken steps to obtain preliminary expert opinion on these questions.

The Government of India agree that Vizagapatam should be developed as a sheltered deep-sea port to accommodate ships at least upto 650 feet in length with drafts upon 30 feet, and consider that the works proposed at Vizagapatam should be taken in hand in order of priority to be decided by Government. In reaching this conclusion, which is in agreement with Committee, the Government of India have been influenced by three broad considerations—the needs of ship-building, the employment aspect and the maintenance of a naval base at the port in times of peace.

The Committee stated that they felt that the Government may need to investigate the possibility of establishing another sheltered deep-sea port between Vizagapatam and Calcutta in due course. The Government of India note this suggestion but, having regard to the recommendations of the Committee which are primarily inspired by the long term needs of the country's rapidly expanding economy, it will be safe to assume that the present planning as a result of the acceptance of the Committee's recommendations regarding Vizagapatam and Madras will cover the needs of the foreseeable future.

Civic News From Far And Near

NEW YORK RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR

Mr. Asaf Ali, India's First Ambassador to the United States has been officially received by New York's Mayor, Mr. William O'Dwyer, in a brief ceremony at the city for a banquet in his honour to be given by the India League of America.

The Mayor expressed hopes for the success of India and her people. Mr. Asaf Ali, replying thanked the Mayor for the friendly interest which New York was taking in India. "I am indebted to you for the courtesy and kindness you have shown me by receiving me", he said. "It proves your—and I take it New York's—friendly and far-seeing interest in my country at a time when my country is embarking from a long night of restless sleep into a bright day of complete independence. Historically, India is in a way responsible for the discovery of the great continent of America. For was it not the worldwide fame of India's riches which fired the imagination of Columbus and determined his exploratory course?"

The Mayor told Mr. Asaf Ali that New York hailed the day of India's complete independence. He looked forward to the date when an Indian Consulate General would be installed in New York.

Mr. Asaf Ali was introduced to the Mayor by Mr. H. K. Rakhit, Secretary of the India League of America.

SATELLITE TOWN FOR CALCUTTA

In reply to the debate on the third reading of the Calcutta Rent Bill, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Revenue Minister, has said in the Bengal Council that Government have under contemplation a scheme for establishing a satellite town in the suburbs of Calcutta. A Housing Board which would acquire land and erect tenements for labourers and middle class people of small means has been established. Preliminary steps in that direction have already been taken.

ELECTION TO LOCAL BODIES IN JAPAN

The results of the elections of prefectural governors and heads of cities, towns and villages, held in March, show how candidates describing themselves as Independent have achieved decisive victory over their Left-wing rivals, says *The Times'* Tokyo correspondent. Bureaucracy still remains strong and previous office-holders were largely re-elected. In 46 prefectures 38 former governors regained their posts with overwhelming majorities. This is the first time the Japanese have gone to the polls to elect heads of local bodies, who in the past were appointed by the central government. In five of the principal cities some 47 per cent. of persons eligible to vote abstained. In Osaka over 50 per cent. of the voters failed to poll. The rate of female abstention was well over 50 per cent. in most districts. Premier Yoshida, before leaving Tokyo to campaign for the elections to the House of Representatives, asserted that the Japanese Communists

were "pursuing more deceptive policies" than those of the ultra-nationalist elements in Japan before and during the war.

CYCLE RICKSHAWS FOR DELHI

Proposals for issue of licences to ply 250 cycle rickshaws were adopted on the 11th April by the Delhi Municipal Committee. The licences will be issued by the end of this month.

Members pointed out that medical opinion was that cycle rickshaws were less injurious to the health of drivers than hand-pulled rickshaws. The latter should be eliminated in the course of a year.

The granting of licences for cycle rickshaws does not affect licences granted already for 500 hand-pulled rickshaws and 3,000 tongas.

LAHORE SWEEPERS' THREATENED STRIKE

In view of the Lahore Corporation sweepers' threat to go on strike in case their demand for an increase in pay, grant of Corporation allowance and provident fund facilities were not met, the Corporation at a meeting towards the end of March, decided to pay the sweepers from the 1st April a consolidated sum of Rs. 40 per mensem.

The increase in the emoluments of the sweepers will mean an additional expenditure of about Rs. 3 lakhs to the Corporation.

The Corporation also considered the demand of the Municipal Primary Teachers on strike and decided to revise their grades which would involve an additional expenditure of roughly one lakh and ten thousand.

The Hindu, Sikh and other members of the Corporation who staged a walk-out at the previous meeting of the Corporation and had declared to resign their seats on the Corporation absented themselves from to-day's meeting of the Corporation.

RANGOON MAYOR'S PLANS

Mr. U. So Nyun, Mayor of Rangoon, on his way to Karachi to attend the conference of Mayors of India, Burma and Ceylon, plans to visit Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo before returning to Rangoon.

The Mayor will study municipal administrations in Indian cities and adapt them in planning and remodelling Rangoon. He is particularly interested in slum clearance, housing schemes, market control, conservancy and municipal taxation.

Commenting on the proposed amendments to the Rangoon municipal electoral rules, the Mayor has said that they aim to bring municipal franchise in line with the general political franchise in the country. Communal representation in the City Council will not be abolished for the time being but it is proposed to change it in such a manner as to ensure the Burmese (including the Shans), Karens, and Arakanese a good majority in the Council.

According to the new proposal, the City Council will comprise 40 members against the pre-war number of 33.

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Calcutta News & Views

WELL-KNOWN CALCUTTA SOLICITOR PASSES AWAY

The death occurred of Mr. Amiyanath Sen, one of the leading solicitors of the city, in the early hours of the 14th April at his residence, 3, Alipur Park Avenue.

Mr. Sen, who was 52, was the only son of the late Pramathanath Sen, a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court and grandson of the late Rai Kasikinkar Sen Bahadur of the Bengal Judicial Service. He belonged to a well-known Vaidya family of Dacca, being related to Mr. C. R. Das on his mother's side and married Taralika Devi, the only daughter of Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta of Khadi Pratiathan.

After passing the solicitorship examination, he joined Morgan and Co., and when that firm was amalgamated with Sanderson and Morgan, he left it with Mr. H. Fowler to set up in partnership with him a new company, Fowler and Co. Mr. Sen was one of the most respected and popular members of his profession, well-known for his ability, probity and integrity, and the present position of Fowler and Co. is due entirely to his energy and acumen.

Mr. Sen was a staunch supporter of his father-in-law in his constructive nation-building work. He leaves behind him his widow and three daughters, the eldest of whom was married some years ago to Mr. Charan Das Gupta, now Professor of History at Carmichael College, Rangpur and who recently returned from Cambridge with a doctorate.

PRABASHI BANGA SAHITYA SAMMELAN

A reference to the crisis which confronted the Bengali Hindus and threatened their education, culture and civilisation was made by Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, presiding over the 24th session of the Prabashi Banga Sahitya Sammelan held at the Ashutosh College Hall, Bhowanipore, on the 5th April.

The proceedings opened with "Bande Mataram" song, sung by Sm. Chhabirani Banerjee. Pandit Charu Krishna Vedantatirtha performed the Mangalacharan and Mr. Munindra Prasad Sarbadhikary welcomed the delegates in a poem specially composed by him for the occasion.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee, in welcoming the delegates, referred to the miseries that had overtaken Bengal for a pretty long time. He said that the axe had been laid at the very root of life—language, literature and culture rested on precarious foundations. Bengal, the land of Bankimchandra, Hemchandra, Nobinchandra and Rabindranath, that infused the first impulse of nationalism into India's heart, was on the way to utter ruin, he lamented.

After Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had read his address, the famous Tagore song of 'Janagana Mana Adhinayaka Jaya He' was sung by the congregation. Mr. Tara Sankar Banerjee then read out his address inaugurating the session. Mr. Nagendra Nath Rakshit, the permanent President of the Sammelan, referred to the problems confronting Bengalis outside Bengal in his address.

Inaugurating the Sammelan, Mr. Tara Sankar Banerjee declared in his speech that it was a joint conference of Hindus and Muslims, Mr. S. Wajed Ali being one of the Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

Referring to the revolutionary changes all over the world, Mr. Banerjee said that Bengal had already been in the midst of a revolution, her soil had been wet with bloodshed, the spirit of strife was in the air and her people had become restless in the encircling gloom. Bengalees had longed for a revolution for a long time and they were now face to face with realities. The literateurs and artists of Bengal had given expression to the revolutionary spirit of her youths who had sacrificed their lives for the cause of the country.

Mrs. Hemlata Bhakur presided at the Women's Section of the Sammelan which was inaugurated by Lady Ranu Mukherjee. Mrs. Provabati Debi Saraswati and Mrs. Hashi-rashi Debi read out an article and a poem respectively at the Conference.

Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra Basu presided over the 'Greater Bengal Section'. In his address, the Rai Bahadur mentioned some distinctive traits of Bengali life, art and literature, specially the all-embracing life-force of a Bengalee who endeared himself to all. He said Bengalees outside Bengal had held high the honour and prestige of Bengal.

Among those who attended the session from outside Bengal were Mr. Nirod Kumar Roy (Ranchi), Mr. Hemchandra Chatterjee (Shillong), Mr. Subodh Chandra Lahiry (Benares), Mr. B. B. Roy Chowdhury, Secretary, Tagore Society, (London); Mr. Kailash Chandra Acharya (Rangoon), Mr. Satyendra Kumar Mukherjee (Delhi), Mr. Manindra Mitra (Lucknow), Mr. Indubhusan Sen Gupta (Bombay), Mr. Nripendra Prasad Chowdhury (Benares), Mr. Ramani Mohan Banerjee (Meerut), Mr. Phanindra Dutta (Simla) and Rai Bahadur Gostho Behary De (Nagpur).

SECOND DAY'S SITTING

At the second day's session of Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammelan, on the 6th April, Literary Science and Arts sections held their sittings.

The day's proceedings commenced with poet Atul Prasad Sen's "Amra Bangala Bhasa".

Dr. Srikumar Banerjee presided over the literary section which was inaugurated by Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose. Mr. O. C. Ganguly presided over the art section which was inaugurated by Mr. Atul Bose. The science section was presided over by Dr. Panchanan Neogi and it was opened by Dr. Himangau Kumar Mitra.

After Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh had inaugurated the literary section, Dr. Banerjee in his presidential address said that Bengalees living outside Bengal were faced with a critical situation. Their culture which found expression in their mother tongue did not receive proper recognition in the educational system which was in vogue in their respective provinces and their economic life was also threatened with disruption. These elements of the Bengalee nation scattered widely over different provinces would soon, unless they were able to face their problems manfully, lose their distinctive culture in the struggle for life.

A SPECIAL SITTING

Creation of a new province of Bengal to preserve the integrity of Bengal's nationalist literature and culture was demanded in a resolution adopted by the Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammelan at a special sitting on the 7th April, which concluded the 24th Annual session of the Conference.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, who presided over the sitting, observed if Bengal was not partitioned its national consciousness would be crushed; its cultural distinction would be smashed under Governmental pressure. Partition was not a cure for communal disturbances alone, it was necessary in realistic view of the happenings in Bengal.

ASIAN CONFERENCE DELEGATES IN CALCUTTA

Dr. Sultan Sjahrir, Prime Minister of Indonesia, on his way back to his country after attending the Inter-Asian Relations Conference in Delhi passed through Calcutta on the 7th April.

The officers and cadets of I. N. A. C. gave a guard of honour at the Dum Dum Aerodrome to Dr. Sjahrir and apprised him of the activities of the Corps. Dr. Bisban Chandra Roy who was also present at the aerodrome explained to Dr. Sjahrir the activities of I.N.A.C. in the name of the country.

Dr. Sjahrir gave the following message to I.N.A.C. :

"The real proof of your loyalty to the cause of your people is your every day life, and not in heroic deeds and supreme moments."

RECEPTION BY UNIVERSITY

Delegates of the eight Republics of Soviet Russia to the Asian Relations Conference were given a reception at the Calcutta University on the 8th April.

The delegates were representatives of America, Azarbaijan, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmanistan and Kirgizistan.

Offering a hearty welcome to the delegates, Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, said that India was now on the threshold of freedom. Free India of the future was bound to have more intimate contacts with all her neighbours. The foreign policy of India would rest on peace and goodwill amongst all and enmity with none, he said.

Mr. Banerjee said India had cultural contact in ancient times with Central Asia from which part of Asia the delegates had come. That contact was lost in course of time but he was glad that, that contact was re-established.

Replying, M. V. Kupzodze, Leader of the delegation and Professor of Mathematics in Georgia University, who translated the Ramayana in Russian language, said that people of the Soviet Republic were great friends of Indian people who had a great past. The speaker urged Indians to study science as widely as the whole world was doing today, because science was the keynote of modern civilization. The speaker also urged the Indian people to understand the principles of democracy as democracy was the basis of world reconstruction.

M. J. Szynsacov, Delegate from Uzbekistan, said that the history of India was of much interest to the people of Uzbekistan because the history of Uzbekistan Republic was deeply connected with the history of Indian culture.

Mr. Zanidor Vahid, delegate from Armenia said that the Delegation was also a Scientific Delegation from the eight Soviet Republics, because the most important tie between the Republics and India was science. He said that Calcutta University was the cultivator of science in India and made great contributions to scientific development in other countries.

The speaker said that India's culture was the source of inspiration to many countries and while studying the history of Armenia one would find close relationship in ancient times between the two countries. He, therefore, urged exchange of scientific and other publications between Calcutta University and the Armenian University. He mentioned that in Armenia the teaching of all subjects was carried on in their mother tongue and he hoped that Calcutta University would follow their example in this respect.

The Delegation was shown round the different departments of the University.

The Russian Delegation presented a photographic album of Russian Archaeological interest and also publications relating to modern Russian novels, essays and poems to Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University.

Mr. Banerjee has given several of the books to the Central Library of the University.

CHIEF MINISTER'S RECEPTION

Members of the Delegation of Soviet Republics to the Asian Relations Conference were entertained at a tea party on the 9th April at the Calcutta Club by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister and others present participated in informal discussions with the visitors. In the course of discussions, Mr. Suhrawardy emphasised that the time had come when there should be still more understanding and friendliness with Russia. He commended the remarkable

progress made by Soviet Russia during the last two decades. This progress, he said, would not have been possible but for the initial toil and labour which they had put in.

VIET NAM REPRESENTATIVE

The determination of the Viet Nam people to continue their fight against French domination was expressed by Prof. Tran Van Gian, a delegate to the Asian Relations Conference and former C-in-C and Governor of Cochinchina, at a Press conference in Calcutta on the 9th April.

He denied that Communists dominated Viet Nam or that Japanese soldiers were fighting on their side.

BURMESE DELEGATES

Calcutta students gave a reception to Russian and Burmese delegates to Inter-Asian Conference at the University Institute Hall on the 9th April.

"Be as your ancestors were, who built the high Indian culture, literature and art" said Prof. G. S. Akhvediani replying on behalf of Russian delegates.

"I suggest you send a goodwill mission on behalf of students of India to Burma"—said Mr. Raschid Ali replying to the reception on behalf of Burmese delegates.

There was a large gathering of students. Dr. Amiya Chakravarti of Calcutta University presided.

Mr. M. A. Raschid, General Secretary of the Council of World Affairs, Burma, gave a short account of Burma's youth and students movement and said owing to students movement the Rangoon University could claim to have Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor by election.

Talking about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose he asked the Indian people not to believe the propaganda against him. General Aung Sang and Netaji Bose were great friends and the General had high esteem for Netaji.

The function was organized by Calcutta City Students Congress and University Students' Union.

RECEPTION BY THE SOVIET FRIENDS

The Friends of the Soviet Union, Bengal, gave a reception on the 9th April to the Soviet-Asiatic delegations to the Inter-Asian Conference. Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyaya was in the chair. The delegations were represented by Academician Ibrahimov, leader of the Azerbaijan delegation, Prof. Sauranbay from Kazakhstan, Prof. Zahidov from Uzbekistan and Mr. Turaunzade, a poet from Tajikistan who recited a Tajik poem of his own composition. An address in Bengali and a number of books were presented to the delegates and speeches were made in reply by Mr. Sunzade and Prof. Sauranbey who emphasised the necessity of strengthening the bond of friendship between India and the Soviet-Asiatic countries.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF NON-VIOLENCE

Plans for an international university of non-violence have been sketched by Dr. Kalidas Nag, Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture in the Calcutta University, in a statement in connection with the recent session of the Asian Conference.

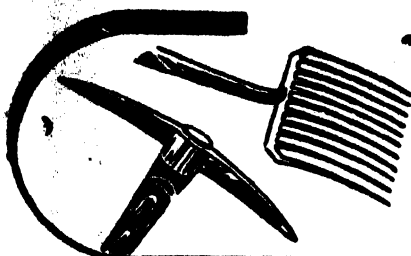
Dr. Nag has appealed to all well-wishers of mankind, on the solemn occasion of the Asian Relations Conference, to co-operate in instituting such a university on an international basis, "an organisation worthy of the land of Gandhi."

CASE AGAINST SUBHAS CHANDRA

The case against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, which has been pending in the Calcutta Police Court since his disappearance from India, came up for hearing again before Mr. Ali Raza, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 19th April.

(Continued on page 435)

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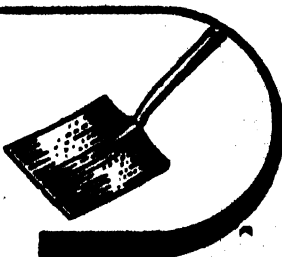
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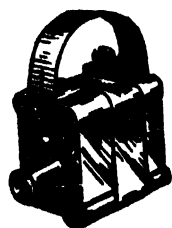
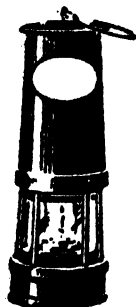
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TO BE LET

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The charge related to Mr. Bose's speech of an alleged prejudicial nature which he delivered at a public meeting at Mahabud Ali Park in April, 1940, and also to an article entitled "Day of Beckoning" which appeared in an issue of the *Forward Bloc* of which Mr. Bose was the editor.

After the disappearance of Mr. Bose, while on bail, the then Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate had issued a warrant and then a proclamation against him and also ordered the attachment of his properties including Mahajati Sadan on Central Avenue. Against that order of attachment of the Mahajati Sadan, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose had instituted a civil suit in the Calcutta High Court which was still pending.

When the case against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was called for hearing, Mr. B. C. Sen, Public Prosecutor, prayed for an adjournment for another three months on the ground that the High Court suit of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose vs. the Province of Bengal relating to the Mahajati Sadan was not appearing in the daily list for hearing and as such it was not possible for him to give a date when the suit was likely to come up for disposal.

The Magistrate adjourned the hearing until July 30.

HOUSES TO BE STILL DEREQUISITIONED

Replying to Mr. R. Haywood in the Bengal Assembly on the 18th April, Mr. A. Karim, Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, said that up to January 31, 1947, 192 residential houses had been derequisitioned. The 593 houses remaining were occupied by the Central Government. Central and Provincial Government servants occupied 74 houses.

Mr. Karim added that owing to the acute shortage of housing accommodation it was not possible to release all of them immediately. The Bengal Government had released a number of houses and instructions had been issued to derequisition those still occupied by their employees by March 31, 1947.

In a supplementary question, Mr. A. F. Stark asked if all residential premises occupied by Government servants had been derequisitioned by March 31 in accordance with Government instruction.

Mr. Karim said that notices had been issued but he did not know what had actually been done.

Asked if any representation had been made to the Government of India regarding release of houses requisitioned by them, Mr. Karim said that the Bengal Government had a nominee on the Central Derequisitioning Board and he was taking all possible steps in this direction. As regards houses still occupied by the Bengal Government for office purposes, these would be released as soon as sufficient accommodation was found.

The Assembly then passed the following Government Bills: Non-agricultural Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) Extending Bill, Local Self-Government Associations (Recognition) Amendment Bill, the Cattle-trespass (Amendment) Bill and the Dentists (Amendment) Bill.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A plea for the partition of Bengal was made by Dr. B. B. Dutt, presiding at the 60th annual meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta on the 30th March. In an independent Bengal, the minority would be in a position of perpetual serfdom, he said. They would have no effective voice in the financial and administrative policy of the Government. He said that India should have a strong Centre with adequate powers over currency and customs, tariff, foreign trade and other aspects of economic life.

abroad, inadequate supply of coal, transport, education, communal disturbances and labour troubles accentuated by irresponsible and competitive leadership in the Trade Union movement.

He suggested that the Government of India should appoint an expert committee to inquire how funds required for economic development of the country should be raised.

Mr. D. N. Sen was elected President of the Chamber for 1947-48.

CITY'S RENT-CONTROLLER

The Government of Bengal have appointed Mr. Sabaruddin Ahmed, Judge, Small Causes Court, Calcutta, as a whole-time Rent Controller of the city and its suburbs.

MR. U. N. BURMAN

Mr. Upendra Nath Burman, a former Minister of Bengal, has been elected to the Constituent Assembly from the Bengal general constituency in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. P. D. Bakshi.

Mr. Burman, who was a Congress candidate, secured 64 votes, while his rival, Mr. Kabatra Mohan Sinha, obtained only one vote. The voting took place in the Assembly Chamber.

DEATH OF A CORPORATION EMPLOYEE

The death has occurred in Calcutta of Dr. B. K. Chatterjee, formerly District Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation. He was 78. Dr. Chatterjee joined the Consignee-Chittore Municipality as Health Officer in 1919 and when that municipality was amalgamated with Calcutta Corporation he became District Health Officer of that area. He retired in 1932. Dr. Chatterjee is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

JALLIANWALLA BAGH DAY

"Jallianwalla Bagh Day" was observed in Calcutta in connection with "National Week" celebrations which concluded on the 13th April. Private meetings were held at which speeches were made recalling the tragedy at Jallianwalla Bagh in 1919 and emphasizing the importance of the constructive programme of the Congress.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY NEAR CALCUTTA

During question time in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 21st April, Mr. Sayed Muhammad Hossain, Education Minister, informed the House that it was not a fact that a number of Muslim communalists was urging upon the Ministry to earmark at least one-third of the lump grant received from the Central Government for establishment of a Muslim University in Bengal. The Minister added that there had been some Press comments on the establishment of Universities in Bengal. There was a genuine demand from the Muslim nation for a Muslim University, 2,000 bighas of land was going to be acquired near Calcutta for the development of Islamia College which might be further developed to a residential University.

Mr. Lalit Chandra Das, who had tabled the question, asked in a supplementary whether Government was aware that there was a genuine opposition from the non-Muslim population of Bengal to the establishment of a communal University in the province.

Replying the Minister said that Government was not aware of that.

Mr. Das: Is it the intention of the Government to demand a contribution from the non-Muslim population of Bengal for the establishment of a communal University in the province?

VITAL STATISTICS

(1)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
5th April, 1947*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 644 against 729 and 758 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 35. The general death-rate of the week was 12.82 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 5th April, 1947, was 578 against 615 and 638 in the two preceding weeks. There were 45 deaths from cholera against 45 and 62 in the two preceding weeks. There were 48 deaths from small-pox during the week against 56 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 35 and 63 respectively against 52 and

86 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 13.13 per mille per annum.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 12.93.

There were 84 deaths from respiratory diseases against 90 in the previous week.

There were 46 deaths from tuberculosis against 49 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 66 against 114 and 126 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 2 were from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 11 from influenza, 3 from fevers, 7 from bowel-complaints and 11 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 10.56 per mille.

There were 2 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 10.24.

There were 10 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

FERROLITE for Building insulation

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FERROLITE PRODUCTS
LIGHTWEIGHT BUILDING MATERIALS
BARRAKA LAL BHAU, GENERAL MANAGERS, CALCUTTA

12th April, 1947

HOWRAH MUNICIPAL BOARD

(II)

for the City of Calcutta for the week ending
12th April, 1947

City of Calcutta (Town & Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 788 against 644 and 729 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 255. The general death-rate of the week was 23.04 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 12th April, 1947, was 788 against 578 and 515 in the two preceding weeks. There were 107 deaths from cholera against 45 and 45 in the two preceding weeks. There were 79 deaths from small-pox during the week against 43 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 66 and 116 respectively against 35 and 63 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 12.14 per mille per annum.

There were 14 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 17.82.

There were 104 deaths from respiratory diseases against 84 in the previous week.

There were 46 deaths from tuberculosis against 46 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32).

The number of deaths registered was 209 against 66 and 114 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 18 were from cholera, 45 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 31 from fevers, 22 from bowel-complaints and 36 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 33.45 per mille.

DONATION FOR HOSPITAL.

Smt. Lakshmi Devi of 15, D. L. Roy Street, Calcutta, has conveyed to Trustees the extensive garden house known as 'Matibag' comprising about 22 bighas of land with several buildings within the municipal limits of Bally and contributed Rs. 1,50,000 for the construction of a hospital and establishment of a medical institution.

The Chairman of the Howrah Municipality and the donor's eldest son S. J. Bandiprosad Jaiswal have been appointed Trustees. The Howrah Municipality has agreed to make over to the hospital about 4 bighas of adjoining land and guaranteed its maintenance. The donor has also provided for a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 22.65.

There were 17 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

NATIONAL MUSEUM FOR ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

ALSO AN INDIAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Representations may shortly be made by the Interim Government to His Majesty's Government to hand over possession, if possible, immediately, of the Viceregal Palace in New Delhi for utilising the same as the National Central Museum of art, architecture and anthropology.

Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, Director-General of Archaeology, has, it is understood, submitted a report to the Education Member, Maulana Asad suggesting that representations be made to the British Government to immediately surrender the Viceroy's House for this purpose and the new Viceroy Lord Louis Mountbatten be accommodated in one of the palaces belonging to Indian Princes. The Nizam's Imposing Palace in New Delhi has been mentioned, in this connection, as quite commodious and in keeping with the prestige and dignity of the head of the State.

Dr. Wheeler, in this connection, has cited precedents in foreign countries and stated that the Kaiser's Palace in Germany was utilised for similar purpose. Moreover, a gesture of this kind by the British Government will be appreciated by the Indian people.

The Development Board of the Government of India, it is understood, have recommended that Government should proceed with the National Central Museum in the first quinquennium and the same has been accepted by the Government. Dr. Wheeler's suggestion, it is understood, is now being considered by the Cabinet Members and the final decision either to approach His Majesty's Government or wait until June 1948, will be taken shortly.

Maulana Abul Kalam Asad, Member for Education, said in the Central Assembly on the 12th March, in reply to Seth Gohind Das that the proposal for the establishment of a National Museum of Art, Archaeology and Anthropology had been accepted in principle by the Government of India. The estimated total capital cost of the scheme, including building, equipment, etc., would be about rupees one crore.

It would take about five years to complete the scheme and the ultimate recurring cost when it was in full operation would be about Rupees 8.5 lakhs per year.

Maulana Asad said in reply to Mr. S. S. Senyal that the Central Advisory Board of Education had recommended the setting up of an Indian Academy of music, drama and dancing. The proposal was under examination.

Infantile Paralysis Victim

A gasoline-operated portable iron vest for infantile paralysis sufferers has left La-Guardia airfield in New York so that an American youth, stricken with the disease in Bombay, may return home. The iron vest is being sent for 19-year-old Raymond Russell, who joined his parents in Bombay hospital, but needs a portable respirator so he can be flown home. The portable "lung" left La-Guardia airfield aboard a K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Air-lines) plane for Amsterdam, where it will be transferred to another plane for Karachi and then to a third plane for Bombay.

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WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS
60, NARAYAN ST. CALCUTTA

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAMAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day cash.			Rs. As. P. per day cash.	
			Fruit—A to B	0 5 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 5 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 205	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 5 0	Potatoes
" 145-146	0 5 0	Do.	" 207-209	0 12 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 147-148	0 5 0	Do.	" 209-210	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 12 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 210-211	1 0 0	Do.	" 50-5	1 5 0	
" 150-151	0 5 0	Do.	" 212-213	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 152-153	0 5 0	Do.	" 214-215	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 12 0	
" 154-155	0 5 0	Do.	" 216-217	1 0 0	Madikane	" 13	2 4 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 218-219	1 0 0	Do.	" 110	3 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-159	0 12 0	Do.	" 220-221	1 0 0	Do.	" 111	0 10 0	
" 160-161	0 5 0	Do.	" 222-223	1 0 0	Do.	" 112	0 10 0	
" 162-163	1 7 0	Do.	" 224-225	1 0 0	Do.	" 113	0 10 0	
" 164-165	0 12 0	Do.	" 226-227	1 0 0	Do.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 166-167	0 12 0	Do.	" 228-229	1 0 0	Do.	" 115	0 10 0	

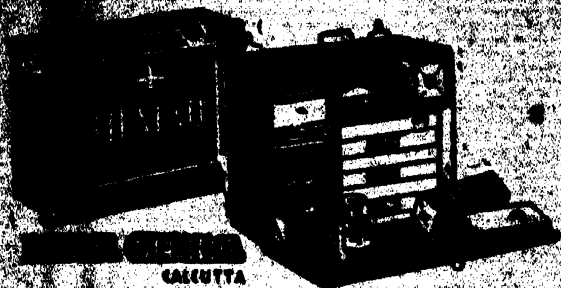
M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANDDOWN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per Day As 50 cash	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3	Do	Do.			
" 4	Do	Do.			



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THAN REGRET OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

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FIRST-AID OUTFIT
WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

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BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. 1 Hour—One anna. 2 Hours—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a black arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the coolie.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, rickshaws, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the ladies thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar problem by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

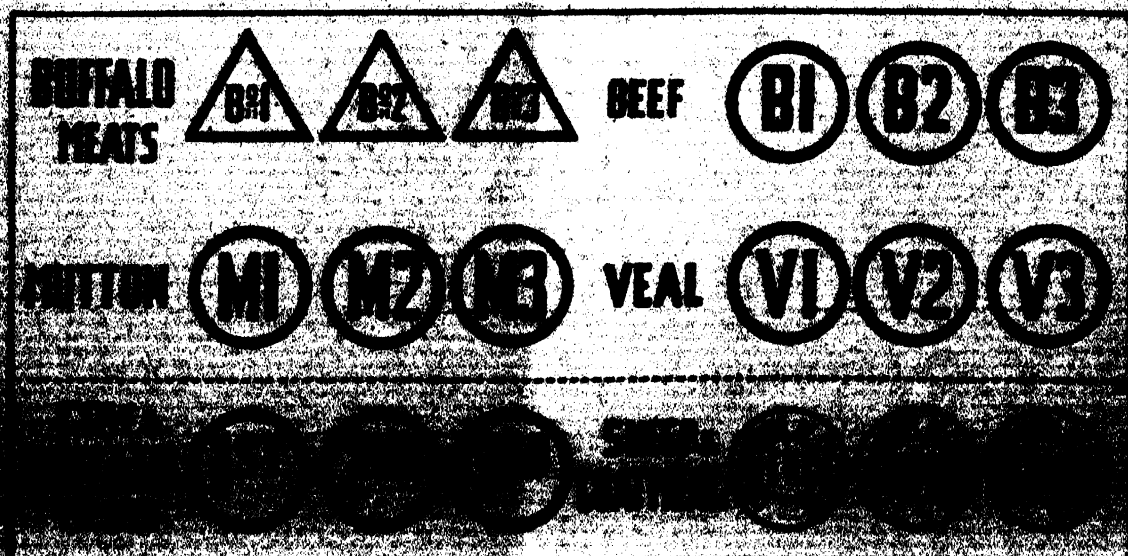
P. C. BHATTACHARJEE
Actg. Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.					
Vegetables	...	...	...	Downward	
Beef	...	...	...	—	As it was
Mutton	...	...	...	Downward	
Fresh fruits	Downward	
Dry	—	As it was
Eggs	Downward	
Poultry	Downward	
Fish	Downward	

MEAT MARKS



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to wait

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Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 13th February, 1947

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beefsteak per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 40	Head each	2 120	3 20	2 00	2 40
Thin roundsteak per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
Stump per seer	2 120	3 120	2 80	2 100	Loin	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 80
Tip	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	Shoulder	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 80
Round	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40					
St loin	2 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	LAMB.				
Lean (Kidney)	2 40	4 40			Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Thin Salted per seer					Hind-quarter	3 00	3 80		
Thin Malted					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
					Leg per seer	8 00	3 120		
					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF									
Brain each	0 120	1 00							
Heart each	0 160	1 00							
Onions each	1 00	1 100							
Shankbones each	0 160	1 60							
Shank each	0 80	1 00							
Tongue each	2 00	2 120							
Kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00							
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80							
Short Dripping per seer	1 120	2 100							
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE									
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00								
Smoked Ham	2 00								
Back Bacon	2 00								
Hammy Bacon	1 120								
Pork Sausages	1 20	1 80							
Pork	1 40	1 120							

PORK.	From		To	DRY FISH	From		To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
in the building on the south-east of the Market							
Pork Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80		Alia Fish per seer	2 00	2 80	
Curry per seer	2 00	2 80		Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80	
Hammy Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	2 40		Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120	3 120	
Smoked Pork Saddle per lb.		2 40		Alia Fish Roe per seer	2 120	4 80	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	4 80		Bombay Duck per 100			
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00	4 80		Pomfret per seer			
Pork Saddle per seer	1 40	1 80		Bhetke	4 00	5 80	
Pork Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120		Melaine			
London Sausages per lb	2 00	2 40		China Green White per packet small			
Smoked Pork	2 80	4 00		Do. large per			
Ham (Salt) per lb.	2 00	2 00		Balti chow per seer			
Smoked Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	5 00		Papadams per 100	2 00	2 80	
Smoked Sausages	1 80	2 00		Smoked or Salted Bhetke per seer	4 80	5 120	
Salmon	1 120	2 80		Dry Prawns per seer	2 80	4 80	
Smoked Pork	1 120	2 40					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable as present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

GRAPHITE

GRAPHITE

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each	0 12 0	0 14 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.		
Chicken (Barka)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. Nagpur	0 8 0	0 12 0	Apples (Cooking)	1 8 0	2 0 0
Oason	4 0 0	6 1 0	Do. Lahore	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. S. Africa		
Duck (sury)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Darjeeling p. lb.			Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. (roasting)	8 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad			Do. Nainital		
Do. (special)	8 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Country each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (sury)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. American		
Do. (sultet)	1 8 0	2 0 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	3 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)			Celery	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	2 0 0	2 4 0	Cucumber per score	2 10 0	2 12 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	2 0 0
Goose	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ginger	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta	2 0 0	2 0 0
Pigeons	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 12 0	2 0 0
Turkey Cock	15 0 0	25 0 0	Turmeric	0 15 0	1 0 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Hen	10 0 0	15 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol kohl Darjeeling p. lb.	0 8 0	0 1 0	Bael Fruit each	0 4 0	0 2 0
heavy lots	2 4 0	2 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Badana Kabul per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	2 14 0	3 4 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0	0 2 6	Black Berry per score		
EGGS.			Leak per lb.			Cocoanut each	0 5 0	0 5 0
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Lettuce each	0 1 6	0 2 6	Courty Apples per doz.		
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 4 0	2 12 0	Lettuce per score	2 12 0	3 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) per score	2 14 0	3 4 0	Lobia per seer (small)			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Do. Nask 1 lb.		
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Leek (Country) each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	2 8 0	3 0 0
Guinea fowl	3 0 0	4 0 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Partridge			Do. Patna red (old)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Pheasant	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. white	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Pheasant	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Country red	0 5 0	0 6 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 0 0	6 0 0
Plover			Parasip per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	8 8 0	4 0 0
Quail			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Anar per seer	8 0 0	3 0 0
Rabbit	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Darjeeling			Guava (Local) per doz.	2 8 0	2 0 0
Snipe per each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Hazaribagh	0 8 0	0 9 0	Jack Fruit each		
Snipe	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Sal (large)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Simla			Khurbane	1 4 0	1 4 0
Sal (cotton)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Country			Do. (large) per lb.		
Wild Duck each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Snake Coil			Kesur China per seer		
and Grouse each			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 10 0	0 13 0	Lime patty per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Wild Duck (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Darjeeling			Lemon (English) per doz.		
BIRDS.			Do. Country	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lichess per 100 (Monsieur-pur)		
Canary (Cock) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Country)		
Do. (Hen)	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Locket per score		
Pigeons (Fancy)	5 0 0	50 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 13 0	1 0 0	Monkey Lichess per 100		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New) Small	0 5 0	0 6 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer		
Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.		0 2 6	Do. Madras (Controlled)			Mask Melon per seer		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. (Small) (Round)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Mask Melon, lb. (Lucknow)		
Artichoke Darjeeling per	0 8 0		Do. Shillong (Contd.)			Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
lb.			Rhubarb per lb.			Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Do. Agra	0 8 0	0 10 0	Fulbu. (Patil) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Do. (Madras)		
Do. Country per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	Radish English per bundle			Do. Langra per doz.		
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	10 0	Do. Country per bundle	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Sipia		
Do. French Darjeeling			Spinach per lot of 30	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fastie		
Do. Butter per score			Squash per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Mohon Bhog		
Do. " " seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per score	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. (Simla) per seer	0 12 0	0 13 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Golapkhani		
Do. Darjeeling lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Himsagore		
Do. (Ranchi) per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Bagamfulli		
Do. Darjeeling per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling per lb.			Do. Kanchan		
Do. (Allahabad)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Country	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay		
Do. (Lucknow)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Ranchi	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Safeta		
			Do. Shillong per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
			Tamarind (Green)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
			Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 8 0	Mulberry per score		
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Nagpur Mossam per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0
			Vegetable marrow Country			Poona	3 0 0	4 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 7 0	0 12 0	Bombay	3 0 0	4 0 0
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Oranges Sylhet		
			Red	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay		
			Tarat per seer			Do. Darjeeling 3-6	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Kankrole per seer			Do. Madras per doz.	1 0 0	2 0 0
						Do. Nagpur 10-12	1 0 0	
						Do. (Squeezing) 12-16	1 0 0	

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

At present Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H. (New) 40-42	Re. A. P. 1 0 0	Cheese.	"P. 10-20	-	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-4	0 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 43-45	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	"P. 21-23	1 0 0	Do.	" 5-7	0 25 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 46-48			"P. 24-26			" 8-10	1 10 0	Do.

VALUE
IN
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
No. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 2 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 2 0		(i) Per 4-L.G. Bulk ...	2 10 0	
Mango Juice ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				(ii) Per 4-L.G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.	1 4 0	2 8 0				(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	
						*Matches—		
BUTTER ETC.			*FLOUR			60 swiss each box ...	0 0 0	
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 2 and all	Selling	Control			
Bombay " ...	2 12 0	2 14 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	*COAL AND COKE		
Dinapur " ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per		0 6 0	*Domestic Coke (retail)		
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 12 0	seer ...			per md. ...	1 2 0	
Cow's Ghee " ...	6 8 0	7 0 0	California flour per bag			*Domestic Coke (whole-		
As Mark Ghee " ...	5 0 0	6 8 0	of 5 lbs. ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
			California flour No. 2			Soft Coke per md. ...		
MILK AND CREAM.			per seer ...			Spices—		
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			Country flour per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	1 0 0	
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	*Atta Red (Chaudashi)		0 5 6			
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. White per seer ...			Halud " ...	0 8 0	
			Do. Red " " ...					
FISH.			Wheat " " ...		0 5 6			
Shethes (Jhill) per seer ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 6 0			
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Suji " ...		0 8 0			
Do. (salt-water) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0				CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 8 0	4 12 0	*RICE			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	
Onila per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6	Control	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Rice (retail) ...		Price	Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	
Boli per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 6 6	X'mas Cake (Almond		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Bhasmanik rice per seer	0 6 6		iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Medium per seer ...	0 4 6		Plum Puddings (English)		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	coarse per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe ...						packet ...		
Do. without roe ...			*DALDA VEGETABLE			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			GHEE			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...			1 lb. tin ...		1 5 0	lb. ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 lb. tin ...		2 4 6	Short bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	5 lb. tin ...		5 7 6	English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	10 lb. tin ...		10 4 6	per lb. ...		
Prawns per seer (small) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			*SUGAR			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Do. (Large) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Gur per seer ...	0 12 6	Control	Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 12 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Price	Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)					
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Crystal (best) ...			PEAR FRUITS BISCUITS.		
Rock Lobster (whole) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Medium (small grain			Glaze ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	white) ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Macaroon ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Medium (small grain)			Golden Puffs ...		
Cajal (Entire) ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	Bengal ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0				per lb. ...		
Ladies finger ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	*DAL Etc.			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
			Kalai per seer ...	0 10 0		per lb. ...		
BREAD CHEESE AND			Arahar " ...	0 12 0		Assorted Patties per doz.		
CAKE PRESERVERS.			Chola " ...	0 10 0		Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		Khari Masoor " ...	0 10 0				
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Khasari " ...	0 9 0		BUTTER.		
Miner Roll " ...	0 1 0		Mung (Bhaja) " ...	0 14 0		Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	
Cheese Sandwich " ...	0 8 0	0 8 8				Poleons " ...	2 10 0	
Do. Biscuits per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	*COSOGEM—			Champion " ...	2 5 0	
Do. Biscuits " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	9 lb. tin ...	10 18 6		Compressed Butter 4 lb.		
Do. Crackers per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 lb. " ...	2 9 6		tin ...	7 8 0	
Do. Crackers (soft) ...	4 12 0		6 lb. " ...	7 7 6				
French bread, whole, per lb. }			*COSOGEM OIL per seer ...	1 10 6	Selling	BRITANNIA		
Do. unshelled, " }	1 2 0	1 4 0	Caster Oil " ...	1 10 3	Price	Cheese ...	1 4 0	
Cream per lb. ...	0 2 0	0 10 0	*Mustard Oil (MHI) " ...	1 10 3		Gem ...		
			" " Ag. Mark ...	1 10 3		Gem Lard ...		
						Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Ke-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Milk ...	1 1 0	
			(i) Per 4-L.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Mixed (House-		
			(ii) Per 4-L.G. Tin ...	5 1 3	Control-	hold)		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 9 0	led	Nice ...		
			No. 1		rates.			
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 0				
			No. 2					

K. R.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Approved by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
STATIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES. —Contd.			CONDENSED MILK (U.S.A.)		
VIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			per tin	1 2 0	
Biscuits 3 lb. tin.	1 12 3	3 2 0	Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 12 0		Cowline Skim Milk Powder		
curr:	1 8 6	1 12 3	Red do. do.	2 8 0		1 lb. loose	0 25 0	1 5 0
rowroot "	0 13 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 4 0		Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 4 0	
" "	1 10 9	2 14 0				Tart Fruits, Bott.		
al Loose	1 12 3	2 2 9	TOSH'S TEA—			Isinglass per pkt.		
Cracker, Special	0 14 3		Special Darjeeling Red	2 12 0		White Sugar, 5 seers per		
n & Loose			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 8 0		bag		
to Milk Food	1 15 0	2 6 8	Yellow Label Orange Pe-	2 8 0		Rosella Assorted Jams	1 1 0	
	2 2 0	6 4 0	koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 8 0		per tin		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 4 0		C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		per tin		
			Broken			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
						oz. tin		
			SPICES			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	2 8 0	2 0 0
			Oloves ground per phial	1 2 0		per pkt.		
			Cinnamon "	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Ginger "	1 0 0		1 lb. per tin		
			Mixed Spice "	1 2 0		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			" Herb "	1 2 0		tle		
			Sage "	1 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		per lb.		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			Redgate or Nickson Ba-	2 4 0	
			Mountain Bonquet			con per lb.		
			1 lb. packet	3 6 0		Oatmeal (Australian)		
			Green Spot Loose per lb.	2 4 0		3 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14 0
			Yellow Spot	2 2 0		Indian Oats per packet	Small	Large
			Red Spot	1 15 6		Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Gold Dust	2 0 6		per tin		
			Star Dust	1 14 6		Frugnet's King Cocoa-	1 2 0	4 2 0
			LOOSE TEA			nut Hair Oil	0 4 0	0 2 0
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	3 0 0		*Gehra Must Rollin,	1 2 0	
			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Chamols Leather large		
			Assam per lb.	2 12 0		*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
			JUST TEA			*Eno's Fruit Salt	2 4 0	2 12 0
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Dust per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Elberman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 5 0	2 10 0	*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Coccoa 1 lb. packet	2 4 0		*Amrutanan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 10 0		*Oriental Balm	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			*Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	1 14 0
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0	*Kruschen Salt	2 11 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "			Blattabane Cock-		
			Chutneys	1 8 0	1 12 0	roach Extermina-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0		tor		
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 6		Do. 1 1/2 Oz. tin	0 10 0	
			Do. (Country) 1/2 lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. 3 Oz. "	1 0 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 8 Oz. "	2 4 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 16 Oz. "	4 0 0	
			Pepper		1 0 0	Do. 7 lb "	24 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 55 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 4 0		PAINTS.		
			Sauces Australian per tin	1 12 0		Emamel Paint English		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	2 0 0	per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz	1 10 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			*Glazo per tin	2 15 0		Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants Head Office: 1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: 2, 3 301) Rangpo Branch: 202, Fraser Street Rangpo.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal, 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal, 1221) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 2-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Shops or rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Shop and Stall No.	East.	Business	Shop and Stall No.	East.	Business
Shop No. 1	2 5 0	Shop No. 2	2 5 0	Shop No. 3	2 5 0
Shop No. 4	2 5 0	Shop No. 5	2 5 0	Shop No. 6	2 5 0
Shop No. 7	2 5 0	Shop No. 8	2 5 0	Shop No. 9	2 5 0
Shop No. 10	2 5 0	Shop No. 11	2 5 0	Shop No. 12	2 5 0

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (Uncontrolled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse)	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patil		
Do. (Medium)	0 6 6		Allgarh "			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. (Fine)			Pabna "			Peas		0 1 0
Do. (Kora)			Ghee (Biswanwar) (Seer)	6 2 0		Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Atap)			Do. (Buffalo) Mark			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.)			Jessore "			Ginger	0 3 0	
Ohlshakkar (Do.)			OIL			Onion	0 4 0	0 5 0
Golap Khao (Do.)			Ghani Oil (Controlled Price)		1 7 0	MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil "			Mutton	1 3 0	1 4 0
Dadhi Bolea			Cocconut Oil "			Goat & Khaski	1 3 0	1 4 0
Dadhkama			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.	0 10 3		Kohi (Cut-pieces)	2 0 0	2 1 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other		
Supari			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 3 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)	0 6 0		Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control	0 6 0		Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white) "	0 6 0		Bagda	1 3 0	1 4 0
Gram (Patni whole)		0 10 0	Suji			Bhetki	1 3 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)		0 10 0	Gur (Ball) (control)	0 8 0		Orab per pair	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		" Khajura			Koi	1 3 0	1 4 0
Do. (Sona)		1 0 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Nanital			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 12 0	1 13 0
Arakhar Dal		0 12 0	Potato (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalal Dal		0 10 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	1 13 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)								
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaaja)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		2 3 0
Mug Dal per seer. (Kacha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		2 3 0
Arakhar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		0 10 0	EGGS		
Katari Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 1 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 14 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 3 0
Do. (Khari)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Ghee per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer	Contd.	1 7 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Ramda "			Cocconut Oil		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Green Mark		6 3 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		6 3 0	Apples 4-6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Bhadwa do.			Alubokra per seer	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4-6	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		6 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pasta "		6 0 0	Rice		
Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arak		1 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Grapes per seer		3 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
Do. (Bata)			Kaspati 12-28		1 0 0	rettes, 55s		
Flour per seer (White)		0 6 0	Mango 4-6		1 2 0	Passing Show Ciga-		
Atta		0 6 6	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
Do. B			Pomegranate per seer		1 0 0	Pearl Batley (C. B.)		
Gur (Ball)		0 6 0	VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
Flour (Whole Meal)		0 6 0	Patil (Dest)		0 10 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Patil per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pascal's Legumes		
			Potatoes New (Dest)			(glass) each		
			Potatoes (Nanital)			Jam		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jelly		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 6 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 14 0	(Large)		
			Cabbage per seer			KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 10 0	0 12 0			
			FISH					
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0			
			Paba	1 8 0	2 0 0			
			Do. (Cut-pieces)	2 0 0	2 2 0			
			Bagda	2 12 0				
			Onion	1 8 0	2 12 0			
				0 2 0	0 2 0			

PRISES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th September, 1946.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	R.S.A. P.	R.S.A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	R.S.A. P.	R.S.A. P.	RICE	R.S.A. P.	R.S.A. P.
Selection 1st class per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Mango Sukni	—	—	Rice	—	—
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Sapia	—	—	Dinaipuri Khatari Bhog	—	—
Best per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Begamfully	—	—	Deshi (Nagra) per md.	—	—
Best Lever	2 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Bombay 4-5	1 0 0	—	Do. (Medium)	—	—
EGGS			Do. Langra	—	—	Patnei (Atap) " md.	—	—
Ducks per score	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. Bhastara	—	—	Hilly (old) per md.	—	—
Fowls " "	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. Kalicat	—	—	Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	—	—
VEGETABLES			Do. Fazli	—	—	Jhingasal per md.	—	—
Brussels per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Nilambari	—	—	Banktoolent (Manja) No. 1	—	—
Cucumber per pair	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Totapuri	—	—	Do. No. 2 per md.	—	—
Radish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Sapeda	—	—	Chamormoni	—	—
Brinjal	0 1 0	—	Do. Golapkhaz	—	—	Balam (old) per md.	—	—
Small Lemon each	—	—	Do. Himsagar	—	—	Chini Shakkar No. 1 per	—	—
Large Lemon per seer	0 1 0	0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh	—	—	maund (old)	—	—
Large Lemon per pair	—	—	Kharbura per seer	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 1	—	—
Orissa Patna red per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Orange Ichhanagore	—	—	per maund	—	—
Do. Bombay	—	—	Do. Madras	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 2	—	—
Do. Country	—	—	Do. Darjeeling	—	—	per maund	—	—
Patnaes Nainital	—	—	Do. Nagpur 4-5	1 0 0	—	Kamini per maund	—	—
Do. (controlled)	0 8 0	1 0 0	Do. Bombay	—	—	Peshwar Rice per md.	—	—
Do. Madras	0 8 0	0 9 5	Pesta Bagdad per seer	—	—	Dhaki Chata	—	—
Do. Gauhati	—	—	Do. Multan	—	—	Fine per seer	—	—
Country	—	—	Do. Kabul	1 0 0	—	Coarse	—	—
Do. Nainital (Fahari)	—	—	Pears 8-12	1 0 0	—	Medium	—	—
Patna Murshidabad per	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pineapple Singapore each	—	—	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer	0 10 0	—	Do. Assam (Local)	1 12 0	—	Crystal Sugar per seer	—	—
Do. Hilly	—	—	Do. Country each	—	—	Java	—	—
Cabbage	—	—	Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Caulliflower each	—	—	Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	—	Mustard Oil	—	—
Poor Ranohi per seer	—	—	Do. Martaban per score	2 0 0	—	Salt per seer	—	—
Do. Darjeeling	—	—	Musket per seer	—	—	Flour	—	—
Do. Deshi	—	—	Pomegranate per seer	4 0 0	—	Atta	—	—
Beans	—	—	Do. Multan per seer	—	—	Sujee	—	—
Squash	—	—	Do. Kandahar	—	—	Atta fresh per seer	—	—
Tomato	—	—	Bedana (Kabul)	6 0 0	—	Chandausi Atta per md.	—	—
Green Mangoes each	0 0 6	0 0 9	Raisin (Red) per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Til Oil per seer	—	—
But per seer	—	—	Do. Sultana	—	—	Fine per seer	—	—
FRUITS			Almond shelled	8 0 0	4 0 0	DAL		
Apple Cashmere 2-4	1 0 0	—	Do. without shell	8 0 0	—	Mung Dal (Bhaja) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kulu	—	—	Do. do. large	5 0 0	—	Mung Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Quetta 4-6	1 0 0	—	Surdah Quaman per seer	—	—	Arhar	0 14 0	—
Do. Nainital	—	—	Water melon Goalando	—	—	Kalai	—	—
Alphonso per seer	—	—	Do. Deshi each	—	—	Khesari	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apple	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Farukabad	—	—	Mosoor (split)	0 12 0	—
Guava each	—	—	Do. Quetta	—	—	Do. (khari)	0 14 0	—
Red Fruit each	—	—	Do. Bhagalpur each	—	—	Mator	0 12 0	—
Custard each (green)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sarbat Lemon 5-6	1 0 0	—	Chana Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. dry each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Musambi 6	1 0 0	—	TEA		
Guava	—	—	Walnut per seer	—	—	Rose Mixture	2 8 0	2 14 0
Guava Arab	1 8 0	—	Do. Shelled	2 0 0	—	Golden Orange Pekoe	—	—
Do. Bagdad	—	—	Nut Ground	—	—	Quality per lb.	—	—
Guava Kishnugiri per seer	—	—	Sharifa	—	—	Rose Orange Pekoe	—	—
Do. Nask	—	—	Nona (each)	—	—	Quality per lb.	—	—
Do. Quetta	—	—	BUTTER, ETC.			Orange Pekoe	—	—
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling do. per lb.	—	—	Pekoe per lb.	—	—
Do. Australia	—	—	Bombay " "	—	—	Darjeeling Autumn	—	—
Guava per seer	2 0 0	—	Aligarh " "	—	—	Special per lb.	—	—
Water Deshi	—	—	Jessore " per seer	—	—	Pekoe Dust	—	—
Guava	—	—	Dinapur " "	—	—	KEROSENE OIL.		
Guava Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Pabna " "	—	—	Elephant Brand per bottle	0 3 0	Controlled
Guava Country per 100	1 8 0	2 0 0	Darbhanga " "	—	—	(white)	—	—
Do. Mosampur	3 0 0	3 8 0	Masampur	—	—	SPICES.		
Guava Raisins per score	—	—	Cow's Ghee	7 0 0	7 8 0	Jeera per seer	2 0 0	2 5 0
Guava Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	Do. Milk	0 12 0	0 14 0	Haldi	1 4 0	1 8 0
Guava per score 1 lb.	0 8 0	0 4 0	Shala Ghee	5 0 0	5 8 0	Dhonia	1 0 0	—
Guava	—	—	FISH			Red Chillies per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Guava per seer	—	—	Bagda per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Pepper	1 12 0	2 0 0
Guava Mita Mango each	0 1 8	0 2 0	Bhetkoo per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Sago	2 8 0	3 8 0
Guava Ala per seer	—	—	Prawns	—	—	Cloves	2 8 0	—
Guava	—	—	Hilaa	—	—	Cinamon	4 0 0	—
Mango (Local Sandal) 8-12	4 0 0	—	Rohi	2 8 0	3 8 0	Cardaman	10 0 0	12 0 0

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE SARIKAT MARKET
Rates quoted on the 3rd January, 1947.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pom per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (Cut pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	seer (Controlled)			Butter Do.	0 8 0	
Shrimp	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 8 0	
Lobster	1 12 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per			Flour (Wholesome) Rationed	0 8 0	
Bagda	2 8 0	3 0 0	score			Wheat	0 8 0	
Bananas	2 0 0	2 4 0	Squash per seer			RICE.		
Bheski	2 4 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	Rice (Controlled) "A"	0 10 0	
Other Fish	0 12 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. do. "B"	0 8 0	
Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	New Potato	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. do. "C"	0 4 0	
Kol & Magoo	4 0 0	5 0 0	FRUITS.			SUNDRIES.		
Paras	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes			Mustard Oil per seer		
Cash each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Grapes	6 0 0		(Rationed)	1 1 6	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0		Sugar (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score			Ten per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 8
Mutton ..	1 14 0	2 0 0	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
EGGS.			Beal each	0 1 6	0 8 0	DAL.		
Quot's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 0 0	Dates per packet	0 5 0	0 10 0	Arahar per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 0 0	Almond .. seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Chana ..	0 6 0	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per score			Masoor ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer			Orange 2-3	1 0 0		Bhanga ..		
Brinjal ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 8 0	0 10 0	Khasaree ..	0 6 0	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) per			Kala ..	0 7 0	
Cauliflower each	0 8 0	1 0 0	doz.	0 12 0	1 0 0	Biul ..		
Tomato per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Mug (Hart) (Katcha)	0 11 0	
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 8 0	0 4 0	" (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Ginger per seer			Pomegranate per seer			Matter ..	0 7 0	
Garlic ..			Apples			Salt ..	0 3 0	
Green Chilly	1 0 0	1 4 0	Green Coconut	0 8 0	0 4 0	COKE & COAL.		
Onion ..			Lichi			Soft Coke per md.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		BUTTER.			Coal .. (Control)	1 6 0	
Potato (Nainital)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Fuel ..	2 8 0	
			Madras			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Ghee Lakhee			Brand per bottle		
			Do. Bhadwa					
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	6 0 0				
			Milk	0 12 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 12th February, 1947.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pom per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 12 0		Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Butter Do.	0 8 0	
Shrimp	2 0 0		Onion	0 7 0	8 0	Flour (Wholesome) p. se.	0 8 0	
Lobster	1 8 0		Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	0 8 0		Atta (Rationed) per seer	0 8 0	
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Ranchi) ..		1 6 0	Wheat		
Bananas	2 0 0	2 4 0	Potatoes Deshi	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Bheski	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. Madras (controlled)			Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 10 0	
Other Fish	1 4 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	" " " " "B"	0 8 0	
Hilsa	1 4 0		Ladies finger			" " " " "C"	0 4 0	
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	Raddish	0 8 0	0 6 0	Palm per seer		
Paras			Squash	0 14 0		Banktula (Manja) per md.		
Onion (each)	0 1 6	0 2 6	Sweet Potatoes	0 4 0	6 0	Do. (Kora) ..		
Beet per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. (Atap) ..		
Mutton ..	2 8 0	2 12 0	White ..	0 6 0	0 10 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid ..	2 8 0	2 12 0	Tomato Ranchi per seer			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Gut	1 12 0		Do. (Country)	0 8 0		md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	2 0 0	2 4 0	Almond per seer			Golap More		
Fowl each	1 8 0	2 8 0	Alubokra			Mustard oil (Ghent) p. seer		
Chicken each	0 12 0	1 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score			Sugar (Rationed)		
Pigeon			Bedana per seer			Ten per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Duck's Eggs per score	1 12 0		Beal each	0 1 6	0 4 0	Gur		
Fowl's Eggs ..	1 8 0		Dates per seer	8 0 0		Coconut oil	1 10 6	0 12 0
VEGETABLES			Grapes	0 12 0	1 0 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer			Lime per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Chana	0 8 0	0 12 0
(Controlled)	0 5 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Khari Masoor	0 7 0	0 8 0
Brinjal ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Martaban) ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	Khasaree	0 5 0	0 8 0
Cabbage ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Papaya per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Kala ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cauliflower (each)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranates per seer			Biul ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 8 0	0 4 0	Mug Katch	0 10 0	0 12 0
Onion (Controlled)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sugarcane each	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. (Bona) ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Orange per score	1 0 0		Matter ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes 2-6			Salt ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
			BUTTER			Barley Lily & lb. tin.	1 4 0	
			Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 8 0	
			Madras			Robinson's Baking		
			Ghee Lakhee			Jelly		
			Do. Bhadwa			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Do. Sree			Brand per bottle		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0		Coal per md.	1 6	
			Milk (Co-operative)					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 24th June, 1946

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Keshin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Lamb "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Fish 4—6	1 0 0	—
Beef and Kid "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prises S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugarcane each	0 6 0	—
Duck each	2 0 0	2 8 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 8 0	4 0 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 2 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	—	0 14 0	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	—				Dinapur "	—	4 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS			Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 8 0
Jack's eggs per (score)	—	2 3 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's " "	—	2 3 0	Apricot	1 4 0	1 8 0	BREAD.		
FISH.			Apples 4—6	1 0 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 8 0	—
Pena per seer	2 0 0	—	Figs per seer	—	—	Do. ½ lb.	0 2 0	—
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. lb.	0 2 0	—
Shad	1 12 0	—	Bedana per seer	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lehote	2 0 0	2 0 0	Beal each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer	—	—
Sagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate "	—	2 0 0	Atta "	—	—
Bhangaur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Blackberries per 100	1 4 0	—	Suice "	—	—
Shetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Cocconut each	0 8 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	—	0 4 0	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 0 0	—	Dates per seer	1 4 0	—	Baktulsh (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Shad	—	2 8 0	Almond "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	—	Grape "	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	4 0 0	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	5 0 0	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	0 8 0	1 8 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 6	—
Seetroot (Darjeeling) per	—	—	Khubani per seer	—	—	Sugar	0 8 6	—
seer. „	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuz "	—	—	Tes per lb.	1 6 0	1 12 0
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	0 6 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocconut Oil	—	—
Bean (French) per seer	—	—	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Gur	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	—	—	Lokote "	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal	0 8 0	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 0 0	10 0 0	Arahar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	—	Pesta per seer	—	—	Chana	0 6 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Plantain (Champa) per	—	—	Khari Masoor "	—	0 8 0
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 8 0	score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bhanga	—	0 6 0
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per	0 8 0	—	Khasaree "	—	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) „	—	—	dos.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Mung (Hari)	—	0 8 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. (Sona)	—	0 10 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Pineapple „	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mattor	—	0 10 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 8 0	Salt	—	0 2 0
Garlic	1 0 0	1 4 0	Balsins	2 0 0	3 0 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Coal per md.	1 6 0	—
Ladies finger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Star apple	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Malon	0 14 0	—	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Pena (Darjeeling) „	0 5 0	0 6 0	Walnut	4 0 0	6 0 0	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Patna) „	0 4 0	0 5 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Desi) „	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras)	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi) „	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golap Khas 6—10	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Potatoes (Malital)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Langra 3—4	1 0 0	—	Idly,	—	—
Do. (Desi) „	0 8 0	0 6 0	Bombay 6—8	—	—			
Palbul	0 8 0	0 10 0	Totapari per score 6—8	1 0 0	—			
Radish (English) per	—	—	Sipia	—	—			
bundle	—	—						
Radish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops No 121

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
28A Office Godown	Rs. A. P.		28B Chandney.	Rs. A. P.	
34 Chandney	0 5 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	36 A "	0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
35 "	0 6 0 "			0 5 "	
	0 8 0 "				

K. H. SINGH-GUPHA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

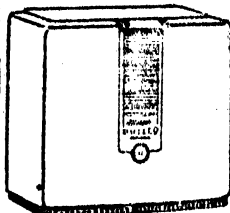
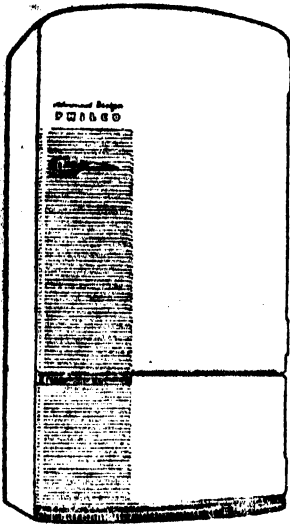
(Continued from page 440)

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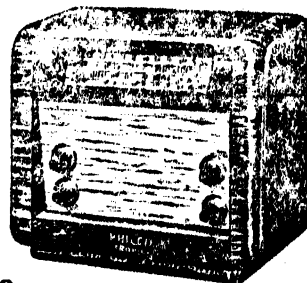
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EDITED BY
AMAL HOME

TOWN PLANNING AND TRANSPORT SUPPLEMENT

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EDITOR'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor thinks that he would be failing in his duty if he did not acknowledge the inspiration, assistance and co-operation that he has recieved in the preparation of this Supplement.

He is grateful to the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, for his great interest in the present Supplement and also to the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji for his.

He acknowledges his indebtedness to Dr. Arthur R. Roy, Ph.D. (Berlin), for his ungrudging assistance in editorial work, and to his assistant, Mr. Santosh Kumar Chatterjee, M. A., for his assistance in every respect.

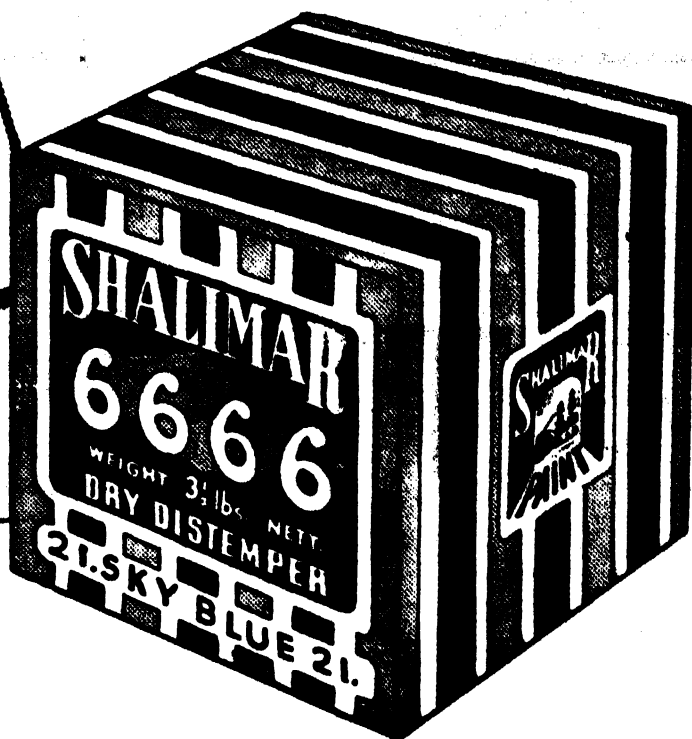
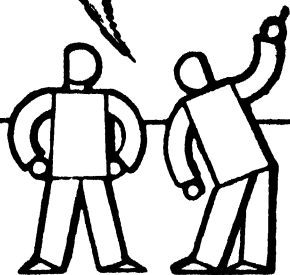
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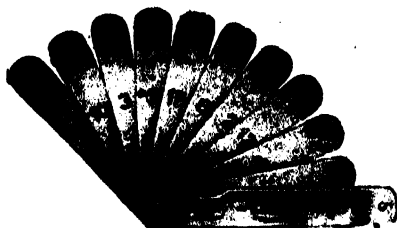
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TOWN PLANNING AND TRANSPORT SUPPLEMENT

EDITORIAL

TOWN-PLANNING

SCIENTISTS all over the world are agreed that two essentials are necessary to achieve any kind of success, namely, to ascertain with precision the result or object desired ; then to formulate a plan to attain it. The second essential is generally known as "Planning". Planning really means thinking out the ways and means necessary to gain success, and what is most important is, not only to know what means are required, but to ascertain the order in which the different means are to be used ; otherwise the *modus operandi* just becomes haphazard, a hit-or-miss way of doing things. That means not only a waste of time and often material, but also reduces, if not destroys, the possibility of success. These truths have been fairly well-recognized, and this method of obtaining results is now being applied to many activities of life, and not at all surprising,— also to Town-Planning. As a matter of fact, the idea is not new. It was done in ancient India. There was some attempt made also by the Romans in the days of their glory. In England, after the great fire of London in 1666, one of the greatest architectural geniuses of that country made a plan for the restoration of London, but the plan was never used ; though it was neither lost nor wasted, because it was according to that plan the city of New York was much later laid out. That plan was almost utopian for the London of those days ; it was ideal for New York a few decades ago, but it is not adequate or good enough for New York for nineteen-forties.

Town-Planning is, perhaps, the most difficult task that can be undertaken by the human brain, for the simple reason that one cannot know just what is wanted of a town. A town is not an ephemeral thing. It must last, if not for all time, at least for a few centuries or generations. The needs of every generation differ, essentials becoming insignificant with passing time, or may be *vice versa*. New needs are created by the progress of science and changing ideas. There is no stability or fixity of the necessities of life from generation to generation. One cannot think ahead for posterity. One cannot plan to meet their demands. Man's vision is limited but his ingenuity is not. Therefore, no one can plan for the ideal city for all time ; all that he can do is to take into consideration the possible wants for a generation or two so far as he can see, and prepare the blue prints of a town elastic enough, making allowance for possible wants that he cannot even imagine. That, indeed, is a hard task ; but as man's ingenuity is unlimited, he may optimistically hope for partial success. This thought alone can encourage and fortify an architect of genius to tackle the impossible with the help of engineers and scientists.

to assist it to shoulder the responsibilities for rendering immediate relief to the citizens by its own staff. A preliminary enquiry into the existing housing conditions in the city must be made to enable the Government to arrange for the best utilisation of the present facilities.

Facilities of conveyance must form an important item of consideration in the formulation of all town-planning schemes. It is mostly the industrial or the commercial interest that gives a city its position of some importance. Therefore, transport facilities from residences to places of work should attract more attention of the town-planner than almost anything else. In the light of such consideration, the residential quarters are to be located within the city or in the suburbs.

In Calcutta the present road-system and the existing number of vehicles carrying passengers within the city have for sometime been found inadequate. This situation is mainly due to the increase of population in the city. Now, to provide suitable transport facilities to the increased population, two things may be done:

- (a) the existing road systems should be so altered and replanned that the centres of business and offices may be approached more easily and without much loss of time from the residential quarters;
- (b) the number of the running vehicles may be increased and their service more efficiently managed.

The first improvement has in its way several impediments, that cannot be successfully overcome in a short-term plan. But, the second type of improvement is much easier and more expedient too. Sometime ago when the Corporation of Calcutta expressed its decision for municipalisation of the tramways and sought the permission and assistance of the Government of Bengal in the matter, the Government denied any substantial help to the Corporation in an indirect way indeed. They announced their intention for nationalisation of the city's main transport services, i.e., the tramways and the buses. The Corporation would not, I am sure, be able to properly tackle the city's transport difficulties immediately after municipalisation. But, within six months it might do a lot to improve the tramway service. Municipalisation would save for the Corporation the track-rent that the Company has to pay. The undertaking might be run as efficiently as the Company had done without a top-heavy administration. Moreover, the Corporation could, if allowed by the Government, raise a substantial public loan. If the Corporation would run the undertaking through its appointed agent, the agent could be made to agree to the conditions of increasing the number of cars and of running a far more efficient service. By not allowing municipalisation of the Tramways, and also by expressing a fond wish to nationalise the transport service in the city, the Government of Bengal disabled not only the Corporation from introducing any better arrangement of tramway service but also the Company from making an increased outlay for more cars.

Here, I shall also recall the same Government's intention for nationalisation of the city's electrical corporation. Without this energy the city will to-day face the greatest of mishaps that may befall it. One may easily imagine how

business, transport and home life will suffer for want of electrical energy. Hence, the importance of nationalisation of companies, generating electric energy, can never be over-estimated. But, I feel that such and other nationalisation schemes should take the form of municipalisation.

Between nationalisation and municipalisation, my preference for the latter is certainly supported by strong reasons. In one way, the principle of municipalisation will afford the municipal body a gainful source of income from the undertaking that it runs. In another way, municipalisation will be more expedient than nationalisation. In nationalisation the State becomes the sole authority of an undertaking and there is no check upon that authority. And, moreover, in a centralised scheme, the authorities at the centre may fail to fully visualise the local needs. But, in case of municipalisation, the local needs will be closely attended to, and besides that, there will be a check on the working of the undertaking by the Provincial Government, and further, the Provincial Government will be under the careful guidance of the Union Government at the centre. Moreover, municipalisation will relieve both the Provincial and Central Governments of quite an appreciable portion of their responsibilities. During those terrible days of bombing and dislocation in England the part played by the Local Authorities, with respect to the peculiar conditions and particular necessities of the localities concerned, was widely appreciated. In that light, and in view of the differences in natural, cultural and economic aspects of the various parts of the country the locally autonomous bodies will be of great value and service in dealing with local matters. Such a changed view about the local bodies is more proper and reasonable to-day, when we have a Government really of the people, by the people and for the people.

Of late the Corporation of Calcutta received various directives, threats and denials from the Government of the Province. And, to-day, on the eve of a new era for the country, I cannot help recalling those days of sufferance and humiliation that the Corporation faced. It was sheer party politics, that did not rise above narrow and selfish ideologies, which stood between the Government and the Corporation.

With the advent of a really powerful popular Government in the country I hope that the local self-government institutions will certainly have a wider sphere of activities. This Government will not have, I am sure, any of those misgivings against which the stalwart national leaders, like Sir Surendranath and Deshabandhu Chittaranjan, fought so sternly. Now, the locally autonomous bodies will be potent institutions for the proper education of the masses in civic and corporate life and for betterment of their living conditions. With the new sources of revenue,—from municipal undertakings and from local taxes upon which the local self-governing bodies have rightful claims,—the Corporation of Calcutta may easily take up an ideal planning scheme for the city, which will not be a technical matter alone but also a matter of great human interest.

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Town Planning and the Common Man

By ETHEL MANNIN

I HAVE been studying the evidence on Future Housing Policy which the Town and Country Planning Association recently submitted to the Ministry of Health Advisory Committee on Housing. The conclusions drawn from what is obviously very carefully collected evidence seem to me entirely sound ; I have no quarrel with them as far as they go, but like everything I have ever read by housing experts they do not go far enough. The truth is that the last word on housing for the masses has got to be said by the Common Man. *The only people who really know what sort of houses are best suited to the common need are the people who have got to live in them.* There should be working-class men and women on every housing committee. I don't mean people who were once working-class—like our Labour and trade union leaders—but people who are actually living working-class lives and, therefore, know the actual day-to-day requirements.

Consult All Classes

This, of course, assumes that all this much discussed post-war housing reconstruction work is primarily concerned with working-class homes—or anyhow with lower middle-class and working-class homes, and this is as it should be ; the middle classes are well enough catered for—though when the work goes beyond the mere providing of houses, and actual *town planning* is envisaged, middle-class housing cannot be ruled out, since existing middle-class homes contribute their full share to the general uglification of towns and suburbs and even villages. Unless we achieve a classless society after the war—which is doubtful to say the least of it!—no housing committee or town-planning association can afford to concentrate entirely on working and lower middle-class homes. In a class system of society there will continue to be, between the gracious homes of the rich and the standardised homes of the poor, the villas of the great middle-class, nineteenth century industrialist red-brick, twentieth century pseudo-Tudor, and all the pretentious styles between, from imitation Dutch to all too genuine brave-new-world. Not merely have the working classes to be given decent homes, but the middle-classes have to be given decent architectural ideas ; there are more ways

than one of desecrating the countryside and botching Utopian town-planning schemes. Ribbon-building and shoddy council houses are not the housing enormities, by any means. Some of the ugliest and most stupid examples of bad building are to be found on middle-class estates, where every house is so aggressively 'different'—and so preposterously pretentious—that no sort of design is achieved, and the whole estate is a straggling formless mess. It would be very right and proper, of course, and 'poetic justice,' if the working-class areas of a town or city or suburb should be the most pleasant and gracious, but a properly planned town or city or suburb must necessarily conform to the system of society in which it exists, and however ideally the working class areas might be planned it is not intelligent planning to allow the scheme to be spoilt by an unimaginative bourgeoisie—or, to put it another way, a bourgeoisie whose architectural ideas are all over the place, purely individualistic, and with no sense of the shape of the town or city or suburb as a community, a whole of which they, the middle classes, are merely a part. When people are allowed to build what Osbert Lancaster has so ably defined as "twentieth century functional" cheek by jowl with the "chintzy-chintzy cheerfulness" of typical suburban rough-cast and half-timbering, the results may be satisfactory enough to the individuals concerned, but all question of planning goes by the board. This middle-class formlessness contributes just as much ugliness to suburbia as we at present know it as working-class standardisation. It is an aspect of post-war reconstruction that should not be overlooked by housing committees and town-planning associations, and Point 3 of the National Planning Basis of the Town and Country Planning Association might lay stronger emphasis on these considerations.

Gardens Without Privacy

With the insistence on the importance of a private garden to each house I am, of course, in full accord ; no one is going to quarrel with that, but I do not find any recommendations as to the proportionate size of the proposed gardens, and though a private garden is insisted upon, as



opposed to a communal garden, or public gardens, there is no indication as to how the essential privacy is to be secured. For, make no mistake about it, a few feet of back garden, however well it may sound on paper, does not constitute a private garden! I speak from personal experience. I lived until I was 19 in various working and lower middle-class houses all of which had private gardens in the sense that each had its own back garden, but the one thing those gardens had in common was that they were not private. They were, in fact, as unprivate as a public park. They were overlooked on either side; they were barely big enough to take the tool shed and coal shed and the family clothes line, and you could not sit out in them without hearing the flushing of the water-closets all along the row. Those of us who valued privacy rather more than others put up strips of trellis along the creosoted fences so that at least we did not have our neighbours looking over the fence at us every time we went outside. To-day it is quite common for these so-called private gardens not even to have low fences, but nothing but stretches of wire to divide off the land; those who can afford to do so put up their own fences or try to grow quick-growing hedges. Every house must, of course, have its own garden, but it must be rather more than a backyard, and it must be as little overlooked as possible. In the case of a house-in-a-row, or a semi-detached house, it is obviously impossible to avoid, completely, being overlooked, but at least the garden can be properly fenced off, with a high fence, on either side, and a judiciously planted tree or two will at least minimise the extent to which it is overlooked. A small loggia, or verandah, screened off at either end, would ensure the family a place in which to have outdoor meals in the summer without being overlooked by neighbours. And by small loggia or verandah I emphatically do not mean the horrible arrangement all too common in working-class houses of a glass roof over a strip of concrete, which is as useless as it is hideous; I mean a properly designed loggia which is a part of the construction of the house, not an excrescence stuck on as a makeshift after-thought. It should not abut on to an outside W. C. or shed, or be accessible through a scullery; there should be a French window from the living room, or kitchen-living room—and it will not degenerate into a dump for the mangle and zinc bath and other domestic junk if proper shed accommodation is provided for these things.

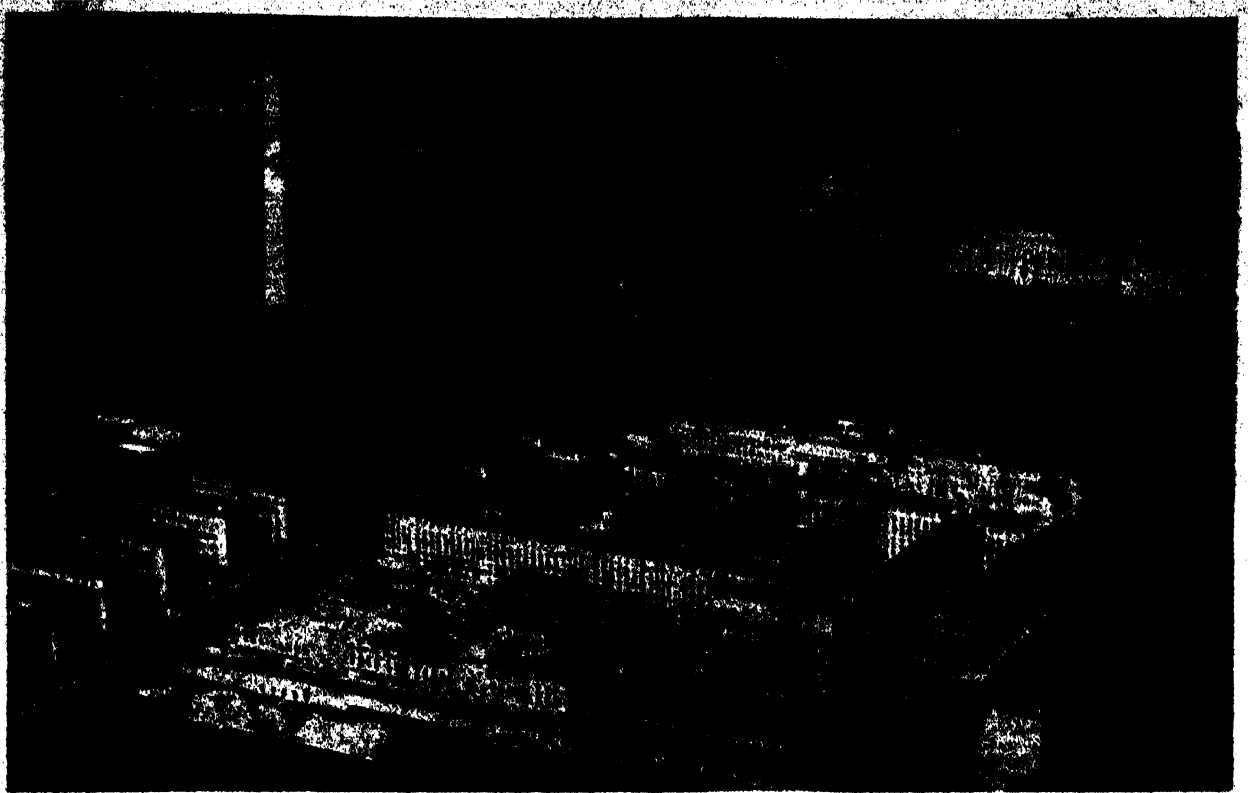
Sound-Proof Walls

A similar point about privacy arises in connection with the construction of the house itself. Agreed that a house offers a greater degree of privacy than a flat; the fact still remains that both the house-in-a-row and the semi-detached house are subject to the sounds from next door, in the one case from either side, in the other from the attached neighbour. Completely sound-proof walls, are a technician's job, and, as it has been pointed out, the problem has not yet been fully solved even in the case of luxury flats. Much could be done, however, not merely in sound construction—as opposed to jerry-building—itself, but in the disposition of the rooms. There is no reason why a working-class house should not be equipped with modern silent, or almost silent, sanitary apparatus. It is for all such small—but very important in terms of daily living—consideration that the Common Man asks, and it is such details which are apt to be overlooked. Grass verges and trees along the sidewalk are very pleasant, and so are leafy closes and grassy cul-de-sacs, and well designed terraces and groups of small houses but all such amenities lose their value when the small domestic details of convenience and comfort and privacy are overlooked.

Theory Vs. Practice

A lot of things sound well in theory and look well on paper—like the garden and bathroom to every house—that don't work out satisfactorily in practice unless there is real forethought in the planning—a live, *imaginative sympathy* with the needs and sensibilities of the people who have to live in the houses of this post-war Utopia, of which the Common Man is quite naturally a little sceptic, remembering the "Homes Fit for Heroes" promised him during the first world-war, and the ribbon development and mushroom growths of jerry-built houses that were the "fulfilment" of that too glibly made promise. What was worse of course, with our last "Homes for Heroes" programme was that we concentrated too much on the actual house structure, giving little thought to *where* the houses were built and to the vitally important details of equipment.

There is no need for the Common Man to be betrayed a second time; the sympathies of all men of good will are on his side, but there is this great human need not merely for scientific town-planning, but for *imaginative planning*.

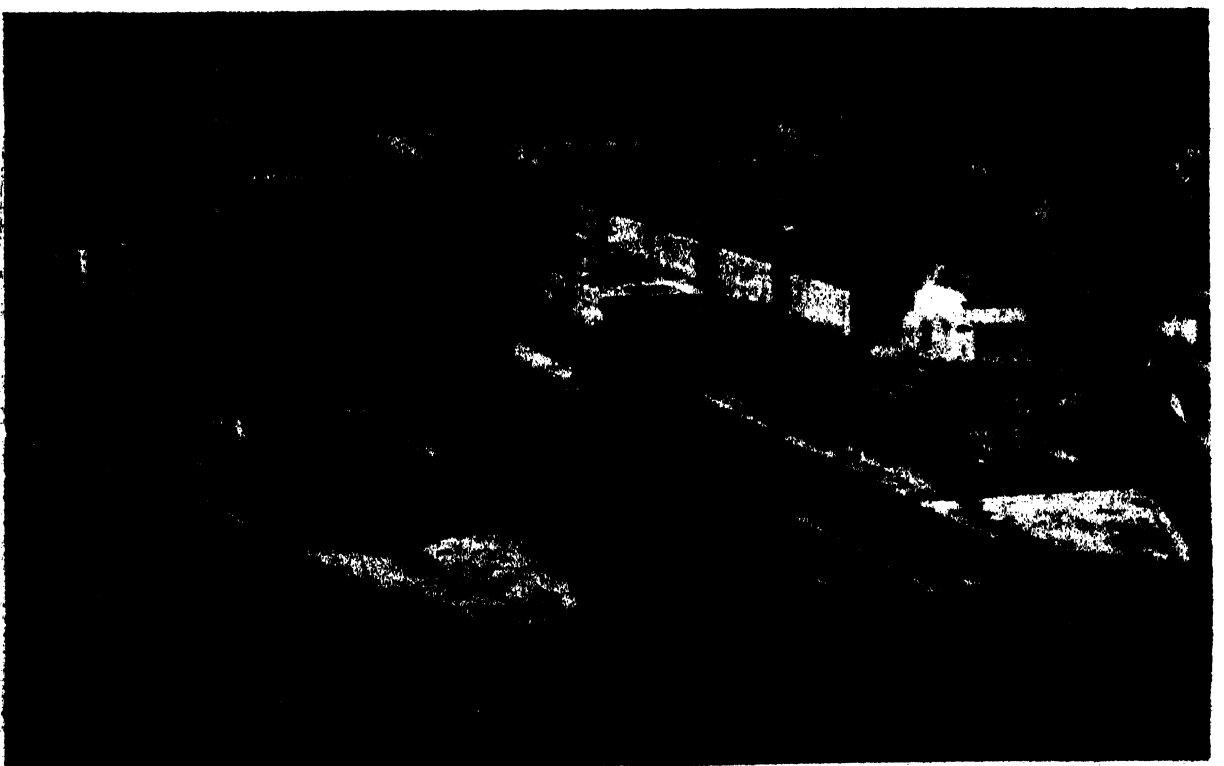


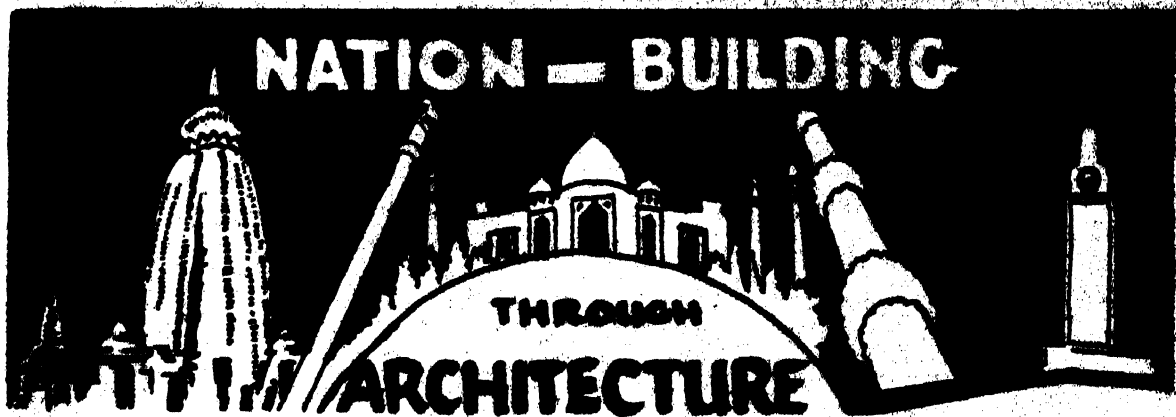
BEAUTIFUL WASHINGTON

Because the first Indian Ambassador to any country sent out by an Indian Government resides in Washington, U. S. A. that city is at present of special interest to the Indians.

Washington, the Capital of the United States of America, is not a well-planned city according to the most modern ideas, but it loses no opportunity to become as modern as possible when parts of the city are reconstructed or new houses take the place of old ones. Never-the-less it is a well-laid-out city when compared to many others. The houses are beautifully designed, affording good space, light and ventilation, modern amenities and luxuries. The channels of traffic are continually being improved and bottle-necks and awkward corners straightened. The city is well-provided with breathing lungs, and recreation grounds. Whatever its faults the city is beautiful and dignified, a fit capital for a rich, progressive nation, efficiently served by scientists, architects, engineers and technicians of the highest grade, whose purposeful activities are not retarded by ancient traditions and old conventions. Yet Washington has a great historical background, connected with the greatest men of America from its very beginning.

The pictures given here reveal some of its beauty and magnificence.





By

Raja B. N. ROY CHOWDHURY of Santosh
Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta

In this country, town-planning and the use of architecture as potent instruments of propaganda and nation-building, is today almost forgotten. One cannot help sighing over the end of a long and glorious period of Indian History, which had opened out successive chapters of architectural masterpieces; the remains of which stand today like tombs and sepulchres of a great social order, which has passed away for ever.

From the very dawn of civilization, architecture had a wide and significant meaning in all countries. It had been the face and mind of a nation—the message of its soul and the open book of its political and religious philosophy. Architecture is, in fact, the organisation of the emotions in individuals and nations and the art whereby the process of organisation of a country's soul-life finds expression. Speaking about its importance in the work of national reclamation, Trotsky said that "Men will be trained to be more plastic and become accustomed to considering the world as flexible clay for moulding of ever more perfect forms of life."

Architecture in Ancient India

In its ordinary sense, architecture has been defined as that branch of fine arts, which has as its object the construction of ornamental buildings in wood, stone or other lasting material, not only convenient for their special purpose, but characterised by unity, beauty and often grandeur. A perusal of *Manasara-Vastusastra*, the standard treatise on Hindu architecture, and other similar literature of antiquity give the same impression. The inner meaning of this art, however, becomes more clear and explicit when one finds that in Sanskrit, for example, the architect is known as

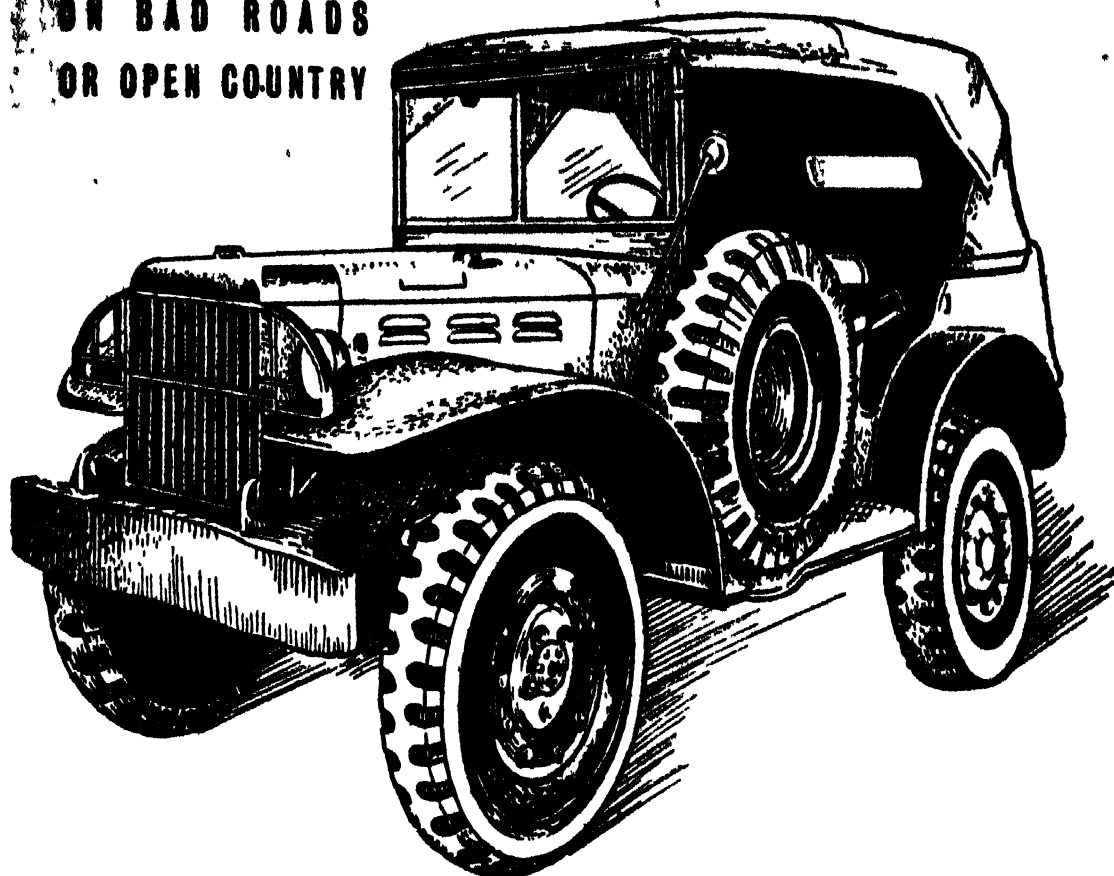
Viswakarma or the Creator of the World, drawing his inspiration, like the poet, from God. The *Silpa-Sutras* are the work of these experts who were held in equal veneration by the sages of old. Ancient India, therefore, regarded the architect as a person of high ideals with whose help a nation or state intended to mould and fashion a standard of civilisation which would set an example for world-emulation. Trotsky's idea of creating architects who would consider the world as "flexible clay" is, implied in that one significant word, *Viswakarma* which they used so meaningfully. The *Manasara* reveals that town-planning problems were treated so scientifically in those days that it must surprise modern architects. "Beneath a great deal of mysticism which may be scoffed at as pure superstition," says Havell, "there is a foundation of sound commonsense and scientific knowledge which should appeal to the mind of European experts".

Expression of Civilisation

Little attention is paid to the fact that the real history of India is the history of Aryan institutions, traditions and culture. City-building and architecture have been an integral part of that civilisation with an important bearing to empire-building projects. Fergusson, while interpreting the ancient and medieval monuments of India in his great work, "The History of Indian and Eastern Architecture", endeavoured to show that Indian architecture, the history of which may be traced back to the reign of Asoka (263—226 B. C.) the famous Emperor-Missionary, throws the greatest light on Indian History, religion, sociology and the inner working of the Indian mind. The Aryan, jealous of his tribal honour and proud of his social privileges, was, as the name implies, a born

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aristocrat. His institutions and buildings were, however, meant for the uplift of the mass and, therefore, chiefly confined to the village where, according to Prof. Rhys Davids, the bulk of the population lived in those days. It is in the Ancient Indian village that one has to look for the essential derivations of Indian architecture in construction and decoration. The attempt at organising village life into civilised societies was mainly done through practical planning and prolific building operations, and as religion was an important part of Indian daily life, religious architecture was the mainspring of this attempt. It is hard to find a better example of cultural conquest and non-violent penetration than the policy pursued by Asoka with the help of architecture as the main pivot of his spiritual and political propaganda. A mighty empire, politically strong and religiously powerful emerged chiefly out of his vigorous building activity.

Permanent Record

Digging into the past one finds that the same was the case in the great historical periods of other communities. The Buddhist *stupas* at Bharhut and Sanchi and the magnificent Hindu and Dravidian temples at Rameswaram and Mamallapuram are instances of the use of religious architecture in Ancient India. The Muslim rulers of India tried to put a permanent and inspiring impress of their civilisation and culture through notable architectural undertakings like the *Kutab Minar*, the Red Fort in Delhi and the inimitable *Taj-Mahal*. These building operations were motivated by the same impulse to demonstrate the strength and efficiency of their social, political and religious orders for the purpose of empire-consolidation. The pyramids, temples, sepulchres and obelisks of the Egyptians; the architecture of noble simplicity and dignity of the early Greeks as typified in the Parthenon at Athens; the monumental pillars, triumphal arches and amphitheatres of the Romans, like the Coliseum; the Saracenic and Byzantine architecture, like the Church of St. Sophia at Istanbul or the Gothic styles in France, England and Germany are further examples of the help architecture rendered in the domain of religion, politics, sociology and nation-building generally.

Soul of America

In modern times, architecture continues to play its part with the same vigour and completeness in all free countries. The American architecture, largely conditioned by new methods

of construction and material, simple, geometric forms, often with a beauty and smoothness of line and sparing of ornaments. The Empire State Building and the Chrysler Building are illustrations to the point. The same penchant for propaganda permeates these colossal constructions of steel and concrete. It is the same old wine in new bottles! America seeks through these giant edifices to show to the world the power, opulence and organisation of the United States which, only fill the mind of her nationals with pride but set the true tone and colour of modern American Civilisation.

Russian Ideals

Another instance of the utilisation of architecture, in comparatively recent times, for the creation of a new ideology and the drastic remodelling of a nation that had fallen low, may be observed in the formative period of the present Soviet Republic. During the Bolshevik regime it was regarded as the highest aim of the proletarian culture to create, to invent, the most impressive and powerful expression possible of the "Empire of the Mass", and thus to erect the ideological superstructure and provide the great education of the Revolution. The Russians believed that every class of society on its march to political power must conquer the realm of art. They believed in art as a touchstone for the vitality and significance of an historical epoch. With the aid of architecture, the Communists made a superb effort to achieve a new stylistic expression which, of itself, tended strongly to the development of the greatest monumentality, similar to the great historical periods of the Egyptians, classical antiquity or the flourishing period of the Gothic. The inspirer of this propaganda by monuments was Lenin himself. During this time all the enormous frescoes, bass-reliefs and panels represented the latest events of the Revolution and had the effect of monstrous posters. When the Russians planned the building of a Labour Palace in Moscow, they were fired with a magnificent idea of its size and purpose. They wanted to make this building nearly four hundred feet high, with its chief hall calculated to accommodate eight thousand people representing the working masses from all over the world. The roof was to be a special landing stage for aeroplanes, with a Radio station and a plant for sky-sign on the largest scale. "The style for this palace", says a Russian author, "which is the product of historical dynamics, represents the expression of the Revolution.....it is to have an inherent

moral and educational significance.....it is intended to be a symbol of the new Russia". This stupendous architectural drive by the Russians was the embodiment of a nation's ceaseless war for the triumph of a better life.

India's Apathy

A search into the possible reason of present-day India's cultural stagnation shows that with the loss of her status as a free country, she either found little use of this great art, or that foreign rule and domination had continuously blocked the outlets of her inner expression in this direction. In other words, modern India presents a dark picture of an astounding decadence and loss of face. Even amidst her growing self-consciousness as a nation, it is surprising to find that Indian leaders do not so much as bestow a fragment of thought on the value of architecture as a means of political awakening and mass organisation, nor do they seem to feel that India's national prestige rests to a large extent on her past architectural construction which, inspite of centuries of decay and destruction, retain enough examples to make the architectural reputation of any country in the world. Our creative faculties in this important direction seem to have been sabotaged by apathy, neglect and indolence.

Calcutta Speaks

Considering architecture as the mirror of a civilised society, how does one's notions react at the sight of modern Indian cities? Take for instance, the largest one in this country. Calcutta is not only not a planned city, but was definitely built to suit the purposes of a group of foreign merchants, who made it their stronghold for trade and exploitation. Reflecting under the spreading *pepul* tree at the junction of the present Bowbazar Street and Lower Circular Road, Job Charnock could have had no other thought but that Calcutta being near the sea, it would afford better facilities for commerce, and that its situation on the eastern bank of the

river would render it strategically more secure from attacks by Maharattas and Moguls. One has no quarrel with Job Charnock. The question one likes to ask today is, what picture did we, Indians, paint on that bleak canvas as a civilised society? During our century-old struggle for political uplift, what lofty impress have we left there for our compatriots to draw inspiration from? Since 1690, Calcutta continues to be embroiled in one confusing mess of wharves, mills, bathing ghats, burning ghats, docks and flat-roofed unimpressive houses. There is not a single architecture or monument of which it can pride itself or which has a patriotic message to impart to its citizens. On the contrary, Calcutta has further degenerated into what (to quote from the *Municipal Gazette*) a writer in the *Strand Magazine* aptly describes "the huge, sprawling, messy, sun-drunk, smelly, sensuous, fantastic anachronism of a city". The story of other modern cities of India is substantially the same. It is a wonder how national movements and educational principles can hope to thrive on civilised lines, against such a deplorable background.

Our artistic and cultural ideas seem to have undergone mass destruction by the lethal vapour of servility, ignorance and lack of imagination. Will it be too much to ask the present-day leaders of Indian thought to wake up and realise, before it is too late, that without a cultural and architectural revival, our march for political greatness and freedom may ultimately prove a trek towards some vast incinerator of shams and fallacies? A nation, like a tree, must grow and develop till it attains the fuller life of human happiness and freedom. Its outward and visible enemies can be pictured as the parasite which, if not cut down, will strangle the tree. But even when the tree is thus freed, it will crash in a gale if the trunk is not sound and if a vitality drawn from the roots, and from air and sun does not permeate its whole being. The art-life of a nation is this vitality which needs preservation at all costs for national strength and sustenance.

"India is a poor country and cannot afford costly buildings. Nor does India want to import any foreign style of architecture. We must evolve our own new style of architecture which will be in keeping with ancient traditions and yet suit the needs of modern India."

[From the address given by the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Member for Works, Mines and Power, while presiding over the conference of Architects at New Delhi.]



BEAUTIFUL LONDON

London, at one time the greatest city in the world, was never built with an eye to beauty ; but individuals did build beautiful houses and mansions for themselves, and these do make London beautiful.

Cheek by jowl they may exist with ugliness, yet they can be picked out as spots extremely pleasant to the eye. Here, on this page are given two scenes of London of to-day.

Perhaps, the new London, that is being built, will conform to aesthetic tastes much more than old London did.



Town Planning in Ancient India

OUR ancestors dwelt in magnificently built and scientifically planned towns and villages and thought over and wrote on the subject of town-planning and civic architecture. Their achievements in this direction are no less glorious than those of other civilised nations of the past.

Oldest Indian city

About 3,000 B.C. in the Indus valley there was a well-laid-out, evidently scientifically planned city, Mohen-jo-daro, whose remains were recently excavated. The striking regularity of the different wards into which it was divided and the systematic alignment of its streets and lanes prove the scientific town-planning done by its builders.

The main streets were constructed in the four cardinal directions with private and public dwellings on both sides. The width of the main roads ranged from 13 to 30 feet, while the lanes dividing one block of houses from the other were from about 3 feet 8 inches to about 7 feet. The corners of some of these streets were slightly rounded. The streets had an elaborate system of public drainage. Pottery drain-pipes, soak-pits, and sediment-pits were generally used. Every house had its supply of water from its own well. It had also its own kitchen and bath-room and in some cases, its own latrine. But windows were few and far between. Only burnt bricks were used in the construction of the entire city. There was in a part of the city a great public bath, situated in the middle of a quadrangle with verandahs on the four sides. The bath itself measures 39 ft. × 23 ft. × 8 ft. with a flight of steps on two sides. It got its supply of water from a well, the waste water being drained out through a covered drain. The walls of the tank were made water-tight with gypsum and bitumen. There was attached to it a *hammam* for hot-air baths. A big pillared hall, with twenty piers in four rows supporting the roof, has also been discovered. It may well have been the common assembly hall. Near the public bath there was also perhaps a public place of worship.

Aryan Cities

Town planning was known and practised by the Vedic Aryans. But for the absence of useful data one cannot be quite sure of the plan of an early Aryan *pur* (city). The word *nagar* (town) came into use later, but *pur* is etymologically the same as the Greek *polis* or the Teutonic *burg*. It is in the post-Vedic and Pali literature that we get numer-

ous references to town-planning. Many of these have simply been formal description of ideal cities. In the *Ramayana* there is a glowing picture of Ayodhya, which is described as being two *yoganas* (8 miles) in length. It was intersected with roads,—wide, straight and beautiful,—regularly sprinkled with water and having on both sides flower-plants. The capital of the Raghus was laid out in four squares on the right bank of the sacred Saryu. On other sides it was defended by battlements, towers and ditches and had four gates. In the *Mahabharata* we are told that Khandvaprastha, the city of the Pandavas built by Maya, the *danava* architect, was beautifully laid-out and divided into six squares. Its streets were well-watered and well-lighted. It was protected by a broad ditch all round it with a high rampart intersected by gates adorned with lofty towers. It contained beautiful houses interspersed with flower and fruit gardens, artificial lakes and tanks. Close to Yudhisthira's palace was a court of justice, a gambling house, a music hall and an *akhara* for wrestling and animal fights. The market occupied a spacious area.

The City of Pataliputra

In the Buddhist *Jatakas* we read of the existence of 84 thousand cities, a fact which is confirmed by the Greek historians, who say that at the time of Alexander's invasion in 326-25 B. C., the Punjab alone had 2,000 cities. They were surrounded by walls and protected by watch-towers. But the first realistic account of an Aryan city is found in Megasthenes, the famous Ambassador of Seleucos Nikator to the court of Chandragupta Maurya at Pataliputra. According to him, Patilputra was built on the narrow tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Soan with the Ganges. It was in the shape of a parallelogram about $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad. It was surrounded by a palisade of timber with loopholes for archers to shoot through, and had 570 towers and 64 gates. The ditch around the town was 200 yards wide and 60 ft. deep, which served both for defence and a public sewer. Outside the timber-built, but magnificent, palace of the king was an extensive park, where peacocks and pheasants and other birds lived, free and unconfined. There were also shady groves and evergreens and lovely artificial lakes full of varieties of fishes. The Greek Ambassador was more impressed with Mauryan

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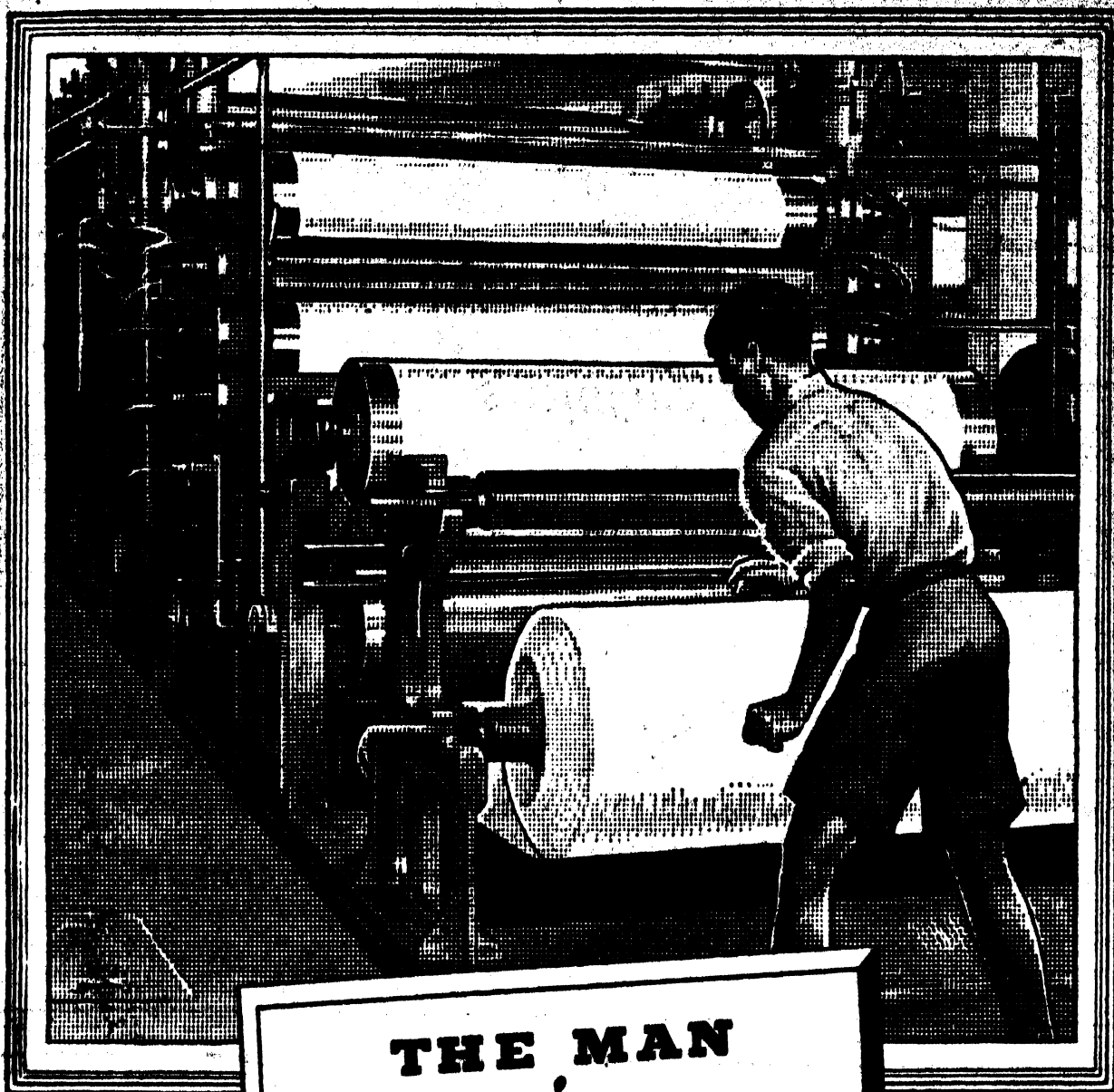
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In India, the characteristic and ever-increasing thirst for knowledge creates a demand for literature and newspapers greatly exceeding the present supply of paper. If this be increased tenfold, the problem of taking the printed page to the people still remains. Of India's masses, 80% live in country districts, and more Good Roads would bring to them that advancement of knowledge, and with it the expansion of many industries.

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palace and capital than with the Persian cities of Susa and Ecbatana. The town was administered by a council of 30 members divided into six *prachayats* of 5 members each, having various duties like control of industries and crafts, arrangements for travellers and foreigners visiting the city, providing them with accommodation and food and medical aid. Registration of births, regulation of weights and measures and scales and the collection of duties on sales were their other duties. This presupposes a high level of social organisation and civic consciousness without which no municipal administration can succeed for a day. In Kautilya's *Arthashastra* elaborate rules are laid down for planning a town. In some of the *Puranas*, and specially in the *Agni Purana*, the subject has received its proper share of attention. The Chinese pilgrims have also thrown light on it. Hiuen Tsing visited almost every part of India except the far south between 630-643 A. D. According to him Kanauj, the imperial capital built between the Ganges on the north and the Kali Nadi on the east, was five miles long and 14 miles broad. It had a ditch round it with strong and lofty towers facing one another. It was well-planned, and had beautiful gardens and tanks of clear water. The houses were, on the whole, clean, comfortable, and simple, "sumptuous inside and economical outside." Bana, the court poet of Harsha calls Ujjani "the proudest gem of three worlds." It had a moat "deep as hell", fences and walls "were plastered white like mount Kailash." It contained large bazaars, wide cross-ways. Its commons were "grey with *Ketak* pollen." Its beautiful gardens were watered by buckets continually at work. Its groves were "darkened by bees vocal with honey-draughts, and resounding with the cry of peacocks, and glittering with lakes with water-lilies." But in some towns in the Empire, says the Chinese pilgrim, "the streets and lanes were tortuous, and the roads winding, the thoroughfares dirty."

PRINCIPLES OF TOWN PLANNING

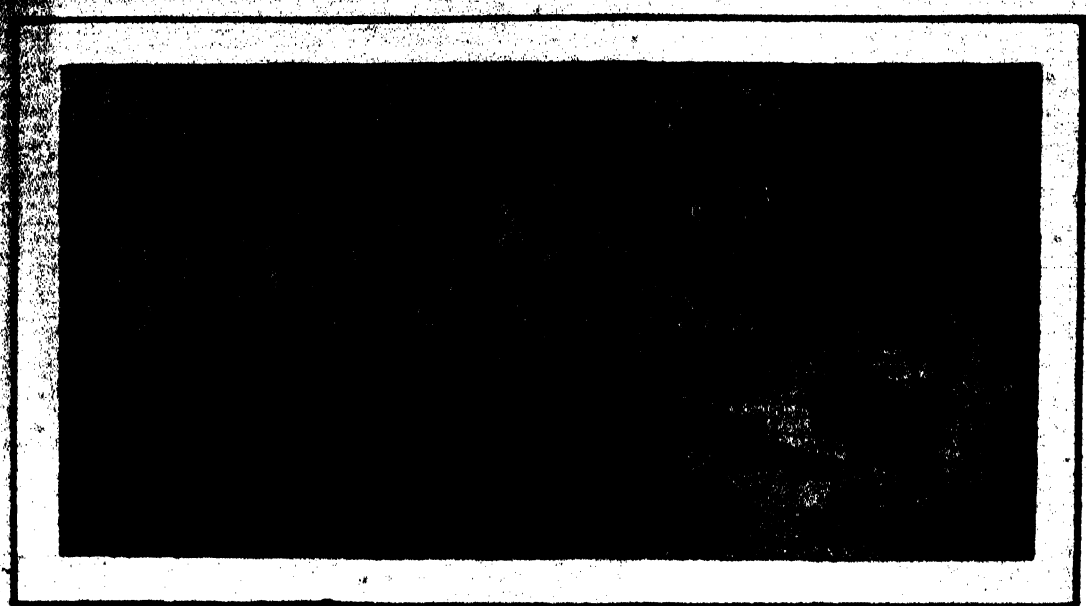
In the centuries that followed the decline of Harsha's empire the various Rajput dynasties established their power in different parts of India. Some old capitals and cities like Kanauj, Benares, Ujjain, Patan, Paithan, Madura, Kanchi etc., continued to exist in more or less their former glory, while a number of new ones, like Delhi, Mahoba, Gaur, Chittor, Anhil-ware, Devagiri, Dwarasamudra etc., now came into the picture. The long immunity from foreign danger from the 5th to 10th century resulted in

the luxuriant growth and elaboration of Indian culture in all phases. The town-planner like the house-builder and the sculptor had the fullest scope for his activities in this atmosphere. He not only executed wonderful works of art, but also philosophical; and speculated and composed standard works on the subject of this art. To this period belong, on the one hand, the noble cities like Delhi, Mahoba etc. named above, and the temples of Buddha-Gaya, Khajuraho, Bhuvaneshwar, Mt. Abu, Ellora, etc, while on the other hand, we have also in about the same age the preparation of books like the *Manasa*, the *Silparatna*, the *Mayamata*, the *Vas'u Chandrika*, the *Sukro-miti* etc. It is only of late that these important books on Indian Art as also the *Arthashastra*, have been discovered and critically studied by scholars like Ram Raz, Havell, Ganpata Shastri, B. K. Sarkar, P. K. Acharya, Sama Shastri and others. The contents of these books have revealed to us a full knowledge of the principles, canons, and ideas of Hindu Art at its best. A short summary of their views on town-planning will be of interest. The *Silpashastra* discusses first the units of measurement, and the choice of sites for towns and houses, and then deals with the classification of towns and villages according to various stand-points. The *Mayamata* divides villages and towns into 14 classes according to their size and functions. They are *Grama* (a small village), *Khetaka* (bigger village), *Khavata* (yet bigger village), *Durga* (a big fortified town), *Nagar* (a city), *Rajdhani* (capital), *Pattan* (a seaport), *Dronamukha* (a port at the mouth of a river), *Swira* (a military or armed camp), *Sthaniya* (a frontier outpost), *Vidambarka* (an agriculturists' hamlet), *Nigama* (an industrial and market-town), and *Sakha nagar* (a suburb). Then there were eight different ways in which a town was planned according to the *Silpashastras*. They are *Dandak* (a town with a single road running through it like a rod), *Swastika* (laid-out like a Swastika), *Padmak* (laid-out like a lotus flower or Radial lay-out), *Karmika* (bow-like or hemispherical lay-out), *Nandyavarta* (perhaps a garden city), *Chaturmukha* (with four mouths or gates), *Prastara* (made wholly of stone), and the last the *Sarvatobhadra* town is defined as one having 11 streets facing north and 11 facing east. It had the most elaborate system of roads and streets. To quote from Havell, "the typical form (of an Aryan town) was a rectangular enclosure with four sides facing the four quarters, and divided into four wards by the two main streets which crossed each other in the centre and were

terminated each end by the four principal gates. There were four subsidiary gates near the corners of the village enclosures so that the whole circumference of the walls or palisade was divided into eight—the Eightfold Path. The longest of the two main streets, which ran east and west, was known as the King's Street—*Rajapath* the shorter one was called *Mahakala* or *Vamana*, signifying broad street or short street. These two streets, wider than the rest and planted with trees, were the two main lines of communication." In the centre of the town overlooking in all the four directions, stood the temple of Brahma, the Creator. The Aryan settlement, again according to the same authority, was conceived as a microcosm, the 'five peopled' of the Aryan community representing the five elements of the universe and each quarter of the village symbolising a corresponding division of the microcosm. The public celebration of the sacrificial rites to the dieties had its appointed place... The houses (of the people), the public bathing places, parks or sacred groves, and public orchards were grouped round these fixed points. The bazars occupied the blocks adjoining the village enclosure, close to the main gates. A wide path between the outer blocks and the boundary walls was known as the *Mangala-vithi* or the path of Blessing or Auspiciousness." This circular road round the town was dedicated to the War-god, Kartikeya, since it was so useful for defence of the city. This account of an early Aryan settlement, based on descriptions given in the *Silpshastras* formed the blueprint for all subsequent town-planning in India. To the west of *Brahmasthan*, or the Centre, the King's palace was located. Separate portions of the town were allotted for the residence of members of various castes. Usually the public parks occupied the northern parts of the city. To the prostitutes was assigned the southern part. The *Sudras*, or the common class of labourers and wage-earners, were to build their houses all round the outer fringe of the city. But the *Chandalas* who lived on carrion

and practised offensive trades, skinner, butchers, fowlers, brewers, scavengers etc., lived outside the city walls. Fa Hien says the same thing of the 5th Century A. D. There are numerous details in the *Silpshastras* about the residential quarters assigned to the members of various castes, arts, crafts, professions, trades and industries, to enumerate which would be too tedious in a short study like the present. *Yajnasalas*, hospitals, grain-depots, police station, schools and colleges, theatres, association halls—all are mentioned; nothing is forgotten by the writers of these books. In short, some prominent features of the Aryan town-planning must be kept in mind. A river or water-front provided an excellent site for a town. The lay-out was usually rectangular divided into four or six square blocks. The two main roads were invariably oriented to the points of the compass, with a net-work of streets and lanes in different angles. Provision was made for all castes and interests. Defence was not neglected. Public recreation and sanitary requirements were adequately provided for, water supply was always a problem carefully looked into for civic needs and industrial and defence purposes. And above all, the Aryans in India, like the Greeks, believed in living in the midst of beautiful surroundings, whether provided by nature or developed by the hand of man. The Aryan settlements were never meant to be segregation camps for any particular caste or class. They were centres of self-contained communal life, in which alone the Aryan society could have its full expression and fulfilment. The Turks, the Afghans and the Mughals, when they had to found new towns or develop or enlarge the older ones, never seriously tampered with these traditions of town-planning in India. Their towns like Agra, Delhi, Jaunpur, Ahmedabad, Bijapur, Golkunda, Fatehpur Sikri, Murshidabad, Lucknow etc., were generally planned, built and re-modelled on the lines outlined above. They were magnificent builders, but not innovators in town-planning.

In replanning the old cities to suit the new ideals of personal and community hygiene, the new tastes for architecture and landscape, the new ideas of greater facilities in transport and of less cost in building, every effort should be made to preserve the historical atmosphere and background of those cities.



"The City (Sirsukh) appears to have been built by the Kustans, probably during the reign of Kanishka Its plan is roughly a parallelogram, and the circuit of the walls is not far short of two miles. The walls are of massive construction, some 18ft. or more in thickness, and protected by bastions on their outer side, which are circular, the intervals between them measuring 50ft."

THE above few lines are taken from the book (1921) by Sir John Marshall. Director General of Archaeology on the excavations and discoveries of Buddhistic ruins at Taxila, in the North-Western frontier of India. (Kanishka, I may mention, reigned in the 2nd Century A.D.) My purpose in quoting them is to show that the Art of Town-Planning is not, as many people imagine, of recent origin, but was known and practised in India in ages long past. The archaeological discoveries at Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa, Taxila, as also the ruins of Anuradhapura in Ceylon, amply testify to this. In the western world now-a-days many engineers and architects are specialising in the art of town-planning. Hence some have thought that the art is of recent and western origin. As regards its application, Europe had an old civilisation dating back to Roman times, many of its well-known cities having been built long ago, sometimes planned, or improved from time to time. It is, I believe, only in America, a comparatively "new" country of vast virgin spaces, where it has been possible to plan and lay out entire towns, block by block, according to geometrical patterns of a definite plan. In India, the only example in modern times of a new town being planned and laid out, is "that monstrosity" called New Delhi. So far as Calcutta is concerned, the

only minute fraction of it planned and laid out is the area known as the "Lake area" lying between Rashbehari avenue on the north to the B. A. Railway lines on the east and south.

Calcutta was never built according to any plan. A planned city was never contemplated by its original builders, or if contemplated, could ever be carried into effect. A well-known London weekly which ran a column of "Answers to Questions" was once asked by a hopeful correspondent to describe "How the British Empire was made." The Editor's reply was brief and to the point, viz. that "The British Empire was not made, it grewed!" With equal truth we may say of Calcutta that it was not made, but simply "grewed"—in a most haphazard, irregular, straggling, irresponsible manner during the course of two and a half centuries as aptly described in Rudyard Kipling's well-known poem :—

"Thus from the midday halt of Charnock
grew a city
As the fungus sprouts chaotic from its bed
So it spread
Chance-directed, chance-erected, laid and built
On the silt,
Palace, byre, hovel, poverty and pride
Side by Side."

Other writers also speaking of Calcutta in its early days stress the fact that the city grew and spread in a most happy-go-lucky manner, so aptly described by Kipling as "chance-directed chance-erected." It is my intention to give some account of the early and gradual growth of Calcutta, specially during the 18th century, and of the efforts made from time to time to improve it.

1690—1700.

Taking the first phase, when Calcutta had just been born, Hyde in his "Parochial annals of Bengal" describing the first Factory built by Job Charnock in the *Lal Dighi* (Dalhousie Square) locality, remarks :—

"Charnock never even planned out the premises of a Factory; every one built houses, enclosed lands and dug tanks, just as and when he chose."

1726.

Coming to the 18th century, Hyde again gives a brief description of Calcutta as it was in 1726, viz :—

"The town of Calcutta consisted of a group of European buildings clustered round 'the Park' about the middle of which was the great Tank called *Lal Dighi*. Beyond the European buildings were four villages of mud and bamboo, all of which were included in the Zemin-dari limits of the Settlement. These villages were the original three (Sutanuti, Kalikotta and Govindpur) with the addition of Chowringhee—a swampy place separated on the west from Govindpore by a tiger-haunted jungle where now expands the grassy level of the *Maidan*. The creek* wandering inland past the southern wall of the Burying ground, divided Chowringhee and Govindpore from the English town and the still native portions of Dhee Calcutta and Bazar Calcutta."

1756.

A very large portion of Calcutta, as it then stood, specially the English Settlement round and about the Dalhousie square area, was destroyed during the attack on Calcutta in 1756 by the forces of Nawab Serajud-dowlah. Later, after Calcutta had been retaken by the English (in 1757), there was a great revival of activity in building operations. One of the principal constructions was the "New Fort"—the present Fort William—which was begun in 1758 and completed in 1773.

1768

Coming next to the year 1768, we find a visitor named Mrs. Kindersley describing Calcutta as she found it, in the following manner, in a letter written by her in June 1768 :—

"I think I have never given you any account of Calcutta; indeed, after Madras, it does not appear much worthy describing; for although it is large, with a great many good houses in it, and has the advantage of standing upon the banks of a river, it is as awkward a place as can be conceived; and so irregular, that it looks as if all the houses had been thrown

up in the air, and fallen down again by accident as they now stand; people keep constantly building, and every one who can procure a piece of ground to build a house upon, consults his own taste and convenience, without any regard to the beauty and regularity of the town; besides, the appearance of the best houses is spoiled by the little straw huts and such sort of incumbrances, which are built up by the servants for themselves to sleep in; so that all the English part of the town, which is the largest, is a confusion of very superb and very shabby houses, dead walls, straw huts, warehouses, and I know not what..... Here is not, as in Madras, a black town near for the servants to reside in; therefore Calcutta is partly environed by their habitations, which makes the roads rather unpleasant; for the huts they live in, which are made of mud and straw, are so low that they can scarcely stand upright in them; and having no chimnies, the smoke of the fires with which they dress their victuals, comes all out at the doors, and is perhaps more disagreeable to the passenger than to themselves."

Mrs. Kindersley said a good deal more, her letter being quite a long one, but questions of space forbid my quoting the whole of it. I am indebted to her for a fresh adjective besides "irregular," viz. "awkward," and the reader by comparing Hyde's description of the 17th century will find that practically no change had occurred in the manner of development of the town through the course of a century, except its size.

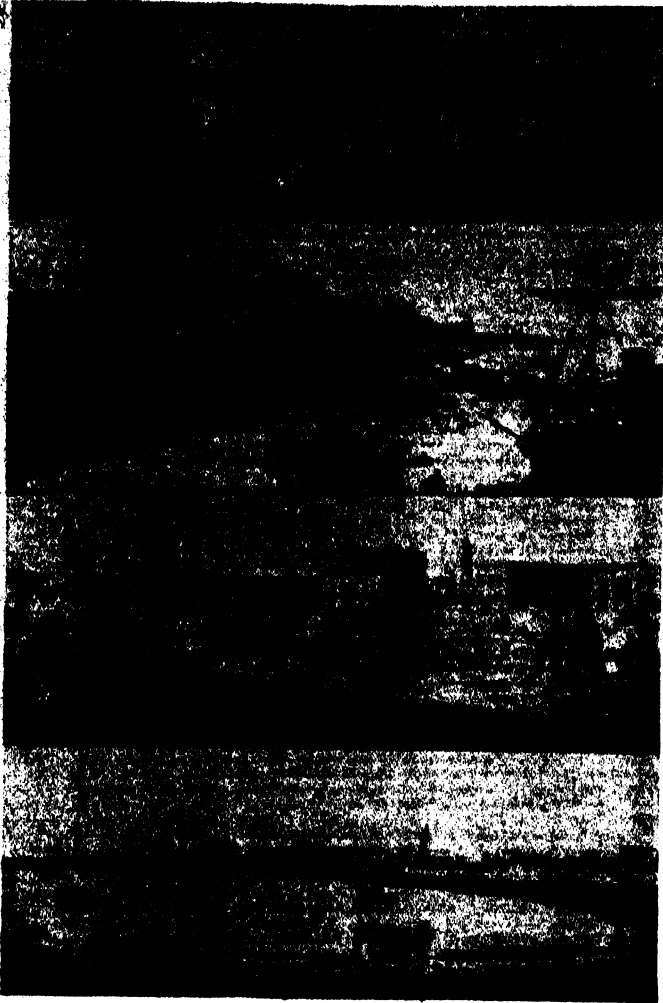
Having given the reader a fair idea of the course of development of the town, I will now give some account of the "improvements" made from time to time. It may be asserted that throughout almost the whole of the 18th century the town simply went on growing, without any order or method. The first glimmerings of civic consciousness appear to have manifested themselves towards the end of that century, when the first notable improvement work was done by filling up the Marhatta Ditch, making a long road running all round the town in a semicircle, called the Circular Road. The Ditch had been dug as a protective measure about the year 1742, to keep out the Marhatta raiders who had appeared in Bengal about that period. It had been completed roughly from Bagbazar upto Entally, the rest being unfinished as the scare had passed off, and had thereafter become the receptacle for all sorts of filth and garbage and a standing menace to the health of the city. The next notable improvement was the metalling of the Circular Road in 1799.

Streets

It was during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Wellesley that a "new era" of improvement

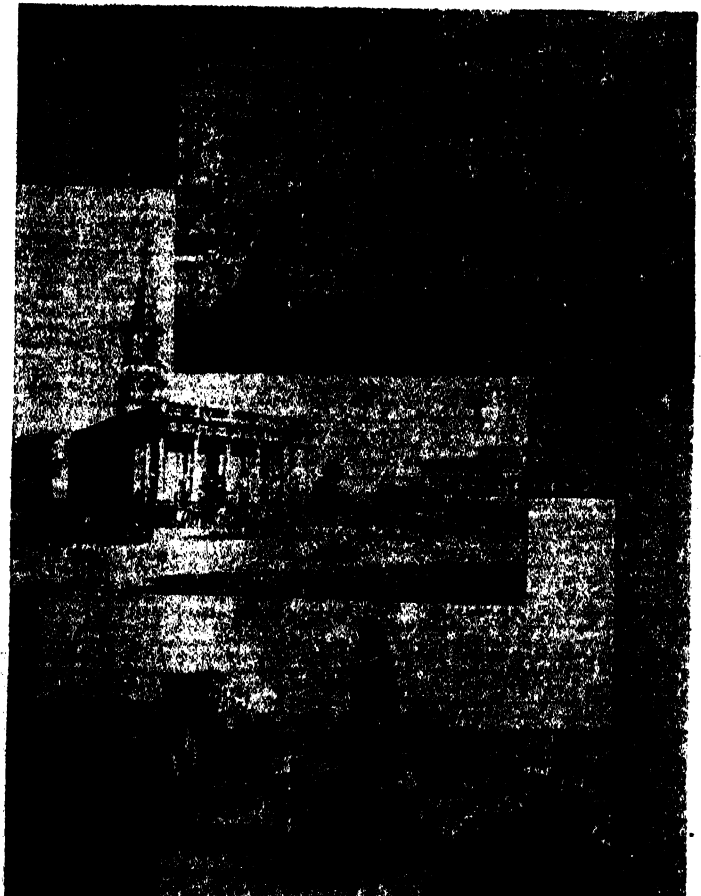
* The Creek ran from the river eastward along the line of the present Hastings street, upto the Salt Lakes. The Burying ground (the first cemetery of the English in Calcutta) was near the river-side and is now absorbed within the compound of St. John's church.—B. V. R.

Some Views of Old Calcutta



-
1. OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE—1788
(From T. and W. Daniell's 'Coloured Views')
 2. OLD FORT WILLIAM—1787
 3. ESPLANADE ROW—1788
 4. GENERAL VIEW OF THE
ESPLANADE
-

-
1. FORT WILLIAM—1730
(As painted from an engraving by
G. Vandergucht)
 2. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—1788
(From T. and W. Daniell's 'Coloured
Views')
 3. CALCUTTA FROM RIVER
HOOGHLY—1788
(From T. and W. Daniell's 'Coloured
Views')
-



began. His Minute of 1803 is a well-known document in the history of Calcutta, dealing as it does with all aspects of improving the City. I will quote a few lines from the Minute regarding Lord Wellesley's street policy :—

"In those quarters of the town occupied principally by the native inhabitants, the houses have been built without order or regularity, and the streets and lanes formed without attention to the health, convenience or safety of the inhabitants It is a primary duty of the Government to provide for the health, safety and convenience of the inhabitants of this great town, by establishing a comprehensive system for the improvement of the roads, streets and by fixing permanent rules for the construction and distribution of the houses and public edifices."

Lord Wellesley followed up the exposition of his policy by appointing a Town Improvement Committee who were to prepare a complete street scheme for the city for the consideration of the Government. The scheme however, though sanctioned by Government and intended to be carried out from Government funds, was only partially executed. In 1805 the Government gave official recognition to the Lottery commissioners, who placed funds (raised by means of authorised public lotteries) at the disposal of the Improvement Committee. They then took up the work of improvement, and between 1817 and 1836 had opened up many new streets and straightened or widened many existing roads. * It is estimated that nearly 25 lakhs of rupees (the proceeds of several lotteries) had been spent on public works between 1805-1836. The first Act recognising the necessity of empowering the Commissioners to open out streets, was passed in 1847 (Act XVI), while Act II of 1848 contained a declaration by the Legislature on the importance of forming straight and spacious roads and breaking up narrow lanes and gullies. The latter Act was repealed in 1852 and hardly any practical work resulted from these Acts, except the construction of Halliday Street. A much later Act (II of 1888) made an annual expenditure of 3 lakhs of rupees obligatory for suburban improvements, and according to this several fine roads were opened out in the then suburban areas of Kalighat, Bhowanipore etc. Some of these were Lansdowne Road, Haris Mukerjee Road, Hazra Road, Chetla Central Road, Sterndale Road, Judge's Court Road,

* The following new streets were opened up viz. Elliot Road, Wood Street, Wellesley Street, College Street, Cornwallis Street, Hastings Street, Moira Street, Loudon Street, Amherst Street, Hare Street, Strand Road (from Princep ghat to Haskbols); while Free School Street, Kyd Street, Mango Lane and Bentinck Street were widened and straightened—B. V. R.

Gopalnagore Road, Kali Temple Road etc, which were driven at a comparatively small cost through neglected and insanitary areas, the total sum spent being a little over 14 lakhs of rupees. In 1884 a Committee was appointed to consider the question of street improvements, but the scheme prepared by them fell through. The Committee was revived in 1887 and at its instance the two railway termini in Calcutta viz., Sealdah and Howrah, were connected by opening out a new road named Harrison Road.

Before leaving the subject of streets, I may mention that the first footpath in Calcutta was made in Chowringhee by filling up the open drain running alongside it, in 1858. As regards road metalling, it was not until 1820 that a regular system was introduced. Metalling with stone or *khoa* (broken bricks) was introduced about 1834, and tar-macadam first came into use for road surfacing in 1913-14. The watering of roads appears to have been first introduced in 1818.

Bustees

Calcutta has always abounded in bustees or slums housing the poorer classes of its citizens, and these have been called a blot on its fair name even upto today. What is a bustee? In a report of 1868 we find the following vivid description of a bustee :—

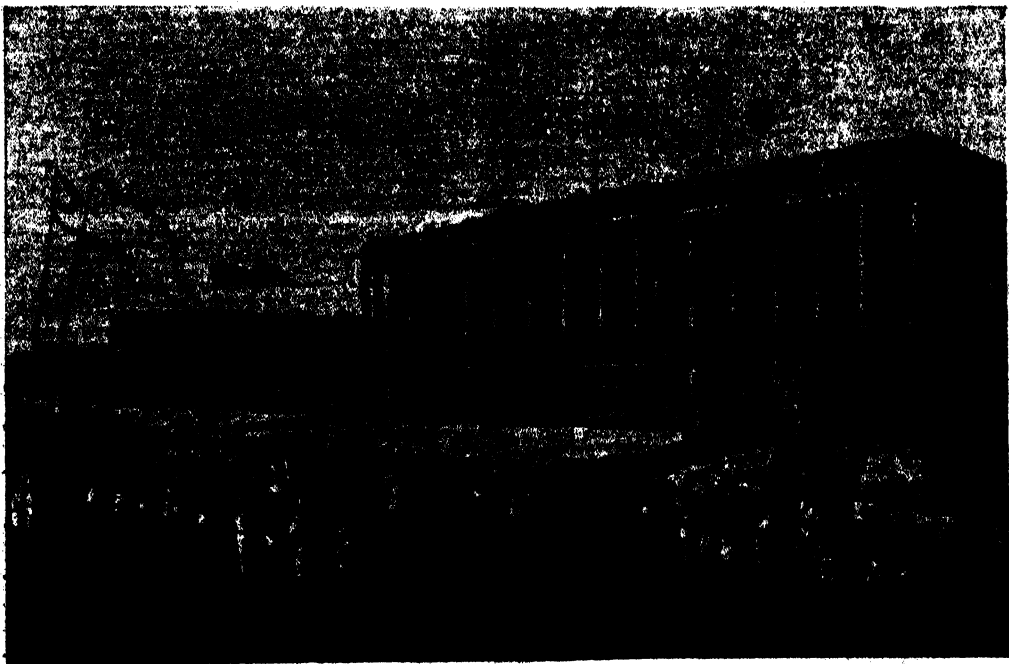
"A bustee or native village generally consists of a mass of huts constructed without any plan or arrangement, without roads, without drains, ill ventilated and never cleaned. Most of these villages are the abodes of misery, vice and filth, and the nurseries of sickness and disease. In these bustees are found green and slimy stagnant ponds, full of putrid vegetable and animal matter in a state of decomposition, and whose bubbling surfaces exhale, under a tropical sun, noxious gases poisoning the atmosphere and spreading around disease and death. These ponds supply the natives with water for domestic purposes, and are often the receptacles of filth. The arteries which feed these tanks are the drains that ramify over the village, and carry sewage of the huts into them..... The huts are huddled together in masses, their projecting eaves often meeting one another, whilst the intervening spaces, impervious to the rays of the sun, are converted into necessaries and used by both sexes in common None of these villages possess a single road or thoroughfare, properly so called, through which a conservancy cart or even a wheelbarrow can pass in order to remove the filth. This filth is laid at the door of every hut, or thrown into a neighbouring cesspool."

A horrible picture no doubt, but I have with

More Views of Old Calcutta



1. A VIEW OF TANK SQUARE—1794
(From William Baillie's 'Twelve Views of Calcutta')
2. OLD COURT HOUSE STREET—1788
(From T. and W. Daniell's 'Coloured Views')
3. A VIEW OF THE GREAT TANK—1787
(From Thomas Daniell's 'Twelve Views of Calcutta')
4. CALCUTTA FROM THE GARDEN REACH
(By William Daniell, R. A.)



THE SUPREME COURT BUILDINGS

The present High Court buildings stand on this site.
(From the engraving by T. Daniell—1787)

my own eyes seen such bustees not only in the latter days of the 19th century but even in this "progressive" 20th century, not to speak of 1868. The question of reclamation of bustees and replacing them by blocks of tenements or decent housing accommodation for the poorer classes similar to what are called "chawls" in Bombay etc.—has engaged the attention of both the Corporation and the Government authorities, and sporadic measures taken from time to time to improve them. It was only last year that an Act was passed on the subject by the Bengal Government, but except on paper, no practical work has yet been accomplished. For centuries the bustee has held its own, and it seems probable that it will continue to hold its own for still many more years to come. I will give here a few outstanding examples of bustees replaced by pucca houses, etc., during the 19th century:

(1) Dunkin's bustee, running from Wood Street to Camac Street along Park Street covering an area of about 10 *bighas* of land, was crowded by huts chiefly occupied by domestic servants and native livery stables, and was a "great nuisance to the residents within its immediate vicinity." It was acquired by the Municipality in 1858 and the land sold for building plots, while on a triangular piece in the corner, a tank was dug which was popularly known as *tin-konia talao* or triangular tank. It was filled up in 1905-06 and the plot is now known as Allen Square.

(2) A bustee owned by J. W. Money covering about 24 *bighas* of land lay between Hungerford Street and Camac Street on the south side of Theatre Road. The bustee was demolished, the land being sold in building plots, and a new road named Outram Street opened out of it.

(3) Bamun bustee lying between Camac Street and Hungerford Street on the north side of Theatre Road was about 54 *bighas* in extent and belonged to a Barrister named Peterson. In the centre was a large tank which was conveyed, in 1859, free of cost to the Municipality by the owner, on condition that the tank would be improved and railed off, a 40ft road made linking up Wood Street with Circular Road, and two Cross Roads made, each 30ft. wide, linking up Hungerford and Camac Streets. This was done, and I may mention that the tank is now known as Victoria Square.

Tanks and Squares.

Another prominent feature of old Calcutta was the number of tanks, of which the water was used for all kinds of household purposes. The *Lal Dighi* (Dalhousie Square tank) had been in existence before the English made their first settlement in that area, and its water was used for drinking purposes by the English from their earliest days. Even in the mid 19th century we read of *mussacks* or skin bags of *Lal Dighi* water being sold for one pice per *mussack* (about 8 gallons). Many new tanks were dug (or old ones improved) in the early days of the 19th century, among which may be mentioned the College Square (Goldighi) and Cornwallis Square (Hedua) tanks. After the introduction of a system of filtered water supply in 1867,

tank water being no longer required for drinking purposes, a good many tanks were gradually filled up and converted into public squares, such as Blacquire tank, the triangular tank, Bartola tank (now the site of the Allen Market in Chitpur Road) etc.

All the improvement works briefly mentioned above were carried out by the Municipality or the government or both jointly, but many such works, such as opening out of new roads or laying out public squares, were carried out at the instance of munificent private citizens who donated their own lands or money for the purpose. I will give a few examples:—

(1) Kumar Ramchand contributed Rs. 40,000 in 1857 towards the construction of Raja Woodmunt Street.

(2) In 1885 the Nawab of Murshidabad donated land for the construction of Nawab Lane

(3) In 1880 Maharani Swarnamoyee donated land for making the Ultadingi Junction Road

(4) In 1909 Kumar (Later Raja) Dinendra Narayan Roy contributed land for making Roy Street

(5) Mr. G. T. Marcus, who died in England in 1864, bequeathed certain valuable Calcutta properties to the Municipality, subject to the payment of an annuity of £250 during her lifetime to his sister Mrs. Thornton. The properties were sold for Rs. 1,17,000 of which Rs. 47,000 was utilised for the construction of the Central Municipal office, and Rs. 70,00 invested in Government securities to provide the annuity. Mrs. Thornton died in 1883, and the sum of Rs. 72,000 was then received by the Municipality from the Administrator-General. With this money, Bysack's Dighi—a large tank in Mechua Bazar Street was acquired along with surrounding bustees to the total extent of about 9 *bighas*, converted into a public square (with a small tank in the centre) and named Marcus square (1889). Later, the tank in the centre was filled up and the square enlarged by acquiring some more land during 1894-95. With a view to promote physical culture among the student community the management of the square was vested in a Committee representing the Municipality, the Bengal Government, the Society for the Higher Training of young men (now known as the Calcutta University Institute), and the Calcutta University. The improvement scheme cost Rs. 97,000 of which the government paid Rs. 50,000 the balance being raised by public subscriptions.

Before closing this brief and quite inadequate sketch of the improvements made in Calcutta through the centuries, I must not forget to mention the Calcutta Improvement Trust, brought into existence by Act V of 1911, which has, in the course of the succeeding 35 years or so, carried into effect more than fifty more or less extensive schemes of improvement in Calcutta. Its operations however do not come within the scope of an article dealing with improvements in old Calcutta.

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TACKLING

"POPULATION PRESSURE"

ON CALCUTTA

By

BHASKAR MUKERJI, B. A., (Cantab), B.Sc. (Cal.)

Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta

The one evil from which our great city is suffering today may be termed : "Population Pressure". The city is over-populated ;—nearly 4 millions in 28 square miles. This is hardly enough living space. The number of houses is pitifully less than what is needed. There has scarce been any addition for years. Five persons are now packed in space enough only for three.

The streets are congested. Thousands have no other homes except on the streets of the city. Thousands of square feet of valuable public space have been taken possession of and used as pavement shops, scrap godowns, etc. Miles of roadway are blocked by derelict lorries and cars waiting repairs or sale.

Over-strained Municipal Services

The municipal services are overstrained. The consumption of filtered water has greatly increased. There has always been a wastage of unfiltered water. With the increase in population there has been an increase in the wastage. The refuse to be removed has almost doubled in quantity. The sewers are surcharged. The roads, torn by the chariots of war, have yet to be repaired. The lamp-posts uprooted have to be refixed.

In this context the municipal services have now to be carried on.

With high prices all round, labour wages have gone up. Building materials are equally expensive, and difficult to get. The cost of capital equipment is almost prohibitive. Replacement of a boiler or a pump, or the laying of a main, or the remodelling of a market will now cost 3 to 4 times as before, and we may have to wait,—almost indefinitely. These are some of the problems we have to face these days. How should we tackle them ?

Problem of Surplus Population

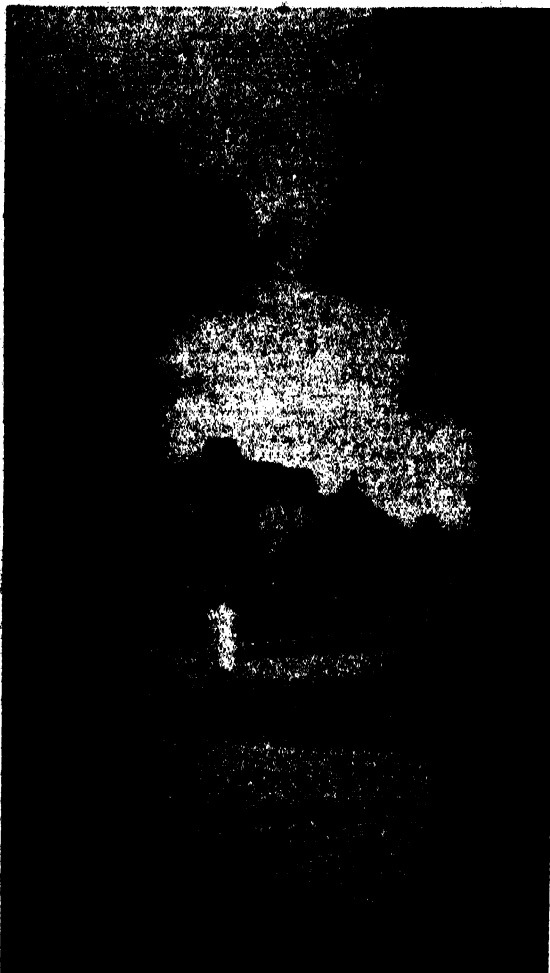
'Population Pressure' like blood pressure is curable by population-letting, i. e., providing accommodation for the surplus population elsewhere.

Up to about 1920, this used to be done in progressive cities in the world by developing suburbs contiguous to large cities. It was found later that this did not succeed. It helped for the time being, but afterwards it made matters worse. This was, therefore, discarded. We, in Calcutta, on the other hand, are still pushing on with those rejected methods, of sporadic suburban development, outdated 25 years ago. I need hardly say that these are almost always individual enterprises, with uncontrolled profits.

The modern method of tackling over-population is based on the principles of *decongestion and dispersal*. The surplus population is dispersed and settled at least 20 to 30 miles out from the main city, in satellite towns. Between the town and the satellite town or towns, there must remain a compulsory agricultural area where *buildings are for ever banned*. There is always a broad highway connecting the main city with each of its satellites, the building and maintenance of which are a charge chiefly on the main and the satellite cities. Travel over the connecting highway by motor-bus or electric trains is practically free. The cost is provided for in the city rates. And what is most important, each satellite town is a unit by itself,—with its own municipal services, its own municipal rules, its own public buildings (schools, hospitals, libraries), its parks and its residences (with few gradations) and above all with its own *industries and trade*. Such industries would, of course, be first dispersed from the main city, and then these *sustain the economic life of the satellite city*.

Satellite Towns Round, Calcutta

I would thus disperse all timber and carpentry trades to one such satellite town, say 25 miles out of Calcutta ; all motor workshops to another 30 miles away ; all scrap-iron dealers to a third, all hide-godowns to a fourth ; all *dalgoles* to a fifth ; tin-plate or brassware to a sixth ; chemical works to a seventh, dairies to an eighth, the University with educational and research institutions to a ninth, etc. The point of the



Cottage where the present writer lived in an English garden city, 35 miles from London

greatest importance is that each such satellite town should be so sited, so designed and so built as to aid, assist and attract the special industry or activity which it houses. Round each such satellite town is a green-belt of agriculture never to be spoilt. From the main city radiate roadways, railways, trolley or tramways to each satellite town.

Each satellite city should be so built as to provide for a possible population, say up to 5

lakhs with a maximum allowable density of, say, 50 to an acre. Power could be derived by transmission from the Damodar Dam. Long distance transmission has been rendered possible by modern science. There must be power behind the industries in each satellite city.

Imagine a circular area with Calcutta as centre and a radius of 75 miles. On such an area could be dotted the sites of the future satellite cities—at least 10 in number. Five millions thus could be accommodated with industries in this area within, say, the next 20 years.

Success of the Scheme

Decongested Calcutta will then comfortably accommodate its own 2½ millions. It will remain the chief exchange centre, the chief distribution centre, the chief coordination centre ; and the importance of its Port will be enormously enhanced. The *Bustees* would have disappeared by dispersal to the satellite cities. *Khatals* would follow suit,—so also the innumerable small workshops humming or grinding away from dawn to sun-set next door to residences.

Then only could we successfully and cheaply develop and improve the suburbs outside the city as well as the sub-standard areas inside. The task of the Calcutta Improvement Trust would then be greatly simplified.

The success of such a scheme, as I have pictured, depends on two essential controls :—

- (i) control of land prices,
- (ii) control of the building trade, and of the cost of essential municipal equipment.

In Soviet Russia these have largely been nationalised. I would not go so far as that. But I maintain that housing and food are of equal importance to the community. If in an emergency, food is controlled, why not living and housing ? In my view such an emergency has arisen.

On such a view, therefore, control is necessary if we are really in earnest to seek a way out of the truly appalling state of things that we see all round us today. The famine in good living and housing is as equally bad and widespread as the famine in food. If, therefore, food is controlled, so should land and buildings. And control means control not only of prices but also of distribution.

SLUMS AND HOUSING HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

By

ATUL CHANDRA BANERJEA, M. A.

SPEAKING of the slum-dwellers in the industrial towns in his address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta in December last, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, "I do not want wealth to be created in that way of human degradation. At the cost of human degradation a nation does not grow. I do not know the people who get the dividends at the cost of the slums. There seems to be something scandalous all about this." Panditji may not know the people who make their fortunes at the cost of the slum dwellers, but Bengal's ex-Governor Mr. Richard Casey knew them, and though he promised to end the racket in six months, he failed to do anything during his entire stay in the province. The vested interests controlling the *bustees* and hampering the work on the several schemes of rehousing adopted by the Calcutta Corporation were too strong even for the strong man of the British empire.

INDUSTRIALISATION AND SLUMS

Slums are the direct result of industrialisation not only in this country but all over the world. Speaking sarcastically of the abominable conditions of London in his time, Shelley said "Hell is a city much like London", and De Quincey described Manchester a hundred and fifty years ago in these words:—"No great city could present so repulsive an appearance as Manchester". Friedrich Engels narrating his experience of Manchester slums a hundred years back said, "the cottages are old, dirty, and of the smallest sort, the streets uneven, fallen into ruts and in parts without drains or pavements.....in each of these pens, containing at most two rooms,

a garret and perhaps a celler, on the average twenty human beings live; that in the whole region, for each 120 persons, one usually inaccessible privy is provided." By the beginning of this century sanitary conditions of Manchester had been revolutionised, but the slums were as bad as ever; indeed they were steadily getting worse owing to old age and wear and tear. Even New York, most modern of the cities, was notorious for its slums, the area occupied being 17 square miles. Conditions there were so bad that a committee of architects and housing experts appointed by the municipality recommended in March, 1935 that 10.2 square miles of this vast area must ultimately be vacated on the ground that it was unfit for human habitation and economically unprofitable. In this area, the report of the Committee revealed, there lived 516,360 families which paid monthly rentals from ten to thirty dollars.

Coming to our own country, one industrial city vies here with another in bad housing and insanitary conditions of the areas where industrial labourers are housed. A recent enquiry revealed that in Calcutta itself, which prides itself as being the "Second City of the Empire", one-third of the city is covered with slums. The number of *bustees* is 4,940, which are inhabited by more than 1,000,000 people. These figures were published in November, 1944, when Mr. Casey took it into his head to visit the slum areas of Calcutta. It was then given out that the question of invoking the aid of the Defence of India Rules to compel the owners of *bustees* in and around Calcutta to carry out some constructional and other improve-

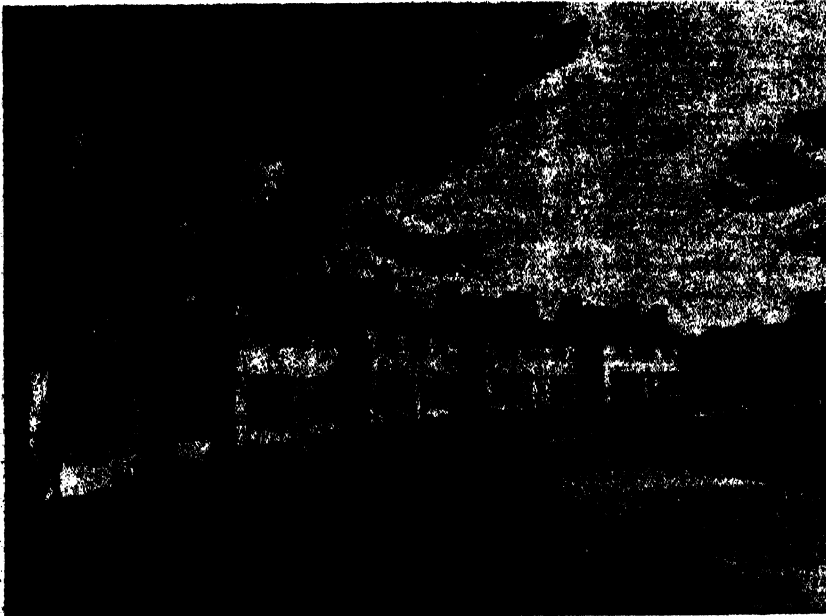
ment work in these areas was under the consideration of the Bengal Government. But everything fizzled out in thin air and nothing came out of the well-meaning verbosity of the ex-Governor. The situation has deteriorated considerably since then.

CALCUTTA BUSTEES

The Bengal Government has given step-motherly attention to the problems of the

gradually and ultimately to the industrial areas until the entire population of the slums are provided with improved accomodation. Similar ideas are also contained in the address of Bengal's Finance and Local Self-Government Minister Mohammad Ali at the Municipal Chairmen's Conference at Howrah. He told the Conference that the Bengal Government has in mind a Provincial Town Planning Act and a Housing Act under which the towns

and cities will be in a better condition. Mr. Mohammad Ali admitted that in regard to town improvement and slum clearance, the biggest and most urgent problems have arisen in Calcutta and Howrah, and the problems of Dacca and Chittagong in this connection are similarly urgent. He informed the gathering that the Bengal



HOUSING IN BRITAIN

(on left) Crossacres Estate ; (below)
Royal Oak Estate

removal of the bustees from the heart of the city and of providing the displaced bustee-dwellers with adequate sanitary living accomodation, though from time to time reports of Government schemes are published in the newspapers. However, the displacement of a large number of bustee-dwellers during the Great Calcutta Killing of August, 1946, and the subsequent communal disturbances which have become a permanent feature in our city-life forced the Government to think about the problem seriously and to

adopt some concrete plans for rehousing the displaced persons. Two three-storeyed buildings, it is reported, will be built and each mansion will have blocks of two-roomed suites, provided with electricity and modern sanitation. The blocks will be rented to displaced slum-dwellers at a subsidised monthly rent of Rs. 7 each. It is the idea of the sponsors of the scheme to extend it to other parts of the city



Government is "pushing with legislation and with practical plans for mitigating the extreme miseries of our bustee dwellers." The bustee dwellers, however, have heard enough of sweet, hope-inspiring words so far, but practically nothing has been done for them. To cite a concrete example, a large bustee, mainly inhabited by sweepers, in South Calcutta has been taken over by the

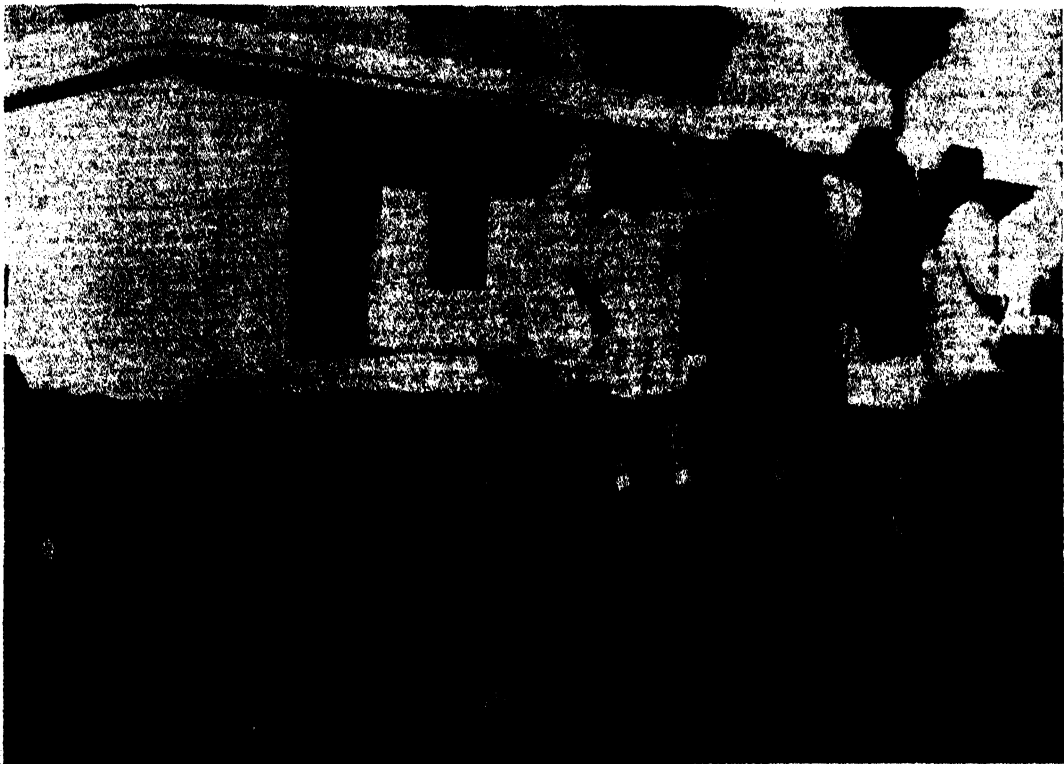
landlord for the construction of a big mansion there. But no arrangement has been made for providing any accommodation to the displaced dwellers of the *bustee*, with the result that they had to swell the numbers of refugees in the refugee camps. This is exactly a typical instance how Calcutta's slum problem is being tackled.

Conditions are almost the same in all the industrial towns and cities of India, but they are, perhaps, the worst in Ahmedabad. An enquiry by the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union into industrial housing there showed that out of a total of 23,706 tenements observed and studied, 5,669 had no provision of any kind of water and 5,000 tenements had no latrine accommodation, and sanitation and drainage were conspicuously absent.

HOUSING—A STATE RESPONSIBILITY

Housing has been recognised to be the proper function of the Government, and sunshine, space and air are the minimum standards to which every individual is entitled. In every plan, housing has been given a position of priority. The responsibility of providing living accommodation to the citizens belongs primarily to the State. But so far, the world has not reached that socialistic stage, and the task of providing houses has been left mostly to private enterprise. A capitalist is the last person to sacrifice or risk his money for the welfare of his fellow

beings and everywhere he has tried to extract the maximum return from his capital outlay. This is the reason why today slums have grown up all over the world and why it is so difficult to make the slum-owners mend their ways and provide decent houses at low rentals though many of them occupy responsible positions in city-administration. The industrialists, therefore, are largely to be blamed for the present deplorable conditions of the slums, and the Government so far has done very little to force them to conform to certain specific standards, though legislations for providing them were passed from time to time. Of course, there are exceptions everywhere. The Tatas, for example, have demonstrated how sanitary dwellings for the workers can be provided without jeopardising the flow of comfortable dividends. It is, however, an encouraging phenomenon that the magnitude of the problem has at last attracted the attention of local bodies in this country and almost everywhere new schemes of housing have been undertaken. In Calcutta itself the Improvement Trust has done some tangible work in this direction, but taking into account the vastness of the problem, the work done so far is inadequate. Again, the C.I.T. has done very little for the abolition of slums, for the *bustees* which have been removed from the areas taken over by the Calcutta Improvement Trust have actually been transferred to some



His Excellency Sir Frederick Burrows, Governor of Bengal, inspecting the first houses built by the Calcutta Improvement Trust at the Christopher Road Rehousing Site.

other area. Otherwise, how are we to account for about 5,000 *bustees* in the city? In Madras, the removal of the slums has been a constant cause of anxiety to the local authorities, and Mr. Pulla Reddy suggested zoning of industrial and residential areas as the first step towards slum-clearance. The Madras

schemes to meet the immediate needs, and proposes to encourage and subsidise all private house-building enterprises. Alterations are also being made to a number of war-time hutments released by the military authorities to suit them to civilian needs. Construction of working class tenements comes within the



NEW FUTURE FOR WOOD

Frank Lloyd Wright has devised a new method of massive construction for the type of the house as in the picture in the United States north central state of Wisconsin.

Thick rectangular plywood blocks, faced with insulating paper and boards, are bolted one above the other, like logs.

Corporation is now considering a 28 crore—10-year—housing scheme. It will provide 50,000 new houses and accommodate from 200,000 to 300,000 people. Under the proposed scheme, 30,000 houses will be built for the lower middle classes, each costing about Rs. 4,000; 10,000 houses at Rs. 7,500 each for the upper middle classes and the rest at a cost of Rs. 14,000 each for the upper strata of the city's population. In Delhi also a scheme which is expected to ease the housing situation has been sanctioned by the Delhi Improvement Trust. The scheme will cost about seven lakhs and will house the middle classes. The Calcutta Improvement Trust also is developing the areas where the upper strata of the society live.

The Bombay Government appears to be sincerely concerned about the housing problem in the province, and it is reported that the Provincial Government proposes to ask managements of industrial establishments in the city and urban areas in the province to provide residential accommodation to their employees so as to relieve the acute housing shortage there. The Government also proposes to provide its employees with living quarters. For this a Housing Board has been established and the Provincial Government is now collecting statistical data to assess the requirements of their staff, particularly in the city of Bombay. The Government is also considering certain

purview of this scheme, and it has been revealed by the local authorities that about a hundred applications for the construction of such tenements have been favourably considered. In spite of a long period of agitation, housing conditions of workers in Bombay still continue to be very unsatisfactory, and the ameliorative measures proposed are grossly insufficient. It is true that similar housing schemes have been undertaken by some of the other large municipalities in this country, but very few of them have made any mentionable provision for the proper housing of the working classes, and almost everywhere the municipal and local authorities have, by their action and profession, expressed their concern mainly for the better housing of the middle and the upper classes. Whatever lip-sympathy may have been shown for the workers, hardly anything is being done for the amelioration of their condition, and they are being condemned to live in the insanitary tenements, chawls and *bustees*.

HOUSING IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

In marked contrast to the conditions of working class housing here, the Western countries are fully conscious of their responsibility to the industrial labourers, and their work in this direction should be an eye-opener to those who are responsible for providing houses for their employees. Of all Western countries, Russia

under the Soviet has brought about a revolution in housing. Soviet Russia being a Socialist country, the task of proper housing was undertaken by the State. It is not that private ownership of houses has been completely eliminated in Russia, but the industries being mostly State-owned, the task of providing suitable houses for the workers employed in the factories and workshops has been undertaken by the State. It is a fact that conditions there are still far from satisfactory, but since the principle of State responsibility in housing has been accepted, we can expect to see ideal conditions there in the very near future. But in the capitalist countries, the State plays into the hands of the vested interests, and whenever the workers and the employers come to a clash, the Government comes to the rescue of the latter. Naturally, therefore, in the countries where the capitalist system obtains, housing, particularly of the workers, has made very little progress.

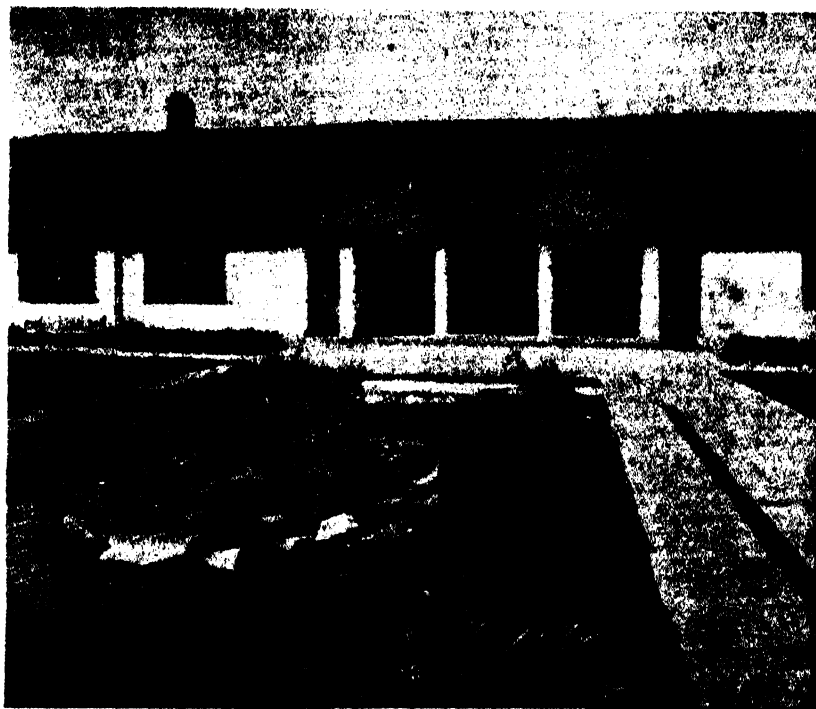
However, the war created a havoc among houses in almost all the Western countries. The blitzed towns of Great Britain, particularly London, are experiencing an acute housing shortage. It is a constant theme of discussion in the British newspapers and of heated debate in Parliament. In fact, one of the causes of the victory of the Labour Party in the last election was the faith of the working classes in the sincerity and ability of the Labour Party in providing houses for the houseless. A large fund has also accumulated out of the Air-Raid Property Insurance premiums. This money is at the disposal of the Government, which has already launched upon a plan of restoring damaged buildings and building new ones. The Government proposes to build pre-fabricated one and two-storey houses only for the displaced. Experimental all-metal houses have also been built out of the scrap heap obtained mainly from the demobilised war-time aircraft industry. It has been calculated that enough quantities of this scrap are available to build several hundred thousand small houses.

THE MANCHESTER EXPERIMENT

The progress of rehousing in Manchester is

typical of what a local body which is serious about its work can do towards the solution of the problem. In an informative article in the April, 1944 issue of the *Britain To-day*, Sir Ernest Simon, formerly Lord Mayor of Manchester and Chairman of the Housing Committee of the City Council, narrates how from a dreary, drab and uninspiring hovel, an area full of "squalor and shameful hidden parts," Manchester was transformed into a garden city. Sir Ernest became the Chairman in 1919 and at that time there were about 80,000 houses crowded among old factories, "hardly one of them fit to continue to exist in a modern city. The whole area desperately needed re-planning and re-building". Sir Ernest says that he proceeded with the work of reconstructing Manchester immediately after he came to office and during the period between the two wars, the entire look of the city was changed. This is how it was done.

"The first thing the Government did was to place upon the city responsibility for the good housing of its people. The second thing they did was to lay down a new standard of working class housing, incomparably better than anything we had known before. We set to work at once and in the inter-war period built nearly 50,000 houses all up to the new standard. The houses were usually built in blocks of two or four, twelve to the acre. A typical house includes a good living room, a small but well-fitted kitchen, adequate gas and electrical equipment, three bedrooms, a bathroom,

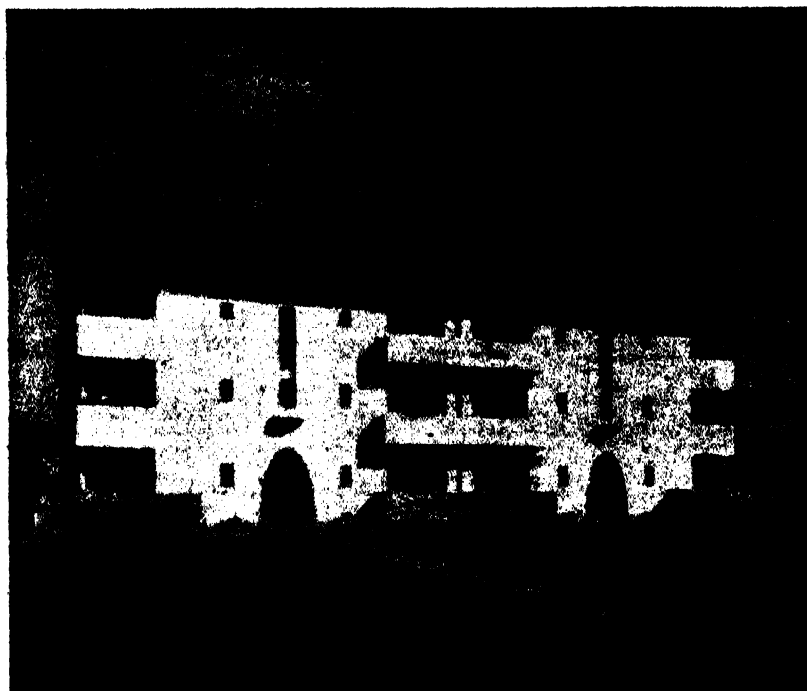


HOUSING EXPERIMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN
for old people in Wythenshawe



lavatory, a store for coal, room for bicycle and pram, and a ventilated larder—all the essentials to bring up a family of, say, three children in health and comfort. One important feature is

made in housing conditions. This onward march was steadily maintained till the war with Germany, when the entire resources of the U.S.S.R. were marshalled in pushing back the



BRITAIN SOLVING HOUSING PROBLEM

(on left) Single women's Huts built in Wythenshawe

(below) Interior comfort of the rooms. Factory production has greatly aided such comfort. The picture shows the kitchen, with a combined unit comprising cooker, refrigerator, sink with two draining boards drawers and saucepan rack.

that these houses all have gardens.Manchester made tens of thousands of gardens during the inter-war period. ...But the most imaginative enterprise which Manchester undertook in the inter-war period was the development of Wythenshawe—the first important 'satellite garden town' in Britain. Manchester bought a fine building estate of 2,500 acres and planned a town covering an area of 5,000 acres to house about 100,000 persons. It is well-laid out on the garden city principles with an agricultural belt, ample open spaces of all kinds, magnificent parkways, well-built schools.....and thousands of houses, well planned, well designed and well-built.....At the beginning of World War II about 8,000 municipal houses had been built."

But in spite of this, there are still 80,000 houses in the slum belt and they are progressively deteriorating. The Medical Officer of Health of Manchester recently reported that 68,000 of houses are unfit for human habitation.

HOUSING IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Reference has already been made to the vast strides made by Soviet Russia in housing. Soviet Russia inherited a mess from the Czarist regime. By 1937 Russia advanced to the first place in Europe and second in the world in regard to total volume of industrial production, whereas in 1913 Russia ranked fourth in Europe and fifth in the world in this index. With rapid industrialisation, vast improvements also were



Nazi menace. Edgar Snow, the well-known American journalist, visited Russia during the war and he observes in his *Glory and Bondage*; "Public buildings everywhere have fallen into disrepair. All new housing construction, except that essential to the war effort, ceased in July, 1941. Repairs are needed on a vast scale to make habitable even many of the buildings now standing and thousands

of new houses must be built for people literally living in holes in the ground. The Fourth Five Year Plan issued by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on March 18, 1946, gives rehousing and rehabilitation a place of priority. Among its principal aims are the following :—

To conduct rebuilding and new building in towns and villages and increase the housing resources of the country to the utmost possible extent ; to adopt mass production of prefabricated houses, and to provide State assistance to workers, peasants and intellectuals in building their own homes.

The rehabilitation of the wrecked housing in the towns, industrial settlements and villages of the former occupied regions shall be completed, and new housing construction undertaken on a scale which will ensure a considerable improvement in housing conditions in towns, industrial settlements and villages.

The proportion of capital investments in housing construction to total capital investment in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. shall be increased to 14.5 per cent., as against 10.5 per cent. in the period of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total investments in capital house construction in 1946-1950 is fixed at a total of 42,300 million roubles, as against 15,000 million roubles in the period of the Third Five-Year Plan (not counting individual building). The quality of housing construction must be greatly improved.

The plan of rehabilitation and new construction of state-owned houses for the five-year period is endorsed at 72,400,000 square metres of living space, including 65,000,000 square metres to be built by the ministries and departments and 7,400,000 square metres by the local soviets. In addition, provision shall be made in the five years for the rebuilding and further construction of individually owned houses, at the expense of the individual owners themselves and with the aid of government loans, to a total of 12,000,000 square metres of living space.

With a view to improving living conditions, creating permanent cadres of workers in industry, and averting a high labour turnover, business organisations shall undertake the building of one-family and two-family houses provided with garden and vegetable plot for sale on the instalment plan to workers, clerks, technicians and engineers.

It shall be incumbent upon the ministries and business organisations to take measures to equip the houses and the housing areas under their control in the rehabilitated towns with the principal amenities, such as, water supply, sewerage systems, paving, trees and greenery, lighting, public baths and laundries.

Soviet Russia started on its programme of rehabilitation and rebuilding long before the Fourth Five-Year Plan was officially adopted. Lessons learnt in house-building during the war

were transferred to civilian needs immediately after the cessation of hostilities. Large numbers of prefabricated houses are now being constructed to provide homes for the homeless workers in the devastated industrial regions. Known as the Pavlov House—not after the famous scientist—but after the designer—it is now being turned out by more than forty factories. Production has been regionalised so that there is at least one factory in production within reasonable distance of each war-torn city with the greatest need for new houses. The Pavlov House is a three-roomed bungalow with a kitchen, and each house is set in its own plot with garden back and front.



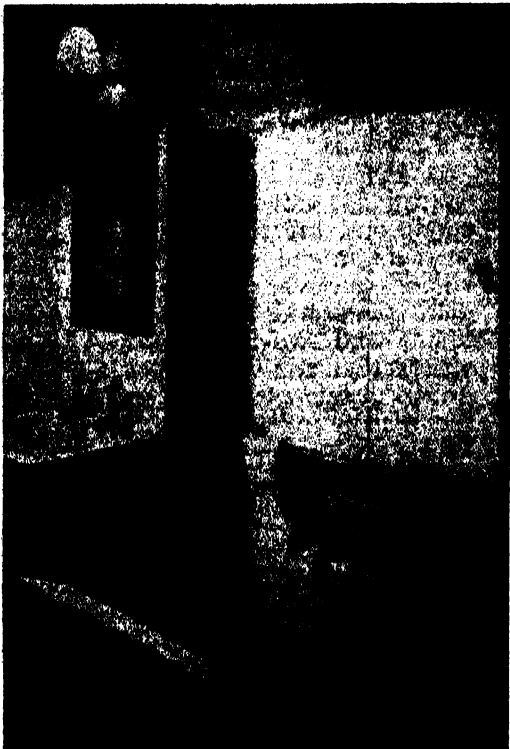
ALL-METAL HOUSE

Experiment are afoot for the construction of all-metal houses out of the scrap materials obtained from demobilised wartime industries.



REMOVAL OF SLUMS IN NEW YORK

America is essentially a country of towns and cities. The cities there are of recent origin and there was no reason why there should have been the problem of slums there at all. Yet,



palliative measures, but to demolish the slums wherever possible and to construct decent habitable dwellings in their stead." Ever since 1934, when the Inspector of Health reported the very high death rate in the over-crowded parts of the city, the local authorities have tried to abolish the slums. This was, however, not possible without the active co-operation of the Government. On December, 3, 1935, "First Houses", the first Government low-rental housing development was dedicated. Here the Authority has built 120 modern, sanitary sun-lit apartments. The people inhabiting these are workers whose average family income is 23.20 dollars per week, and who until they moved to the "First Houses" lived in the dangerous, antiquated dwellings disfiguring the site. In addition to this, the Authority has provided two other developments—the Williamsburgh Development in Brooklyn, housing 6,000 persons and the Harlem River Houses housing 2,000 persons in modern sanitary apartments. Besides these, the Authority has undertaken a regular programme of clearance of slums by demolition of dangerous buildings.

Here the slums are not simply being removed from one area to another, as in Calcutta, but modern sanitary dwellings are being construc-

NEW IDEAS OF HOME COMFORT

(above) the bath room, which has bath, basin and clothes-washing boiler built into the steel wall, towel rail and mirror also fitted.

(on right) the living room with its plain walls, built-in bookshelves and stove, which heats the room and heats as well the water for all domestic purposes.



that problem is perhaps more acute in some of the American towns than even in the oldest towns of Europe or India. Even in New York—the city of skyscrapers—the problem reached such a magnitude that it had baffled the local authorities for a long time in 1934, Mayor LaGuardia appointed the New York City Housing Authority to report on the ways and means to liquidate the slums of the city. It was "empowered not only to survey and suggest

ted in place of the insanitary houses to house the working class, and not the middle or the upper classes. New York has launched upon a long-range housing programme involving an expenditure of 1,500,000,000 dollars over a period of ten years which will result in the ultimate clearance and rebuilding of the city's 17 square miles of slum and blighted areas. It has been estimated that when this plan is completed, it will benefit a population of

1,32,000 slum dwellers and clearing and rebuilding a total area of 7,500 acres.

HOUSING PLANS IN INDIA

The war has brought about a revolution in housing, especially housing industrial labourers. America demonstrated how the methods of pre-fabrication, so common to various industries, can be utilised in building houses as well. Different parts of the house are manufactured in different factories and workshops, and when assembled together, they make excellent sanitary dwellings, with all the amenities of a decent house-hold provided by modern applied science. In India also we have witnessed how big buildings could be built within a short time and how towns with electricity, water supply and all the other amenities of a modern town grew up on waste lands in the course of a few months.

An experiment has been tried in pre-fabricated houses by the Calcutta Port Trust for its employees, and the cost is stated to be far below the average. It is true that those structures were essentially temporary in character. But if there is the will, there will also be the way to start a permanent housing plan on a country-wide basis.

Housing occupies an important part in the deliberations of the National Planning Committee and also in the Bombay Plan. On the basis that a person should have about 3,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour, framers of the Bombay Plan are of the opinion that the accommodation required per person should be 100 square feet of house room. The National Planning Committee also has accepted that recommendation. The number of houses in India, according to the 1941 census, is 76 million: 10 million in towns and 66 million in villages. The number of persons per house, which was 5 in 1931, increased to 5.1 in 1941. "Though 100 square feet of house room per person is the minimum recommended, the actual living space a person in this country gets is much less. It has been estimated that the average floor space per person in Bombay's industrial areas is 27.58 sq. feet. Taking a family of five, the average house should, therefore, have an area of at least 500 square feet. "In order that housing may come up to the standard we have laid down", says the Bombay Plan, "a fairly large proportion of the existing houses both in rural and urban areas should be rebuilt and substantial provision should also be made for new houses." For this, the Bombay Plan has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,400 crore.

REHOUSING AND SOLVING OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The National Planning Committee and the Bombay Plan envisage a reconstruction in the housing programme not only for the industrial towns and cities, but for the entire country, and housing on the scale on which the country needs it, would involve development of the incidental industries, such as brick-laying, iron and steel, cement, stone, wood, paint and varnishes and other equipment essential for modern housing. These incidental industries would require a large number of labourers and in their own turn, they will go a long way in solving the problem of unemployment in the country.

India has abundant resources of building materials and she need not depend too much on the methods of pre-fabrication, as her local conditions will not guarantee that method, especially in the rural areas. Houses, sanitary and equipped with the amenities with which Indians are accustomed, may easily be built with the locally available materials without resorting to mass production of any set pattern. However, it must be admitted that the responsibility for housing the people ultimately rests on the Government. But since that is not immediately possible, the work must be shouldered by the Local authorities, as in New York, and then by the employers, as some industrialists have already undertaken it in this country and Great Britain, all the while, the State keeping a strict vigil over them, always keeping in mind that the workers are its first charge. The National Planning Committee is of the opinion that "Housing must be regarded as a Public Utility Service", and recommends a programme of housing spread over ten years.

The element of private profit must not only be strictly regulated, but the aim should be to eliminate it altogether. The finance must be provided in the ultimate analysis by the State. A beginning may be made by the Local bodies and even by private enterprises, and when the State will be sufficiently reorganized on Socialistic lines, they will get their compensation, or in the future the dwellings may be run on a co-operative basis. However, that remains for the future generations to decide. In our own generation, let us give a start to the task of rehousing and rehabilitation so that we can bequeath to posterity something which the future generations will remember with pride and gratitude.



By

B. N. CHAUDHURI, B. E., A.M.I.E., M.R. San. I. (Lond.)

This article is an analysis of the problem of slum clearance and housing,—minimum standard of road-way, sanitary convenience, accommodation and density,—provision of amenities, rent limit. It also recommends formation of a Board of Housing and Development for setting up of a minimum standard for a province.

The word 'slum' or 'bustee' is very loosely used in respect of areas inhabited by poor people, containing houses of a very low standard. This, however, is not the correct idea of a slum. According to Murray's English dictionary, a slum is 'a thickly populated neighbourhood or district where houses and conditions of life are of a squalid and wretched character'. This definition is quite comprehensive, as it takes into consideration the three main aspects, viz.,

- (i) Overcrowding
- (ii) Squalidness of houses
- (iii) Wretchedness of the conditions of life.

DEFINITION OF A SLUM

But for the purpose of a legislation this broad definition has to be made more precise by setting forth a minimum standard on these points. It was only in 1933 that in Greenwood Act of 1930, the clearance area is defined as one in which 'the dwelling houses are by reason of disrepair or sanitary defects unfit for human habitation or are by reason of their bad arrangement or the narrowness of the streets, dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the area'. This definition of a slum is sadly lacking in the specification of the minimum standard of living. The Bengal Slum Improvement Act of 1945, compared to the Greenwood Act of 1930, is equally vague in its definition of a

slum area. According to this Act, a neighbourhood is a slum when 'the condition of any area containing hut or huts and other buildings is insanitary or attended with risk of disease to the persons residing within or in the neighbourhood of such area, by reason of the manner in which the hut or the huts and other buildings are constructed or crowded together or of want of drainage, sewerage or impracticability of scavenging or from other reason'. This definition also suffers badly from clarity and preciseness about the exact requirements of a minimum standard, which must be set up as a basic guide, otherwise the result will be dependant mainly on the standard varying to the discretion of the officer, who will administer the legal machinery.

THE STANDARD OF A SLUM

The failure to define clearly a slum according to a fixed standard results either in magnifying or belittling the real nature of the problem. Any enactment, therefore, for the improvement or clearance of a slum should first of all specify a standard for the following :

- (a) Condition of overcrowding
- (b) Minimum width of roadway
- (c) Minimum side and back space for houses
- (d) Minimum sanitary convenience for the inhabitants, viz., water taps, water closet or privies and drainage.

As most of the slum areas will be found to be much below any satisfactory standard on all the above points, it can very well be said that to

* Paper for Indian Science Congress Engineering & Metallurgy 1947 Session

being about any improvement to slum, the first work will be to pull down quite a large number of houses. This will result in dehousing of a considerable number of people, and, therefore, side by side with the work of pulling down, the foremost task shall be to provide housing for these de-housed people as well.

Any Slum Clearance or Improvement Act which does not make adequate provision for housing is, therefore, a piece of negative work only, which seeks to destroy without any constructive programme.

MAIN PURPOSE OF IMPROVEMENT

The main idea behind all of these Slum Clearance or Improvement Acts is to improve the living condition of the people and if so, the first step for the purpose ought to be the determination of the minimum standard of living condition in all the aforesaid aspects.

Taking the problem in parts, the first item for

consideration is the question of overcrowding :

(a) *Overcrowding* :—This is a rather flexible point, which must change with the locality. According to the current opinion, a dwelling having more than three persons per room is considered overcrowded, and a density not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per room is deemed to be satisfactory. There are two variables in this standard :

- (a) The size and cubic content of the room,
- (b) Age of persons.

The report on 'Housing' by the Building Centre Committee of 1936 specifies a standard quite comprehensive in character. The report recommends separate sleeping accommodation for persons over 10 of opposite sexes, children under 10 are considered as halves and children under one are not counted at all. The table below sets forth the standard relating to the number of persons to rooms and floor area.

TABLE I. *

Number of rooms (Over 50 sq. ft.).	Maximum number of persons.	Floor-area of rooms.	Maximum number of persons per room.
1	2	110 sq. ft. or more	2
2	3	90 " "	$1\frac{1}{2}$
3	5	70 " "	1
4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	50 " "	2
5 or more	10+2 for each room over 5.		

The above standard, however, refers to houses in cold countries. To suit our tropical condition the standard will have to be modified. According to the Calcutta Municipal Act, the minimum size of a habitable room is 80 sq. ft. with a clear height of 10 ft. in case of a masonry building and 8 ft. in case of a hut. There is, however, no limit to the number of persons that can occupy a room. This limitation is not within the scope of a building bye-laws, but ought to find a place in an enactment for improvement of a slum. Without such a standard, the word 'crowding' bears no meaning. For the purpose of improvement of the existing slums, instead of suddenly enforcing a very high standard it would be judicious to adhere to the present standard of considering a dwelling as overcrowded having more than 3 persons per room, of not less than 80 sq. ft. in area. The question of minimum accommodation will, however, be taken up along with the problem of housing. This problem of overcrowding has

another aspect,—viz., what should be the number of rooms per dwelling? The obvious answer is to provide dwelling according to family size. This point will also be taken up along with the question of housing standard.

(b) *Inadequacy of Roads and Open Space* :—This very important point is very vaguely covered in the definition by reference to difficulty or impracticability of scavenging. Though scavenging is a very important part of our daily routine, it is but part of a whole life. The essential condition of life is sunlight and air. All the dwellings must have an adequate amount of light and air, and to provide them there must be some open space in the shape of a garden or road. On the assumption that dwellings in slum areas are mostly of hut-type and they are not more than 12 ft. in height, a roadway of 12 ft. width will satisfy the 45° sunlight incidence factor. Though this width may be just enough for the purpose of light, it can be readily proved that 12 ft. breadth is totally inadequate from the traffic point of view. Roadway in a slum area

* The first Report of C. R. H. C. on Slum Clearance and Rehousing—1939.

may not be subjected to heavy motor traffic, but it may very well be used by conservancy lorries and bicycles. Allowing 10 ft. for moving bicycles from the opposite direction,—the minimum width of clear roadway should, therefore, be 16 ft. A footpath of 8 ft. width on one side and another of 6 ft. width on the other side should also be provided for not only foot traffic but also for laying of water mains, street-stand post and lamp post. A simple numerical addition, therefore, of 16 ft. for vehicular traffic and 14 ft. for service and foot traffic totals 30 ft. This fixes up the minimum standard of road width for an inhabited area between two rows of dwelling, be it hut or masonry building.

(c) *Side and Open Space*.—According to the Municipal bye-laws (Schedule XVII-71) there shall be between any two huts a space of 3 feet, measured from eaves to eaves. This width of side space is hopelessly inadequate for ventilation, light, and passage. Falling rain water from roof eaves forms a sort of drainage channel at the middle, making the space totally useless as passage. From the standpoint of fire protection also this is totally inadequate. In case of *pucca* masonry buildings, building bye-laws (Schedule XVII-32) enforces 6 to 8 ft. of open space in between. As these side spaces are mostly for the purpose of ventilation and light, it ought to be a factor of the height of the dwellings. This aspect has not been fully taken into consideration in most of the present-day bye-laws. As the *bustee* area usually consists of one-storied huts, a minimum side space of 8 ft. between two huts will be found to be quite satisfactory for the purpose.

An area of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total area is specified to be kept open as a court-yard (Schedule XVII, 69). Unfortunately, this rule is seldom observed. As the practice stands, in spite of all the bye-laws, huts are seldom built according to any drawing and rules are very often relaxed on the plea of poverty and hardship to the poor.

(d) *Sanitary Convenience*.—The next important item about the improvement of slums is the provision of sanitary convenience. According to common sense, every hut ought to have a tap, a privy and a bathing place. But the Calcutta Municipal Act prohibits individual water connection to a dwelling falling under the category of a hut. So the usual practice is to provide a tap, bathing place and privy for a group of huts. Here, again, there is no rule specifying the minimum number of taps, bathing places and privies according to laws of hygiene and sanitation. A sufficient number

of common privy may be a compromise between the suggested standard and the present position. Now, the question is what number of privies can be considered as sufficient for a certain number of people. For our guidance, we have a factory act, which recommends 4½ seat for the first hundred and 2 for subsequent hundred for male workers and 4 for female workers. This may be a suitable standard for factories, where people go to work after finishing their usual morning habits. But surely this is a very low standard for an inhabited area. Fixation of minimum standard of accommodation for a slum area, in my opinion, should be done on the population basis or on the basis of the number of huts. Population basis is really the correct procedure. The Bengal Slum Improvement Bill merely mentions inclusion of lighting, water supply, common bathing and privy accommodation, but it is silent about their number that are considered sufficient or satisfactory. It is imperative that a standard should be fixed up for guidance on this very important matter. Street lighting may be specified at the present standard, placing a lamp post every 150 ft. to 200 ft. apart. Though the present standard of street lighting is inadequate for modern traffic condition, this may be accepted for the slum area, in consideration of the light nature of traffic for these quarters.

DIFFICULTIES AT PRESENT

Though the provision of a tap and a privy in each dwelling is the most satisfactory arrangement, this standard cannot be adopted as a basis at the present stage for the following reasons:

- (i) Inadequate supply position of city water-works.
- (ii) Paucity of space in a hut dwelling for a privy. Determination of population may be based on 3 persons per room in a dwelling.

If each hut contains three rooms, then according to the basis of one privy per hut, 9 persons will use one privy. This means approximately 11 seats for a population of 100. This, of course, is a very low standard. If, on the other hand, a hut contains two rooms, then one privy per hut will be shared by 6 persons, in other words 16 seats per hundred. As the huts may be two and three roomed in about 1 : 1 proportion, an average of 13½ seats per hundred may be accepted as a satisfactory compromise. This may be checked up also from a time analysis. Assuming easing time at 10 minutes per head and 1½ hours of time for the purpose (7 to 8-30 A. M.), it will be seen that one seat can serve only 9 persons within the

limiting time, i.e., 11%. So a provision of 12 seats, average of the two results, appears to be satisfactory. On a similar time analysis basis at 5 minutes per head for a bath, a provision of 6 taps per 100 will be quite workable. In consideration, however, of the intermittent city water supply position, it is desirable that a tube well should also be provided as a supplementary source of water throughout the day.

THE PROBLEM OF ELIMINATION

Up to this stage is discussed the possible standard of improvement of the existing slum area. But the real problem is the elimination of slum by proper and suitable housing. This problem of housing is not merely a matter of building houses only, but also building houses according to the requirements and rent-paying capacity of the dwellers, who are to be thus housed. The lack of understanding the basic problem has led to the construction of housing schemes without any reference to the requirements of the people and their paying capacity.

For a preparation of a housing scheme, the first and the most important work will be to conduct a survey of classification of the slum-dwellers according to their trade or occupation, earning capacity and family size. Correct information on these points really hold the key to the satisfactory solution of the housing problem and the location of the houses.

There is a general mistaken idea that slums can be cleared by prohibitory orders and *bustee* people can be housed on the outskirts of the town in big housing schemes. This idea is not correct. Quite a large percentage of these *bustee*-dwellers have to be in areas adjacent to their

field of occupation and the balance can be shifted to the outskirts.

The dwellers in the *bustee* area can be classed under the following categories :—

1. Domestic Helpers—Servants, office peons and bearers, cooks, *khansamas*, maid-servants and *ayahs*.
2. Trades People—Milkman or *goalas*, barbers, hawkers, tinsmith, carpenter, taxi-drivers, rickshaw-pullers, etc.
3. Skilled Labour—Gas-fitters, plumbers, masons, electric wiremen, painters, mechanics, sweepers, motor drivers.
4. Unskilled Labour—Daily coolies for trades people, factory porters, etc.
5. Parasites—Prostitutes, professional beggars, goondas, destitutes, etc.

Of the above five categories, all the people under the first category must be housed near the locality in which they serve. Though some people under categories 2 and 3 have to be housed near residential quarters, the main bulk may be provided with quarters near their field of activities, i.e., workshop and industrial area. There are some, whose field of activity is of a shifting nature. Housing for such people under categories 2, 3 and 4 may have to be done in groups, spread over the entire area of a town.

DETERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS

The first thing about the housing programme is, therefore, the determination of the requirements and in making houses according to the minimum standard that may be set up ensuring good living condition. The houses or dwellings so constructed must also be available within the rent-paying capacity of the tenants. The table below shows the income and rent paying capacity of the different class of people that live in a *bustee*.

TABLE II

Class.	With family	Family income per month	Rent-paying capacity
1. Domestic Helper	-Do-	40/- to 60/-	6/- to 9/-
2. Trades People		60/- to 90/-	9/- to 13/8/-
3. Craftsmen (skilled men)	Seldom	60/- to 90/- (Individual)	6/- to 9/-
4. Unskilled Labour		30/- to 40/-	2/- to 3/-
5. Parasites	Unaccountable		

The rent-paying capacity has been taken @ 15% of the income in cases where a person lives with his family. In other cases, this is determined at the same rate after deducting the amount, usually remitted to village home (Rs 15/- to 20/-). This rate of 15% is, of course, only an assumption considered to be reasonable

after an analysis of the family budget. On a reference to the report of a European survey by the Building Centre Committee (1936) it is found that the rent in housing schemes varies from 14% to 35% of the wages of the unskilled workers. In our country Government Officers are granted a house allowance of 10%, but it is a well-known

fact that this allowance does not cover the actual rent. At this stage, a determination of the sizes of the dwelling according to the needs will be necessary. There is a general tendency to construct housing blocks of 2-roomed or 3-roomed flats irrespective of requirements. Such a practice will result in either overcrowding or wastage, which is contrary to the basic idea of housing. Coming to the family size, it is opined by Miss Elizabeth Danby, and truly so, that the average family size of the working class is generally bigger than that others. Three to four children may be taken as an average for every family in Europe. This is also true for our country.

The requirements and family sizes have been very carefully surveyed in European countries as

will be apparent from the varying accommodation provided in the housing scheme and shown in table No. III.

That table clearly indicates the range of variation in accommodation of the housing scheme depending on the requirements and family size of the tenants and the locality. A careful survey of the family size and their requirements is of utmost importance in determination of the type of housing required in a particular locality.

The 1934 report of the Council of Research on Housing Construction, after review of the situation in England, assumed a general average as follows :—

1-Room	2-Room	3-Room	4-Room	5-Room
5%	10-15%	50%	25-30%	5%

TABLE III

Place	1-room flat	2-room flat	3-room flat	4-room flat	5-room flat	Density
London (Chinawalk)	9%	9%	62%	18%	11%	1.8
London (Wilcaveplace)	—	14%	77%	7%	2%	1.4
Birmingham	—	—	7%	82%	11%	1.2
Liverpool (Speke Road Garden)	—	—	7%	40%	53%	1.2
Paris (Drancy)	32%	42%	20%	1%	—	1.38
Paris (Sur-Seine) a few	—	14%	60%	22%	2%	1.22
Lyons (Villerbanne)	9%	80%	4%	5% (sp)	2%	1.35
Amsterdam	—	—	34%	28%	38%	1.36
Stockholm	68%	28%	3%	1%	—	2.55
Copenhagen	—	78%	22%	—	—	1.81

STANDARD OF ACCOMMODATION

After determination of the required variation of the accommodation, the next step will be to arrive at a satisfactory standard of accommodation that may be provided in a housing scheme. In this connection, one significant factor that should always be borne in mind, is the provision of space according to the classification of trade. For instance, among the domestic helper class, both the husband and the wife may work in different families, and in addition, maintain a cow, a goat or a few ducks or hens to supplement their income by selling milk or egg, as the case may be. Another source of supplementary income is the collection of cowdung, preparing cakes therefrom for fuel. This means some additional space over and above their living accommodation within

their rent-paying capacity. This question of additional space also arises in the case of people under Class 2, viz., Tradesmen. A milkman or *goala* must have a cowshed near his residential area, a carpenter or washerman must have a work-room in addition to his living space. A taxi-driver must have a garage near his residence. Neglect of consideration for these factors has very often been the main cause of failure of otherwise brilliant housing scheme with the result that people other than those for whom these schemes were meant, occupied these buildings.

Next comes the question of minimum standard of accommodation. There had been a series of recommendations after the end of the War in 1918. The Ministry of Health's recommendation in 1936 appears to be quite a satisfactory standard as in Table IV.

TABLE IV

Max. No. of people per dwelling.	5	6	7	8
Superficial area	760 sft.	850 sft.	1,050 sft.	1,150 sft.
Living room	180 "	200 "	220 "	240 "
Bed Room 1	150 "	150 "	150 "	150 "
Bed Room 2	100 "	120 "	120 "	120 "
Bed Room 3	80 "	100 "	100 "	120 "
Bed Room 4	—	—	80 "	100 "

It is also recommended that for families over eight people four bed-rooms are sufficient if the second bed-room has an area of at least 130 sft. In addition to the above, space should be allotted for kitchen, bath and separate W. C.

The above standard, though quite a good one for cold climate, needs modification to suit our

climatic conditions and method of living. One of the most important provision in our living space is the inclusion of a working area in front of the kitchen. It is in this working space where the womenfolk of an Indian family spend most of their time. To me it seems that the standard of accommodation may be modified according as follows to suit our Indian condition :—

TABLE V

Max. No. of people per dwelling	5	6	7	8
Superficial area	780 sft.	900 sft.	1,050 sft.	1,180 sft.
Working verandah	80 "	80 "	100 "	120 "
Bed Room 1	120 "	120 "	120 "	120 "
Bed Room 2	100 "	100 "	100 "	100 "
Bed Room 3	—	80 "	90 "	100 "
Bed Room 4	—	—	80 "	80 "
Sitting verandah	80 "	80 "	100 "	100 "

In addition to the above, kitchen and store of about 90 sft. in area, separate W. C. and bath will have to be provided. In passing, another important aspect, that must be stated here, is the question of privacy. It is very common to find flats, having access from a common balcony. Though it is the cheapest form of providing access, it greatly impairs the privacy of the rooms abutting thereon. The Hon'ble Mr. Lewis Silkin, the present Minister of Town and Country Planning and Port Chairman of the L.C.C. Housing Committee is of opinion that for reasons of privacy, homeliness, better lighting and more attractive interior, the direct access from staircase landing is definitely superior and desirable. The rooms must have at least one side opening directly to the sky which is so essential for healthy living condition.

In barracks for men only, the problem is easier and access from a common balcony is permissible and cooking space and sanitary convenience may be grouped in a unit. But in a housing scheme where both the types may have to be combined in one building, family

quarters and single room dwelling should be separate with different accesses.

TYPES OF DWELLING

The type of dwelling suitable for the people is also of great consideration. From an individual point of view, the cottage type is definitely preferable, but in an urban area, where land value is high, horizontal development in single storey with sufficient open space is neither economical nor practical. To determine the critical value for the most suitable type of development, the report of the Council for Research on Housing suggests a formula on the basis of a fixed density :

$\frac{x+b}{c} + a = \frac{x+b^1}{c^1} + a^1$, where x is the land value per acre, a and a¹ cost of building per cottage and flat, b and b¹ cost of development per acre for cottage and flat and c and c¹ number of cottages and flat per acre. A typical case will make this point clear. In an urban area where land value is high, let us assume a fixed density of 5 cottages per bigha and cost of a cottage @ Rs. 5,000/- and a flat @ Rs. 7,000/-

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and development cost for roads and drainage @ Rs. 4,000/- and Rs. 6,000/- per *bigha*, then the critical value of land will be $\frac{X+4000}{5} + 5000$
 $= \frac{X+6000}{20} + 7000$; $3x=30,000$, or $x=10,000$ or Rs. 5,000/- per *cottah*. It will thus be cheaper to make vertical development when the land value is higher than the above figure, and cottage when the land value is lower than the above figure.

While making housing schemes, one feature that should always be borne in mind is that mere shelter is not enough. The occupier of these houses are human beings, who need society, recreation and other amenities of life. Miss Elizabeth Denby in her survey of European housing gives the first place to the housing scheme in Vienna, where all these factors have been given due consideration.

In short, those housing schemes in addition to providing shelter should also make provision for the following:—

- (a) Accommodation for Work Room and supplementary source of income (garage, rickshaw shelter),
- (b) Play-ground for children,
- (c) Free Primary School and First Aid Centre,
- (d) Assembly Hall, Club Room and Women's Meeting Room,
- (e) Cheap Provision Shop and Tea and Eating Room.

In multi-storey tenement block, the ground-floor is kept specifically for the above purposes.

The question of rent has not been brought to the fore, though this is a veritable thorn to the success of a scheme. Table II indicates the rent paying capacity of the different categories of dwellers. According to the pre-war standard

even, the rent of the schedule of accommodation similar to Table V was not less than Rs. 35/- per month which is practically four times the rent paying capacity of the highest class of *bustee* dweller. The solution of this problem lies in the hand of the State, either by providing subsidy or providing capital at a very low rate of interest. In addition, Municipality may charge $\frac{1}{2}\%$ on dwelling tax to provide capital for housing of the domestic helpers who live in *bustees*.

WHAT SLUM CLEARANCE MEANS

This problem of slum clearance is not simply a matter of architectural planning or engineering construction or economical financing but it is a problem of the most complex nature involving planning, construction, health, economics and sociology.

A Board of Housing and Development should be formed, consisting of an Architect, Engineer, Economist, Doctor, Artist and Administrator, assisted by a staff of permanent officers for collection of statistical data and other field surveys for study of the problem. This body should act for the whole of the province, visit all industrial and urban regions with *bustee* population and report on the location and selection of site for housing. All schemes of housing and slum clearance by local authorities or other bodies should be referred to this body for approval whose primary act should be to set up the minimum standard of housing for the province.

This brief outline of the general problem of slum clearance and housing suggests a course of action to be followed for saving our towns and industrial regions from this cancerous disease of slum and making them healthy and beautiful.

TOWN PLANNING POLICY

The policy behind the Town Planning Movement in any country should constitute the following ideas:—

- (a) Decongestion of congested urban areas;
- (b) Encouragement of balance and diversification of industry between regions;
- (c) Influencing location of industry as a national concern;
- (d) Best possible use of land;
- (e) Adequate arrangements for compensation and betterment;
- (f) Approach to planning in a way, which is something more than the mere sewing together of some local planning schemes.

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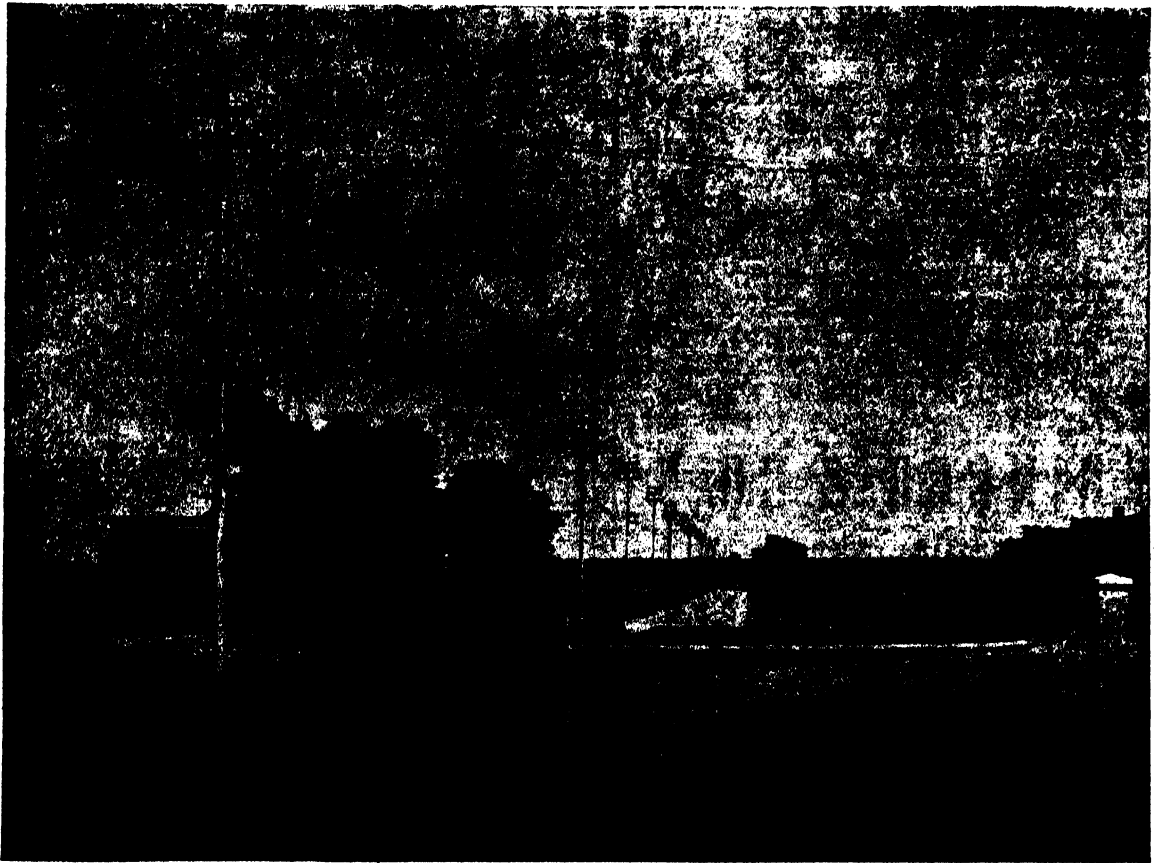
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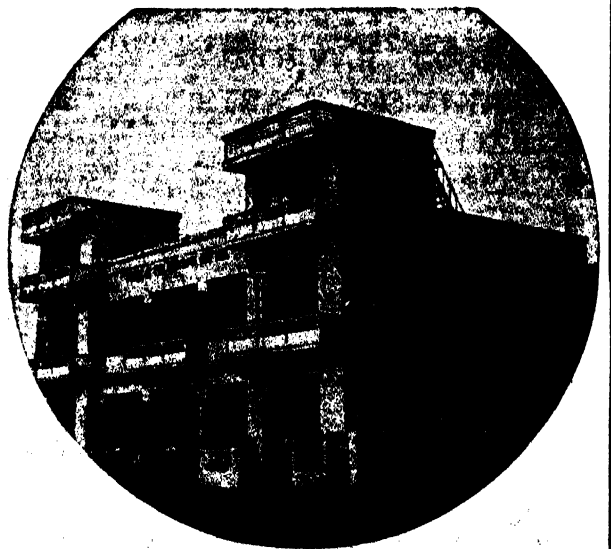
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International Conference of Housing and Town Planning

—AN ACCOUNT—

By

BERNARD MATTHEWS, F.R.I. P.A., F.S.I., M.T.P.I.

Member, Calcutta Improvement Trust

THE Conference, held some time ago at Hastings, a Town on the south coast of England, attended by 1,200 delegates with the exception of Germany and Russia, discussed the reconstruction of London, which was a problem of great magnitude owing to the vast damage done by enemy action. The main question was one of decentralisation of population, as London is a vastly overcrowded city, —the guiding principle being to construct satellite towns round the perimeter of London with the object of reinstating the surplus population to be taken out of the city.

Legislation is already existing in the form of the Town and County Planning Act of 1944, giving certain powers to formulate schemes for extensive town planning, but recently a further Act has been drawn up incorporating all former similar Acts into one comprehensive Act, to deal completely with town planning schemes in all aspects.

One of the first satellite town schemes to be prepared was one for Stevenage, for which an official Ministry Enquiry was held. But subsequently, the vested interests concerned appealed to the High Court for cancellation of the Enquiry on technical grounds and were successful in their case, which naturally has caused a setback in the programme.

Here, in Calcutta, our new satellite town scheme is quite in accordance with modern ideas and it is hoped that early opportunity will be taken to push on with the project.

Traffic problems were discussed in detail at the Conference and it was appreciated that in any new scheme for town planning every endeavour must be made to divert through traffic from the centre of the city. This is

especially so in London, where great congestion is caused by masses or through traffic struggling across the centre of the city. The general principle to alleviate matters is to construct ring roads round a city and cross-overs where necessary. Special attention is being paid to pedestrian traffic and cyclists by so controlling their movements that they are kept off main roads and by provision of means of passing under through-roads when necessary.

RAPID progress is being made in formulating schemes for continental cities, which have been devastated by War. Warsaw in Poland was left in ruins. Yet, already complete schemes for reconstruction have been drawn up and work is already in hand. Historic buildings, which are being retained, have already been reconstructed. In Poland the authorities appear to have complete powers to forcibly carry through any scheme. Land and property can be acquired without hindrance and owners given leases under the new schemes or alternative sites elsewhere.

The Conference discussed the economic side of planning and it was appreciated that subsidies would be required especially in London, where values of property are so high.

To give an idea of the magnitude of the problem of reconstructing the London area, the following data were supplied by the London County Council:—

Houses destroyed—73,000;
Houses damaged beyond repair—43,000;
Houses seriously damaged but repairable—288,000; Houses damaged to some extent—1,400,000.

The present method in England of assessing values of property for acquisition is on

the 1939-values with power to grant an increase up to 60 per cent. Our Calcutta system with a definite percentage increase for compulsory acquisition is far better.

VARIOUS systems of construction of houses was debated at length and the general view of the delegates from various countries was that, on price a brick building was hard to beat. But when materials were difficult to obtain there was a good case for pre-fabricated structures, although initial cost would be more. Many types of pre-fabricated houses have been evolved but the most popular is the aluminium house, which comes to the site in four sections. They are produced on mass production methods,—at present, high in costs, but in time this may be reduced. At present, an aluminium house costs about £1,400 as compared with about £1,000 for a brick house. I was allowed to address the Conference on the work of the Calcutta Improvement Trust and although no time for discussion was available, many delegates, especially, American, asked many questions and were specially interested in our terminal tax and method of securing Betterment Fees. They expressed the view that they had no idea that cities in the Orient were so advanced in the practical execution of modern town planning schemes.

Everyone appreciated the fact that no housing scheme was really practical unless subsidised and in England all rents are fixed in accordance with those prevailing in the locality. The local authority provides a fixed subsidy of £22 per annum for sixty years, this being sub-divided into £16/10s from the Central Government and £5/10s from the rates of the local authorities.



PARLIAMENT BUILDING AT OTTOWA

THE WHYS AND WHYFORES OF TOWN PLANNING

SOME ANSWERS FROM CANADA

By
ST. NIHAL SINGH

A WOMAN I know and esteem went to an oculist. She had been having trouble with the glasses she used while she read or wrote or sewed. She could see ever so far—farther than her kin and kindred. Not only farther but also perfectly.

The oculist was a specialist. He was a specialist in diagnosing the ailments of the eye and curing those ailments, so far as those ailments were susceptible of a cure. He was something of a specialist in psychology as well—applied psychology. After he had fitted his client with a pair of reading glasses that she pronounced perfect, he asked her to try one more pair—just one more. Herself painstaking—conscientiously

painstaking—she admired the doctor for the extra trouble he was taking and thanking him went on with the examination.

"This time I wish you, Mrs—," he said in his coaxing voice, "to look out of the window and see if you can detect anything below, a little way below, that spire which rises yonder sharply into the sky."

"That tiny, weeney depression, you mean, Doctor" she asked. "A sort of curving in."

"Precisely", answered the oculist.

Tumbling instantly to the fact that the man was testing her eyes for distant vision she put up her internal defences. "I assure you," she began in cocksure tone, "I could detect that

TOWN PLANNING AND TRANSPORT SUPPLEMENT



funny little in-curve without the glasses."

"I hope you can," said the eye-pspecialist. While he was saying that, he had been taking out the glasses he had put into the heavy, clumsy but wonderfully efficient frame he had put on her nose a few minutes before.

"No," the intellectually honest lady affirmed instantly, "I am wrong. That curve has vanished. If I had not seen it through those glasses that you had put on, I would have been oblivious of its existence. Wholly oblivious."

Before the oculist could put in a word, she added: "This means that while my distant sight is strong—remarkably strong,—it is not quite so good as I think it to be. I see that is your opinion, too. You have, in fact, demonstrated that truth to me."

"I think," said that student of human nature, "that you have been missing some of the finer things, without knowing it. These glasses will help you—help you doubtlessly".

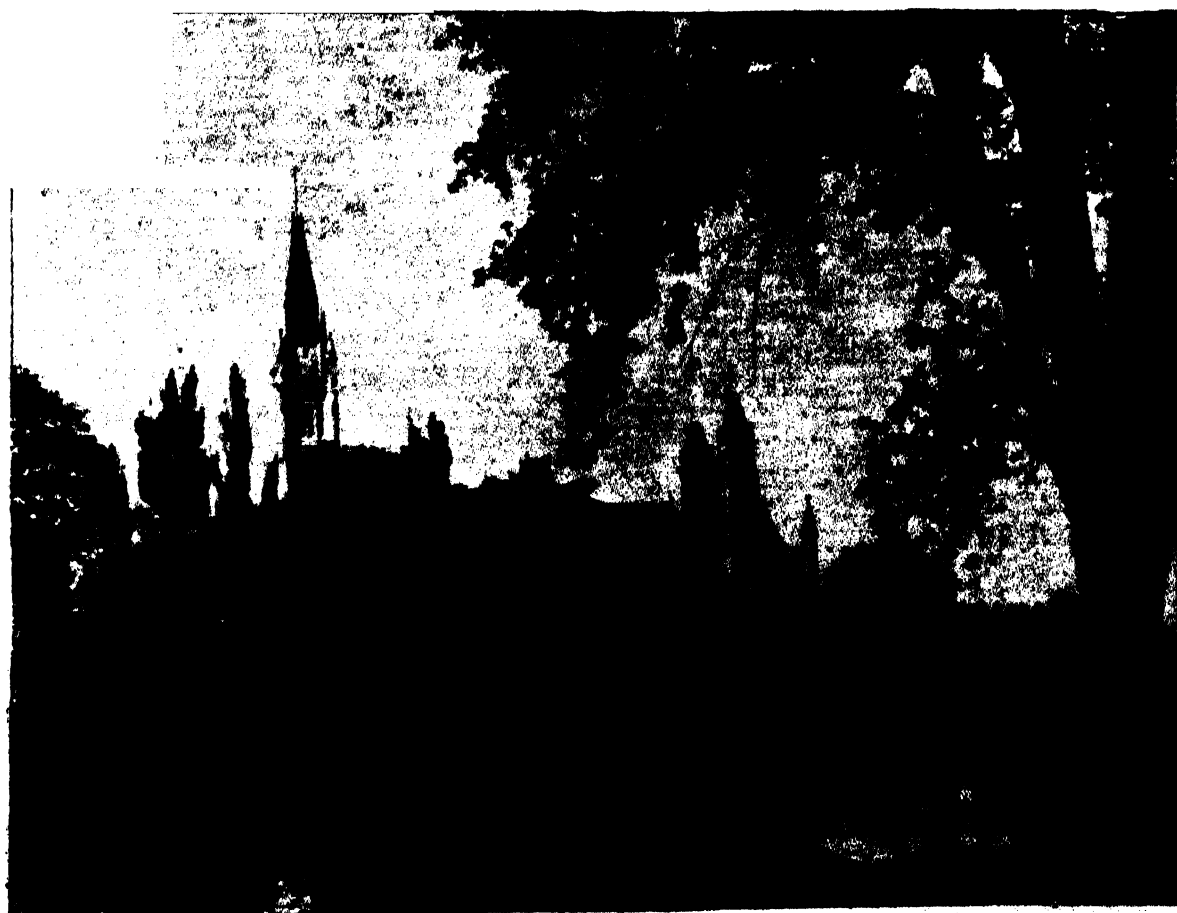
AN experience that has just been mine has convinced me that much of the town-planning in the modern world has been done by people who were proud of the perfection of the near-vision glasses they had on as they were plotting the curves for their blue-prints, when out in the field they surveyed problems and prospects with eyes that were nowhere nearly so strong as they fancied those organs

were. Those planners needed, in fact, glasses that would give them a vision of the future—a socialised future. Without that vision their work would prove inadequate,—woefully inadequate,—even before the blue-print of their designing had been handed back into the office to be filed after the engineers and builders were done with it.

The town that has set me thinking thus must remain unnamed. There is not the slightest need for it to be named. What I saw in it I had seen elsewhere, too. What I had missed in it I had also missed in other places.

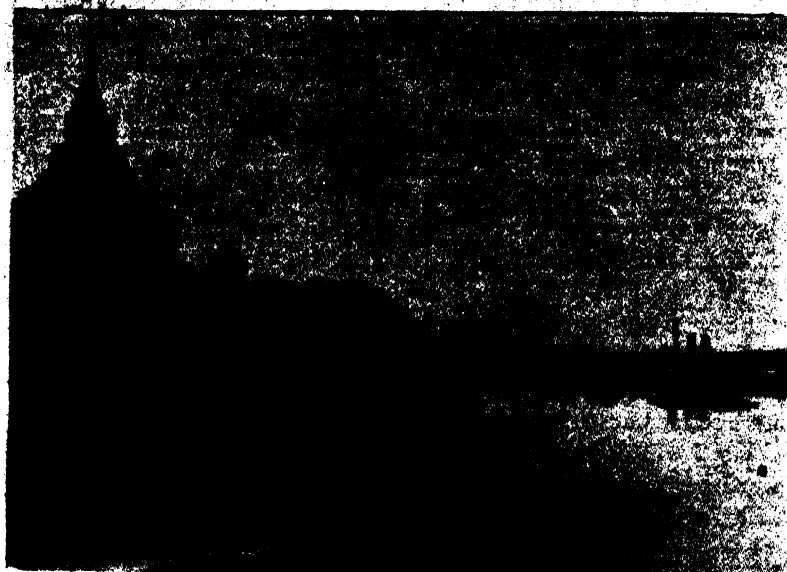
It had set me to thinking for the reason that it was most favourably situated. In point of communications it was well served. So it was also in respect of resources upon which its citizens could draw for their sustenance and support. The tract from which it was carved was salubrious, provided as it was by Dame Nature with a remarkably fine drainage system. The climate was equable during the greater part of the year. Even the midsummer was none too hot for most persons to bear.

The scenic setting captivated the heart. In front of it rose, at no great distance, hills several thousand feet high. So they did at the sides and back. It looked, indeed, as if a large army of cyclops had been at work during an age erecting, for pure pleasure, a reddish, rock-bound



Both the Parliament Building and its setting stimulate Canadian pride

The many sided building, in which members of the two houses of Parliament read books and papers, overlooks a beautiful stretch of the river that runs through Ottawa



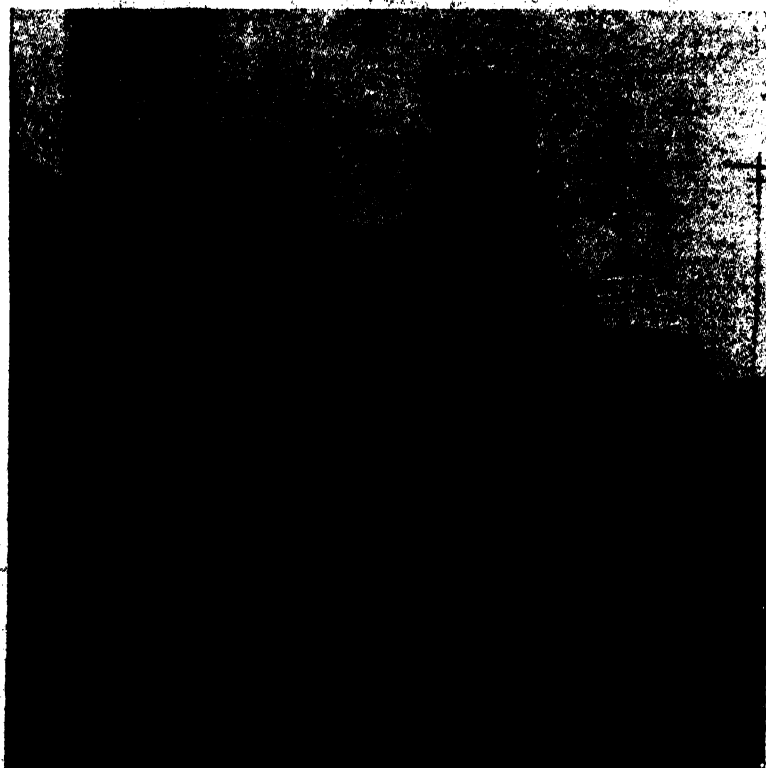
amphitheatre upon which some discerning eye had rested and in consequence, the town had come into being.

A well-regulated town it looked to be. Each house was set in a compound, walled or fenced off from its neighbours. A fair-sized compound it was, seldom less than an acre and often twice or even thrice that measure. It was, as a rule, pleasantly cut up into lawns, parterres and borders and well shaded by ornamental and fruit trees.

Each house stood well away from the road it faced. With verandas on all sides and fair

sized, it was, generally, single storeyed. Now and again I passed, however, a two-storeyed mansion, somewhat more pretentious in appearance than its fellows. Much in the same style, and a style suitable to the landscape, the residences in the ensemble created a delightful impression.

I had not been going through it for ten minutes when I realised that the place had been planned for yesterday rather than to-day—certainly not tomorrow. Each time that a car came dashing round the corner and whizzed past the one in which I was being shown round I was impressed with that fact. The road was not wide enough for modern traffic. Its edges were ragged too, though in places I noticed that the drains, open and unpaved, had been provided with stone or brick revetments. They looked like ditches rather than drains, meant no doubt to provide for the passage of great quantities of rain-water during the monsoon that thereabouts must be heavy.



Steamer being loaded from an elevator built along the western shore of one of the great lakes to carry prairie-grown grain to some world market,—may be our India.

Nothing of the road surface, for road surfacing belongs legitimately to municipal administration rather than to town-planning. I say nothing of the amenities that a town should have, that this particular town quite obviously lacks. This also for a similar reason.

I would not, however, refrain from dwelling upon the narrowness of the roads. The dawn of the motor age had broken even over our Motherland when this area passed from the agricultural to the urban stage. Why did not the men who cut it up for building sites think a little in advance and provide for needs just round the corner?

It might, of course, have been sheer greed. The wider the roads, the less land would there be to be sold for building purposes and the less money made from the sales. That must surely have been the logic.

It was near-sighted logic, however. There was nothing socialised about it.

Because of this near-sightedness and lack of perception of the necessities of the commonweal, it was, I am sure, bad business. Provision for the needs, that were sure to arise at no distant date, and that daily would become more and more claimant, would have added to the value of the property,—made it more desirable in the eyes of the prospective buyers. It certainly would have stirred civic pride.

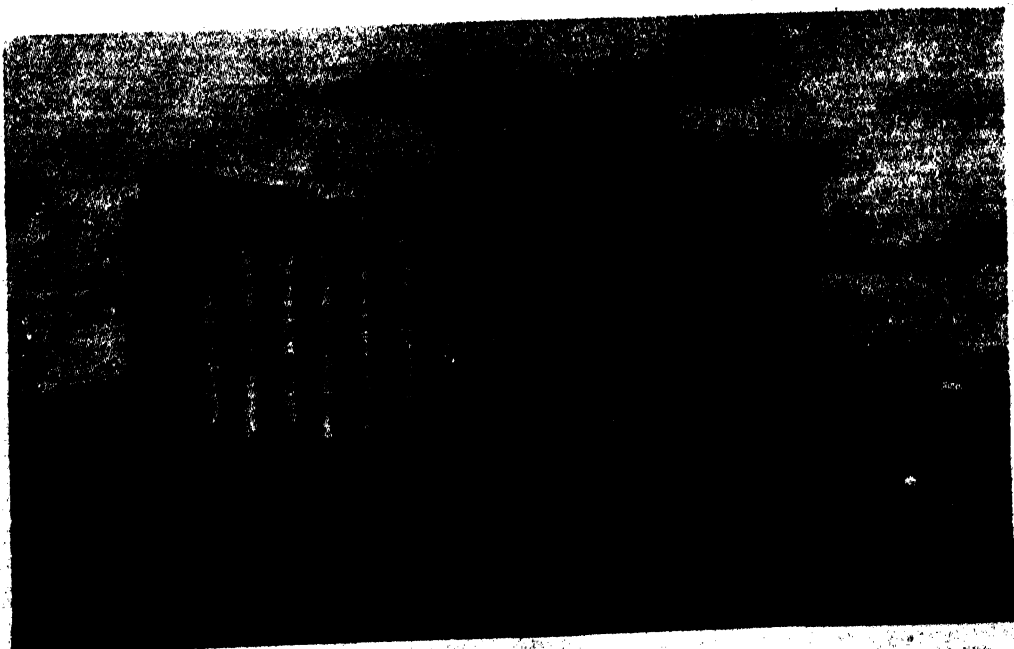
What a problem this short-sightedness has created,—a problem that is sure to become more acute as traffic develops! The roads will have to be widened. Land for that purpose will have to be acquired. Unless the owners are at least

gifted with "enlightened selfishness", the cost of such acquisition will be heavy. That consideration is likely to hold up this improvement as long as it can possibly be held up.

THESE thoughts sent my mind scurrying across space. As it scurried along it descended down the scale of time.

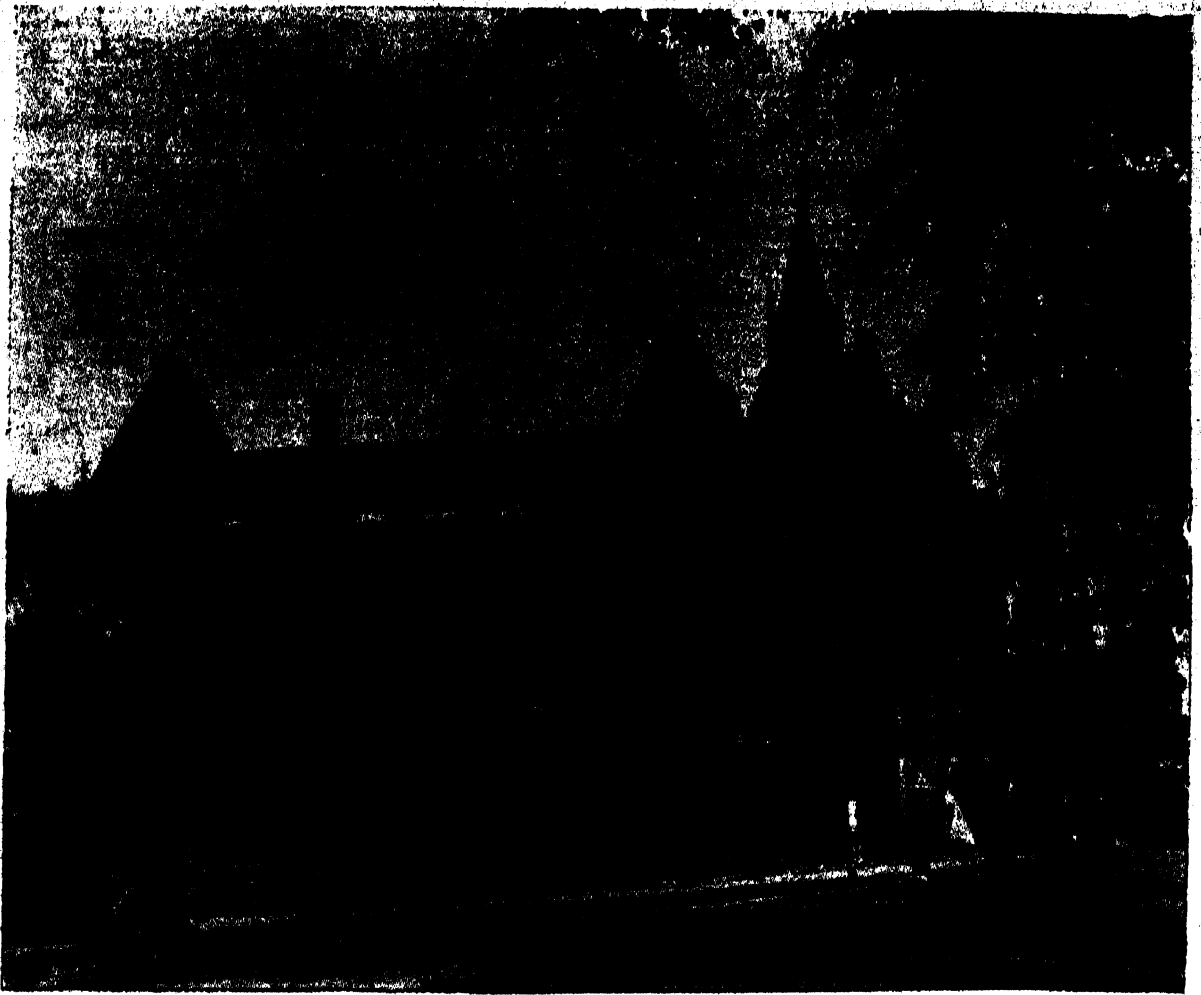
Almost without knowing it, I was back in Canada's federal nerve-centre. Ottawa owed its existence, in the first place, to the initiative of an Englishman, against a grandson of whom I bumped up in Winnipeg, the principal city in the province of Manitoba. At the time of my encounter this Canadian was engaged in extensive "lumbering" operations, that is to say he was having trees cut down in the primeval forests, squared and sawn into timber for building and other purposes and making no end of money. Later, I found him installed in the gubernatorial mansion in his "home town," having been appointed the Lieutenant-Governor (there are no Governors in Canada) at the instance of the Liberal Administration then in power in the town generated by his mother's father.

Few cities are so attractively located as Ottawa, so named because a tribe of Red Indians, belonging to the great Algonquin confederacy and known as the Ottawas, originally occupied the region so well served by water-communications. When I first visited it away back in 1906, habitations already stretched on the north to the river of the Algonquins, or more simply the Ottawa River. A few furlongs beyond the eastern skirts a



A GRAIN ELEVATOR

Grain is brought mostly by rail from the wheatfields, in the interior and stored here, when needed, it is automatically discharged into the hold of a ship that anchors alongside it.



CHATEAU LAURIER .

One of the finest hotels in the world it is owned and operated by the Canadian Railway, with headquarters in Montreal.

mighty stream,—the Gatineau, tumbles into the Ottawa. Beyond this junction is a gorge that the rushing water has cut into the living rock that Nature has piled up to an impressive height that is known as the great Laurentian range. This range stretches on the east as well as the west as far as the eye can see. When the skies are low and the air is filled with thin mist, these long serried ridges mystically beetle above the city's brow. When the sun shines bright, as to my astonishment it did in mid-winter when Ottawa streets were solidly blanketed under several inches of snow, the mountains crown the capital with a majesty hard to exaggerate.

The Parliament Buildings, with the tall, shapely tower lending them dignity and the many-sided, glass-roofed Library, are set on the brow of an eminence that art has quietly done much to beautify. The great departments of State are almost within hailing distance. Beyond them flows another river,—the Rideau,—a tumbling stream that enhances the scenic attraction. A canal cut originally through military necessity serves the ends of commerce

and, if anything, adds to the picturesqueness of the scene.

If the town-planner ever had advantages to conserve and to exploit, here in Ottawa he had them. I, who have wandered many a time within the Canadian capital's gate, must pay unstinted praise to the manner in which he has studied the whys and wherefores of his profession, as much a science as an art, and to the authorities, municipal and federal alike, who have provided him with the coin wherewith to apply in a bold yet restful manner the mature results of such studies. I must say also that citizens and corporations, too, have joined in to promote the harmony of general effect evolved by the joint labours of architect, engineer, landscape-gardener and kindred workers.

DURING my last tour, of the Dominion I enjoyed enviable advantages to study the processes of town-planning as they were being projected. I happened to be the guest of the Canadian National Railway, owned and operated by the Government. Through the courtesy of that administration I was allotted a suite of rooms at its magnificent hotel in the capital,

named after the French-Canadian statesman, William Laurier, who had been at the helm of the country when I first visited it. During a part of my last stay in Ottawa I was engaged in executing a commission given me by the Department of Immigration and Colonization,—writing and illustrating a book dealing with the development of the western half of the Dominion. I had written for the newspapers in the metropolis and lectured there. Living within a stone's throw of the Parliament Buildings and the departments of State, I met people in every walk of life. With their hearty Canadian affability they had heart to heart talks with me and "took me places," as they say over there.

To feel the full force of the impulse behind the town-planning of Ottawa, it is necessary to cast a glance at the capital's history. As I hinted before the spot upon which it is built was, in the first instance, a haunt of the copper-coloured original inhabitants. It was a party of French adventurers who, at sight of the spray cast in the air by the sportive waters of the river upon which they had chanced, exclaimed: "Le Rideau! Le Rideau!" meaning "the curtain"! "the screen"! It was, however, the English, with their bull-dog grip, who, reinforced by the shrewd Scots, the emotional Welsh and the valorous Irish, stuck it out there.

My Manitoban friend's maternal grandfather,—Major (later Colonel) By, a Royal Engineer,—found a way to foil the "Yanks" during the hour of England's crisis. Something had to be done to stop those pestiferous people who, astride the southern bank of the great St Lawrence River, had been potting at the shipping up and down that watery highway. He did it by digging canals to connect up waterways a little way to the north, thereby providing a safer means of communication. With some improvements and extensions, this system enables ocean-going steamers to proceed almost halfway into the continent—right up to the ports on the Great Lakes and to carry grains grown on the prairie to the world's markets.

Little did the good Colonel then realise that in his daughter's time the little settlement that he had founded during those days of storm and stress would become the nerve-centre of the vast country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. That good fortune it owed to the green-eyed jade Jealousy. Montreal—the French Canadians do not articulate the "t" in that place-name—contended with Quebec for that honour and both contested the claim of Toronto. The matter was referred to London just about the time London was grappling with the critical situation in our Motherland. The



A SCENE FROM AN OTTAWA GARDEN

reigning monarch who, some two decades later, was to be acclaimed the Empress of India, settled the dispute by giving the palm to Ottawa.

As the federal capital, Ottawa has had all along two official languages—the French as well as English. This anyone can find out for himself any day of the year by repairing to the Houses of Parliament set upon the height across the Rideau Canal from Chateau Laurier that so many times has been my home for days and even weeks at a time.

ROOTED in this complex historical soil, civic pride has developed a strength that thinks naught of expenditure of treasure and trouble when it comes to conserving the natural grandeur of the scenic setting and calling upon both science and art to enhance its spell. Mountain and water have been utilised with cunning and persistence that have already made the Dominion capital a place worth travel over long distance to visit. Mile upon mile of gardens wondrously colourful in the summer and autumn, have been evolved. Smooth-surfaced roads thread these pleasantries, and attractions dear to the hearts of the tourist "tourine" and "tourette" have been created to provide added incentive.

The town-planner's Department is not content with the conservation of all this beauty. Its concern is rather with the future. It is constantly thinking out the problems that will arise,—that are sure to arise,—may be faster than most people who regard themselves as intelligent and alive consider they will.

On one occasion when the head planner was talking to me he said that the Ottawans were proud of their roadways. They had reason to be, I added. He agreed with me; but he was think-

ing of the time when they were sure to prove to be inadequate. Motor traffic was developing. Developing "mighty fast." Accidents were already increasing.

This specialist had an idea how to cut them down to the vanishing point. The crossings should not be just squares or rectangles, he insisted. They should be eight-sided. With his pencil he drew an octangle. You see, he pointed out to me, how much better you can see the on-coming traffic.

Then, too, he believed that the time had come to submerge cars that have to halt for any length of time while the owner is transacting business in an office or a store (shop). If some such device were not resorted to the parking places would be unable to bear the strain and all sorts of complexities would multiply and vexatious delays would ensue.

It was the job of his department, he informed me, to think out ways and means to save time and add to the comfort of the people who made Ottawa their home for an hour,—a day, a week,—for a whole life-time. Only by making itself useful could the department justify its existence,—the expense that was incurred upon it.

He was insistent, first and last, that the most satisfactory results could be achieved only by long-range thinking of the whys and wherefores of town-planning and then making a provision for them long, long ahead of the needs becoming overmastering. That is the spirit which I should like to commend to my people, whether they live in immense cities, large towns or settlements just beginning to grow in size. If this spirit could reach out to the villages, it would transform life in the Motherland.



SIR WALTER GURNER

TOWN PLANNING IN INDIA

India is becoming alive to the wider outlook on town and country planning to which we are now accustomed in Britain. Sir Walter Gurner said on the 9th May last at a joint meeting of the East India Association and the Overseas League in London.

Sir Walter, a former Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust and Commissioner for Civil relief during the Bengal floods of 1946, said that the Provincial Governments were beginning to think of having their own professional advisers on questions of location and planning and the problem of controlled setting up of industries was rather vaguely taking shape.

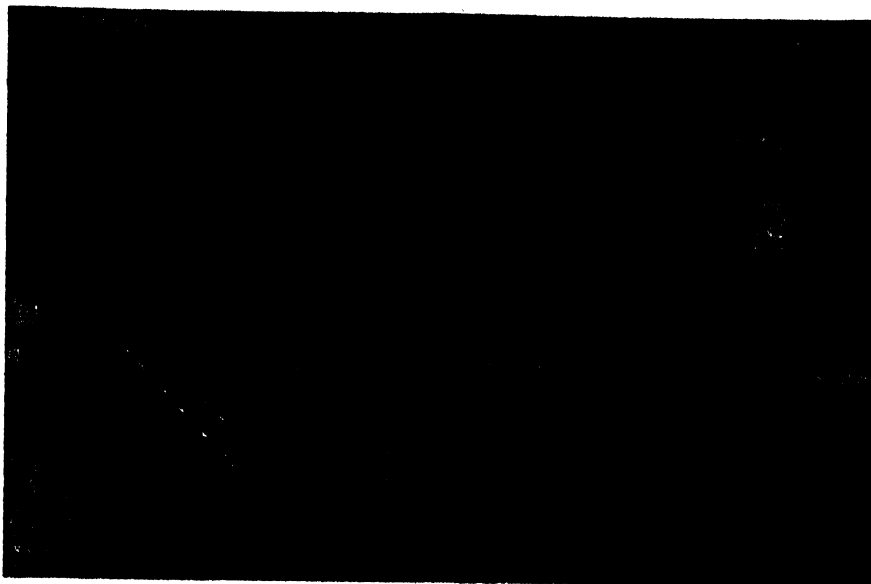
He suggested that to overcome the difficulty of getting trained personnel outside the narrow circle of officials associated with specific urban improvement trusts, a deputation of selected officers should be sent from India to the U. K. and the U. S. A. to study the various planning courses and that, after they had received useful training, training institutions should be established with their help in India.



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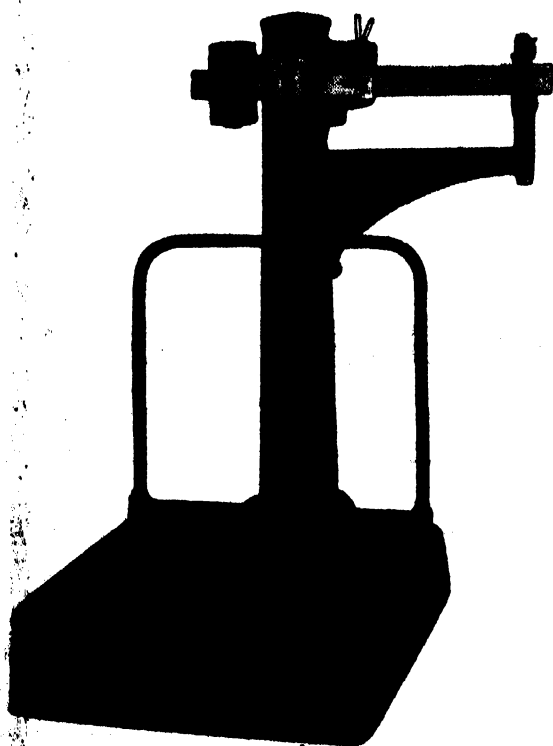
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A Short History of Town-Planning In India

By

H. R. KAGAL

*Town Administrator, Jamshedpur,
Formerly Land and Development Officer, Delhi*

THE history of town-planning in India has been, and is, an unequal and continuous struggle. It began in 1912 with the "Battle of the Bays" on the question of the selection of a site for the location of the new capital near Delhi. Unfortunately, this has been the only instance, though spectacular, success in "the battle of science and of faith in the future of the new Capital against association and settlement". If the town-planners of New Delhi have succeeded, it is not due to any weakness of the opposition but to the towering personalities of the experts and the vision displayed by the then Viceroy and Governor-General (the late Lord Hardinge) and the then Secretary of State for India, in supporting the town-planners. Since then the champions of town-planning have consistently failed. Calcutta, Cawnpore, and Madras have provided proof of these failures. Indications of similar trends in other places are not wanting. Detailed enquiries in all the Provinces and States in this respect are likely to be helpful to the areas concerned so as to avoid earlier mistakes, if any, when their respective town-planning departments are established and begin functioning.

New Capital Town-Planning Committee

The real danger, however, is not so much of active hostility (though this cannot be ruled out completely in the absence of strong informed public opinion) as of a steady decline in and neglect of the initial high standard. This is exemplified by accretions like Sahadra in the suburbs of New Delhi.

The Government of India did not restrict their interest to the adoption of the latest town-planning principles in the layout and development of the new capital area. They impressed upon the Provincial and State Governments the need for regulating and controlling the growth of their towns. The

first report of the New Capital Town Planning Committee is dated the 13th June, 1912. The Government of India's letter to the Madras Government on the subject, in 1912, runs as follows:—

"The Government of India are of opinion that the question of town planning is one of great and growing importance. The great majority of large Indian towns and cities are surrounded by insanitary quarters which have been permitted to grow up without any sort of control and which are often starting grounds of plague and other diseases and a large population is crammed into an altogether inadequate space. There is also the growing tendency of suburban landlords to refuse to let agricultural land for building purposes and it is becoming more and more difficult to meet the increasing demand for land among large classes of the population for improved dwellings amidst more sanitary and healthy surroundings. The art of town planning is of comparatively modern growth, and it is only recently that town planning experts have arisen, in very small numbers even in Europe. The matter is, therefore, one in which progress must necessarily be slow, but the Government of India are of opinion that a beginning can be made by enquiries as to the necessity for town planning legislation and the form which such legislation should take."

Planning Act for Indian Cities

The Government of India also indicated the main lines on which an Act might be drawn up. The suggestions were based mainly on the provisions of the English Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909. The Government of India further stated that the question of town planning, so far as it affected Indian cities and towns, needed examination from the following points of view:—

- (a) extension of existing towns, and
- (b) improvement and opening out of the existing insanitary areas in the old towns.

The Government of India opined that, where land on the outskirts of a town was mainly agricultural and could be acquired cheaply en bloc, the better policy would be for the local authority to purchase outright and secure a return by premium and ground rents as buildings extended, instead of depending on development taxes. But where an existing town has interests in the surroundings, the acquisition of land would, of necessity, be of a much more expensive and difficult character owing to delays in litigation and rise in prices of land. It is in such cases that control would be preferable to acquisition, which, indeed, for financial reasons, would, on a large scale, be impossible. The object of the suggestions made was to render it possible to control future urban development and to provide for the expansion of population without imposing an increasing burden on the general revenues or the resources of the local bodies such as were usually involved when urban land could be acquired only under the Land Acquisition Act.

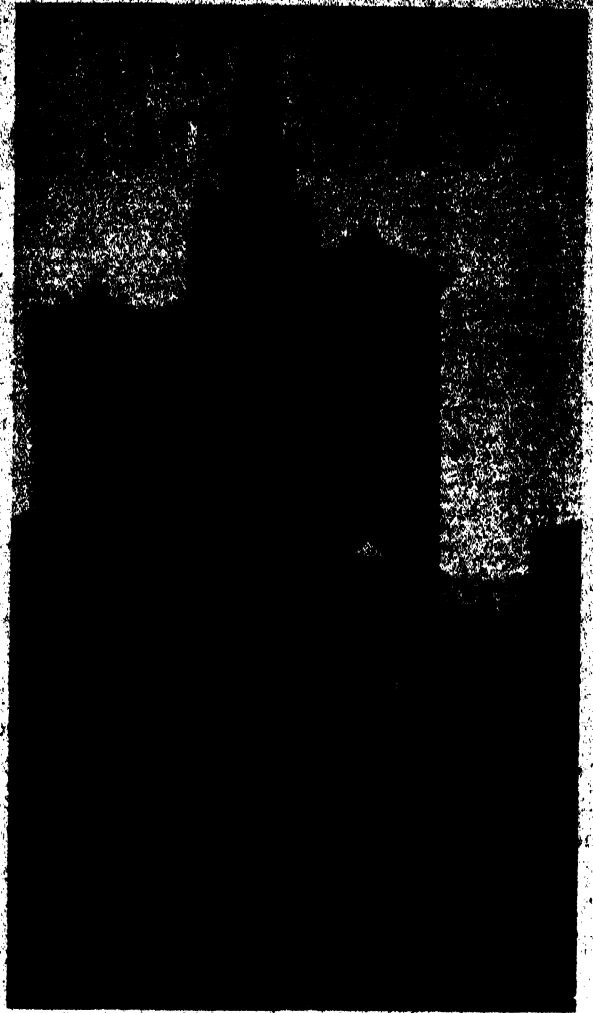
Planners from England

Active interest in town-planning became evident in the Provinces and States from about this time. Two of the leading town planners in England,—Prof. Sir Patrick Geddes and Mr. H. V. Lanchester,—were invited to visit India and advise their clients. The reports of these experts vary from the mere statement of a few of the local problems (for which no solution was suggested) to the submission of detailed schemes, plans and estimates according to the experts' terms of employment and length of stay in the Province or the State concerned. Some of the provinces, like the United Provinces, employed full-time consulting architects.

Prof. Sir Patrick Geddes and Mr. H. V. Lanchester, jointly and severally, advised, amongst others, the provinces of Madras and the Central Provinces and Berar and the States of Baroda, Gwalior and Indore. The Bombay University, in 1921, established a School of Sociology and offered its first Professorship to Sir Patrick Geddes.

By far the most interesting report, however, is that prepared by Mr. E. R. Richards, a noted English town-planner, at the request of the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

Since 1921, interest in the subject has steadily declined, except in the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, and the Punjab in British India.



NEW YORK MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

In the picture the low building in front is the City Hall. The building at the back houses all the departments of the Municipality.

Planning Initiative on the Decline

Three aspects of this initial progress and decline are striking: these refer to the measures adopted by the Government of India and the States of Hyderabad and Mysore. The interest taken by the Government of India from time to time was an "occasional burst of insight" and not sustained, and so was the response. The initiative for the town-planning movement was taken by the Government "from the top" instead of its coming "from below", as in the case of England where the lead for reform in Town and Country Planning was given by the public, the Political and Economic Planning Institute the Town Planning Institute and the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Government accepted the lead and followed it up with necessary enquiries and legislation. In contrast, the Central and Provincial Governments in India have not taken

steps even to implement the recommendations made by the Holland Commission in 1918 on the scientific and technical aspects of town-planning and by the Whitley Commission in 1930 on town-planning legislation. As a result the Provincial Governments have not shown any active interest in the subject until recently when post-war problems came to the front. In these circumstances, the decline was inevitable in British India.

Progress in the States

The progress seen in Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda can be traced to different reasons. The Government interest in these States has been sustained, though the means adopted to achieve the results have been different. Hyderabad and Baroda State sent scholars to study the theory and practice of the subject in England under town-planning experts for a period of several years. These studies were not confined to flying visits of senior officials. The students on return to the State were given opportunities for studying local conditions first, and latter they were given responsible

positions as town-planners. They received all the assistance they needed by way of necessary and adequate co-operation from the Public Health and other Government departments. The initiative and the later encouragement on the part of the State was thus assured.

In Mysore, on the other hand, the interest has been more "personal" than official, thanks to the initiative taken by the Ruler and the former Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail. State students have not been encouraged by scholarships or by facilities provided by the Mysore University through the Engineering College. Foreign experts have advised, from time to time, the State Officials on town-planning, particularly with respect to Mysore and Bangalore, but the presence of these experts in the State does not seem to have benefited so far the Mysore engineers, or the rural areas, to any extent. There is thus the danger of this type of town planning deteriorating to the level of the present British Indian standards as soon as the experts leave the State. While the Mysore type of planning may be more spectacular, the Hyderabad type is more permanent.

Education In Planning

THE lack of general education in town planning through lessons on environment, health and hygiene in schools, of population promoted by a technical society of town-planners or by municipalities and trusts, if only for reasons of enlightened self-interest, and the lack of technical education through engineering colleges or architectural schools, are primarily responsible for the conditions obtaining in the country at present. General and popular education is no less important than the technical education. Without general education, public opinion, strong enough to influence the standards of municipal and improvement trust administration, can neither be expected nor created.

Post-war education would need a civic as well as an industrial bias for creating a balanced community.

The view held by some of our administrators that "the general principles of town-planning are now fairly understood and it should be possible for the Town Planning Committee (of a municipality) to apply them in individual cases," is not supported by English administrators.

Need For Research

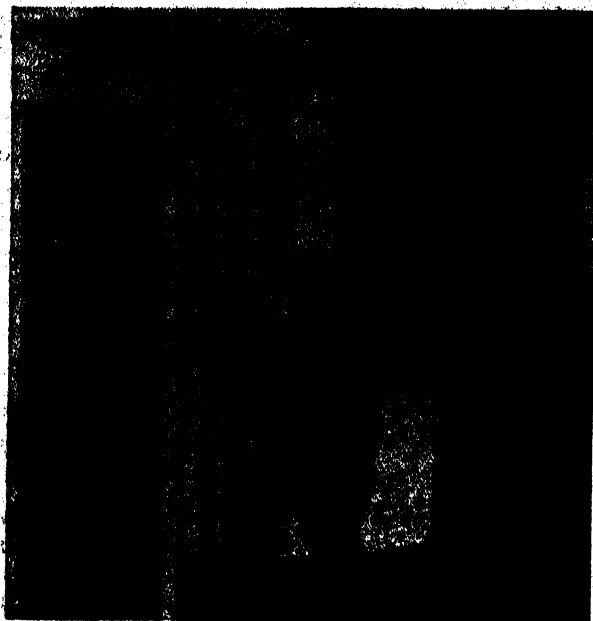
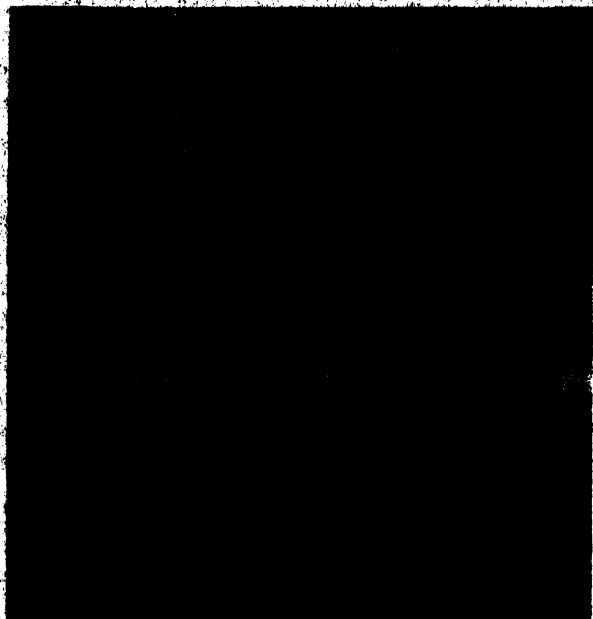
Sir Evelyn Gibbon, C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc., Director of the Local Government Division of

the Ministry of Health, England, a distinguished Civil Servant for half a century, in his book, *No. 2—Problems of Town and Country Planning*, says:

"The need for research in town and country planning is at least as great as in any other field. The planner of today is much in the same position as the medical practitioner of some generations ago. His practice is largely empirical, with occasional bursts of insight. The body social is not less complex than the body physical and certainly not less difficult to understand."

If the above would apply to England, it would certainly apply with much greater force to Indian conditions. Research in housing and town planning forms an important part of the programme of the International Housing and Town-Planning Congress. The technical body for the promotion of town-planning suggested in the same programme should pay special attention to research.

There are no degree or diploma courses in town-planning in the country. The subject is not taught in any of the engineering colleges. Ordinary facilities in the shape of technical books in college and university libraries are available to students wishing to study the subject on their own initiative. No enquiries for trained



Manchester Corporation Exhibition
Showing Models of Post-War Types of Houses

personnel are received by the Principals of the engineering colleges from the Government departments, municipalities or improvement trusts.

Foreign Training

Few of the public works, Municipal or Trust engineers have the time or opportunity to follow the town planning movement even in its literature, much less to know it at first hand, from the successes or blunders of other cities. But even accepting what can be done at a distance or even from a brief visit of an expert advising officers, the real danger remains not that of streets, etc.,—absurdly wrong perhaps,—but of the low standard of the mass of civic and municipal art. From the confused growth of our past, we tend to be easily contented with any improvement; this, however, will not long satisfy us, still less will it satisfy the next generation.

The benefit derived by the Hyderabad State by sending abroad students for town planning education and training has been encouraging. The Government of India have a scheme under consideration to send students for training to Europe and America as a part of post-war planning. Some of these scholarships, commensurate with the importance of the subject, should be earmarked for town-planning. The Central Government should, as early as possible, call a conference of persons connected with the administration, science, practice and education of town-planning, with the object of promoting the early establishment of town-planning courses in the Universities and Architectural Schools and of creating a body, analogous to the Road Congress, to watch the interests of the science of town planning in all its aspects.

Legislation For Planning

THE first reaction of several administrators, officers and public men to the suggestion that more energetic efforts are needed for slum clearance is that the existing legislative powers are inadequate and that in the existing conditions slum-clearance and re-housing are beyond the financial capacity of Local Self-Government administrations and of town-planning and town improvement agencies.

All town-planning, town improvement and improvement trust legislation in India, enacted after 1919, provided for:—

(a) the determination of the amount of compensation to be awarded for the

land acquired on the basis of the market value on the date of publication of the notification for acquisition under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894;

(b) the market value of the land to be the market value according to the use to which the land was put at the date with reference to which the market value is determined;

(c) powers to disregard increased value of land and buildings if it is specially high by reason of the use thereof in a manner which could be restrained by any court, or is contrary to law or public policy or is detrimental to the health of the inmates

of the building or to the public health (Madras Town Planning Act, 1920);

- (d) ampler powers by adding a separate schedule to the different acts, giving for further modifications in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which among others provide for privileges mentioned in (a), (b) and (c) above and
- (e) the recovery of betterment contribution from owners of properties improved by a trust scheme.

It is not possible to accept the suggestion that these powers are not ample, at any rate, to make a beginning. On the other hand, it is suggested by some of those who have carefully studied the Acts that these powers are far in advance of similar power in English legislation at present. It is not within the scope of this article to examine in detail the merits of the two extreme views; the truth lies nearer the latter than the former. In the Punjab and in the Hyderabad State, where full use is made of the existing powers, there is no complaint about the lack of powers. The Punjab claims that the existing legislation "gives reasonably wide planning powers." The Hyderabad State Planning authorities are satisfied that they have "practically all the powers needed for regional, town and village planning." The actual working of the existing powers is, therefore, of greater importance for the purpose of this enquiry.

In the course of the enquiry it was disclosed that many of the officials responsible for the administration of the trusts or for tendering advice as valuers were not even aware of the nature of the existing powers. In no case were these powers being fully used, although they

have existed for nearly a quarter of a century in some provinces.

Although legislation enacted prior to 1929 did not contain these special powers, there is nothing to show that any attempt has been made, either by the Bengal Government to seek these powers for the Calcutta Improvement Trust (1911) or by the Bombay Government to revise the now completely out-of-date Town Planning Act of 1915. A complete case for a Supplementary Act for town planning was made for Calcutta as early as 1914 by Mr. E. B. Richards, at the request of the Chairman and the Trustees for Improvement of Calcutta but no action seems to have been taken to implement the recommendations made in the report. What can be achieved even through the limited powers under the Bombay Act is, however, illustrated by the example of the Hubli Municipality. The municipal borough of Hubli, in the Bombay Presidency, was superseded by the Government on the 5th January, 1939 and it was handed over to a newly elected body on the 1st July, 1944.

It would thus appear that the trouble does not lie so much with the lack of the desire to change them even when change has been recommended.

Housing legislation which mainly deals with subsidies for poor-class housing is of a different category. No serious attempt has been made so far in India to deal with the housing problem either through state, municipal, co-operative or private agencies. The results of the co-operative housing movement in the provinces of Bombay and Madras have not been very encouraging. It is hoped that this question will no doubt receive simultaneous attention and will include also housing legislation on the lines of the English precedent.

The Role of Finance

SLUm-clearance and housing of the poor (who are not capable of paying an economic rent for the minimum accommodation they require for themselves and their families), involve financial considerations. It has been stated by most administrators that finance is the crux of the question and that slum-clearance and housing have been held up for want of adequate state aid. According to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, "The Government of India have proceeded on the principle that the Delhi Improvement Trust Schemes, in the aggregate, must be financially self-supporting."

Timely action in preventing the creation of slums would no doubt be more economical in the long run. The loss in preventable deaths, in ill-health, suffering and consequent inefficiency cannot be measured in terms of money as also that from fatigue and lack of leisure with its consequent effect on the cultural activities of the people. The losses in man-hours in unnecessary travel to and from work through traffic jams in large cities have now come to be assessed fairly accurately.

Government Responsibility

All the above factors will have to be taken

into consideration before the Government decide to continue their policy to ask the slum clearing and housing authorities to make their schemes self-supporting. Towns with their slums are man-made. The responsibility for creating and continuing them has to be shared by the Government, the industries and the public. If Local Self-Governments have failed, the Government's share in that failure due to errors of omission and commission cannot be entirely disowned. Benefits of industry are shared by the Government through taxation. It is an admitted fact that most of the slums are a direct result of unplanned and uncontrolled industrial development. The unsuspecting and ignorant villager is drawn to the towns by the lure of employment and thus adds to the slum population.

Hospitals, T. B. sanatoria and preventive measures against small-pox, plague and other infectious diseases are not expected to be financially self-supporting. High personages connected with Government administration make frequent appeals for funds, and in fact secure them, for what are considered as deserving causes. These appeals, and philanthropists who readily respond to them, are rightly blessed by the community. But the root causes of all the disease and squalor, the slums, is allowed to multiply without Government accepting adequate responsibility for financing remedial preventive measures.

To make up the Deficits

All the benefits that free and compulsory education can bring to the child that is born and bred and later lives and dies in the slums

would be of doubtful value. The effects of environs on the mind of the growing child are too well-known to need emphasis. Any amount of education, however, well-planned and costly, during the years six and fourteen, cannot compensate for the permanent harm done by environs. These tend to keep the individual "as mean as the street liver in." This will have to be considered by the Government in apportioning the available finance between slum clearance and housing on the one hand and other nation building activities on the other. The responsibility for financing slum clearance and housing has been recognised by English legislation and accepted in practice. Beyond the rent-paying capacity of the worker, the financial responsibility for housing is apportioned between municipal taxation and Government subsidy. After their taxable capacity has been ascertained, Indian municipalities should be made to bear their full share in slum clearance schemes. Having done this, the Government would have to make their own contribution for making up the deficits.

At present the general practice is to allow *nazool* respects to be set aside for town improvements. Legislation in order to reduce financial burdens to the minimum is necessary, where it does not exist, on the lines suggested in the preceding section. "But in addition to legislation, it is essential that there shall be a definite and progressive policy and, as a necessary corollary, funds to implement it" as has rightly been pointed out in the preface to the Report on the Re-organisation of Urban Administration in the Central Provinces, (1943).

Town-Planning Administration

TOWN-planning is a social science in its purpose, while its considerations of efficiency and costs are economic. In the matter of physical planning both engineering and architectural problems come in. The objective is shaped and given the authority of the community and then administered through legislation and the governmental machinery which is broadly described as administration.

The efficient administration of such a complex phase of the community life of the people must necessarily be equally complex.

Judging from the present conditions in the country, dealing with this particular aspect of administration in some of the provinces, the Governments appeared to be satisfied to "hold the ring to enable a multitude

of rival individuals to advance their own interests and thus, by a beneficent alchemy, to promote the interests of civilisation." Where results are to be obtained through the working of the Local Self-Government institutions, Governments will have to recognise the ineffectiveness of the passive supervisory, or at best exhortatory, role which the parent departments are at present used to assume. This will have to give place to a bold policy of forecasting, co-ordination and following up.

Priority For Town Planning

The Government of India, by setting up an elaborate machinery for post-war planning, have come to recognise that there is no peculiar "democratic" virtue in incompetent administra-

tion. Town-planning should receive the right "priority" in the broadest sense. What is more, the public needs to be educated in formulating opinion on these priorities. Administrative organisations and methods will have to be adjusted to ensure the fullest and most rapid effect.

Financial accountancy considerations which dominate at present, and the belief that administration is merely a regulatory, policing and taxing mechanism, will have to give place to the conception of Government as the nation's common instruments for ensuring the welfare of the community.

In the early stages of the development of town planning in England, the question as to which parent department should "bring up the baby" was settled by the traditional hit-and-miss method. First, the Ministry of Health and later the Ministry of Works were tried. But finally, a separate Ministry for Town and Country Planning has been established. It is not necessary that we, in India, need repeat the experiment and avoid the now discarded intermediate steps by creating separate Ministries in the Provinces and establishing a corresponding organisation at the Centre to provide the necessary co-ordination, expert advice and stimulus.

National Importance

Issues and problems should be solved in proportion to their national importance; when

there is lack of co-ordination, they are solved rather in proportion to the strength of individual departments. The only method of securing action on a neglected subject, in the present conditions, is to create a new Ministry. Failing this, the neglect is bound to continue notwithstanding the best intentions.

If the Government of India take effective measures without any delay, both in respect of the short-term and long-term recommendations made in this report, it should be possible to synchronise the adjustment of the right relationship between the people, their work and their place with the raising of the standard of living through National planning on a comprehensive scale.

The permanent civil servant cannot be blamed for the consequences where the advice tendered by him is not accepted by the Minister. But he will have to bear a fair share of the responsibility if his opinions and the technique for obtaining the information and for shaping and presenting the policy prove ill-advised or often. It is here that he should share his responsibility with properly trained technical advisers. Given the knowledge and the will to do it, he is in a position to adopt, and alter where necessary, the techniques which the individual Minister is not in a position to do.

IMPORTANCE OF CALCUTTA IN WEST-BENGAL PROVINCE

[Below is given the text of an interview which Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, recently gave to Globe News Agency.]

"I will assume that Calcutta with the Hindu majority districts of Western Bengal is going to be constituted into a separate province to be affiliated to the Indian Union. In such a province the city of Calcutta will contribute, directly and indirectly, to at least two-thirds of the total income of the Province.

"My first proposition is that the present constitution of the city of Calcutta may have to be amended; and in the framing of the future constitution the citizens of Calcutta should have a due voice.

"The second question now arises as to the direction alone which such a change should take place.

"An answer to that question is dependent on the following facts. The future province of Western Bengal is likely to be industrial rather than agricultural. Calcutta will become a great centre of industry. Power for such industries

may be derived from hydro-electric dams in the Damodar Valley. Coal and Iron, the two basic pillars of industry, are at convenient distances in the western and north-western frontiers of the future province.

"For the sake of the improvement of Calcutta it will be necessary to decongestion the city. The extension cities, which will be properly sited and planned, will aid such de-congestion of the city.

"I envisage a great economy system embracing a population of 10 millions and involving a capital of, say, Rs. 500 crores in four five-yearly periods of reconstruction, and Calcutta will be the hub of the whole system. The importance of Calcutta is thus likely to be greatly enhanced in the days to come. For the fulfilment of such a colossal programme of reconstruction the regimentation of the entire nation might be necessary."

Home Building In Great Britain

By

DAVID BROWNLIE

INFORMATION has been published concerning the "Arcon" prefabricated houses at Martin's Grove Estate, Crayford, Kent, of which 50 have been completed, all now occupied. These houses have gas and electric heating, including electric cookers, the rent being only 19/6d. per week inclusive of rates and standing charge for electricity. All the hot water tanks have electric immersion heaters, and Anderson Shelters bricked at each end for housing coal, perambulators or bicycles.

Of these temporary prefabricated houses 41,000 have been ordered by the Government up to date out of a total programme of 165,000 designed by a firm of architects, named Arcon. The house is a joint production of a group of firms, civil engineers and building contractors, who are also responsible to the Government for 50% of the storage and distribution of internal fittings, stoves and kitchen units, as well as components of certain other types of house.

The "Arcon" is a one-storey steel-frame house with inner and outer skin of specially designed asbestos cement sheeting lined inside with plaster-board, and timber floors. As usual the house has two bedrooms, one living room, kitchen, bath-room and separate W. C., while being well insulated against cold and sound. Also it has larger windows than other temporary houses, and is specially well-equipped with built-in cupboard, includ-



A Prefabricated House at Crayford

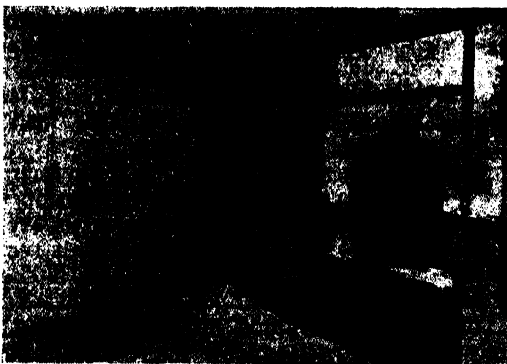
ing hall cupboard and airing cupboard. One of the luxuries is a heated towel rail in the bathroom.

Expert teams have erected houses in 107 man-hours, and these teams are used to demonstrate their methods to local erection contractors in all parts of the country. 17,000 "Arcon" houses have already been erected or are in course of erection, and the present rate of production is 800 per week, while 3,973 complete house-sets have been delivered in the London area alone. Focal points for the vast organisation for the supply and erection of

total of 33 centres in all. Components and fittings are assembled from hundreds of factories up and down the country in sufficient quantities to allow a continuous outflow of completed house-sets to the sites. The "Arcon" house consists of 400 major components and fittings, and 2,500 small fittings and bolts.

The whole organisation works on the one-way traffic principle, with constant checking and counter checking. Small items like jointing plates, door knobs, channels for electric wiring, nuts, bolts and screws and washers are

sorted out in the correct numbers for each house, and tied up in five bolt bags, each having a code number. This is called "kit marshalling," and is carried out at one centre, at Ruddington in the Midlands, and the boxes

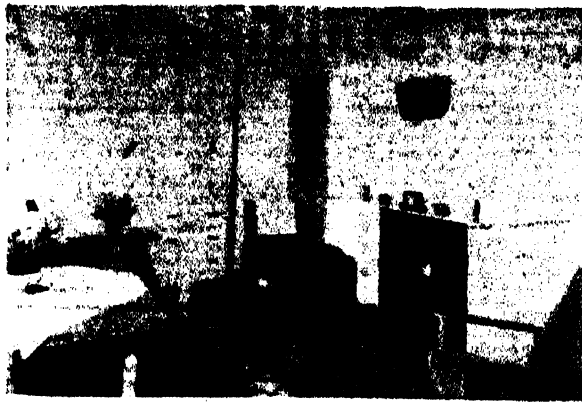


Bed-room in a Prefabricated House

distributed to the other centres. The complete house set is carried in four lorries, distributed in the following order:—(1st lorry) steelwork (frames and panels), (2nd lorry) wooden floors and asbestos cladding, (3rd lorry), internal wall partitions, and (4th lorry) internal equipment, including kitchen and bathroom units, cooker, refrigerator, sink and cupboard. Last to be put on the last lorry are the coal bin and dust bin, in which are placed small plumbing fittings and other odds and ends.

Beddington, at Croydon, is one of the five main distributing centres of the country for "Arcon" houses. The storage space is 106,000 sq. ft., hard standing in the open 374,000 sq. ft., and 68,000 sq. ft. of roads, making a total of 548,000 sq. ft.

The number of lorries in and out of the centre daily is at present about 100, and the number of employees at the centre 300, of whom 22 are clerical staff, and 155 Italian prisoners-of-war. Each house weighs approximately 10 tons, and when working at maximum rate each man will handle over 20 tons per working week,



View of the living-room showing the slow combustion stove

while the area supplied from this centre includes London, the south-east coast, with Oxford and Dorset as the western boundaries, and East Anglia.

The main dimensions of the "Arcon" house are 32 ft. 4 in. "overall length and 23 ft. 3 in. overall width, the height inside from floor to ceiling being 7 ft. 6 in. The plan view shows a neat and well-designed entrance hall, connected by two doors at the right to 2 bedrooms, one at the front 110 sq. ft. and the other at the back 145 sq. ft. On the left, also opening into the hall, is the living room at the back 165 sq. ft., while the front is occupied by the kitchen,

95 sq. ft. and the bath-room with a separate W. C. and door to the hall. The kitchen is equipped on the latest modern lines having larder, folding table, electric cooker, wringer and wash boiler, sink and refrigerator, including the M. O. W. service unit.

The windows and doors are neat and artistic in appearance and admits maximum light, as is well indicated by the living-room window. Hinges also are of the special self-aligning type, similar to those used for automobiles and Yale locks are included specially suitable for steel casement doors. A striking feature is the "Siesta" stove for heating, by means of which a current of air passes through an externally heated compartment, using an open fire for the heating, so that a current of heated air passes to the bedrooms, always kept at a uniform temperature, such as 60-70° F., merely by adjusting small dampers, a most advanced design.

Small U. S. City Has Community Opera

About 60 miles inland from Los Angeles, is Riverside, California, a city of 35,000, where opera,—so often confined to metropolitan centers,—is as much a part of the living pattern as the motion pictures or a Sunday drive in the surrounding hills.

Two related groups have organised to promote operatic endeavour in the small California city. The Riverside Opera Association presents an annual season and the Riverside Opera Guild supports the local activity and promotes opera generally.

During the 15 years of its existence, the Association has directed devotion, hard work and community effort towards the artistic ideal of fitting fine music into its proper and important place in the lives of the people. In Riverside, opera is no remote cultural asset beyond the understanding of the average citizen. The Riverside resident will not only be found as an appreciative member of the audience, but will

be discovered as a keen participant in the goings-on behind the curtain, whether as singer, scene shifter or set designer. When the grease paint of a Tristan is rubbed away, he may be revealed a dentist, a service station operator or a mathematics teacher from the local high school. Carmen, out of costume, may be the cashier at the corner drugstore or a saleswoman from the young ladies' shop.

Incentive for these activities is provided by a former singer, who has realised worldwide acclaim, Marcella Craft. This lyric soprano, who once enchanted audiences in Italy and in Germany as well as in the United States, left the operatic stage to return to the town where she started her career. Now, she is leading others upon the road, to operatic success, which she herself travelled. As general director of Riverside's Opera Association, she has maintained the high artistic standard of performance she learnt to respect as a professional.

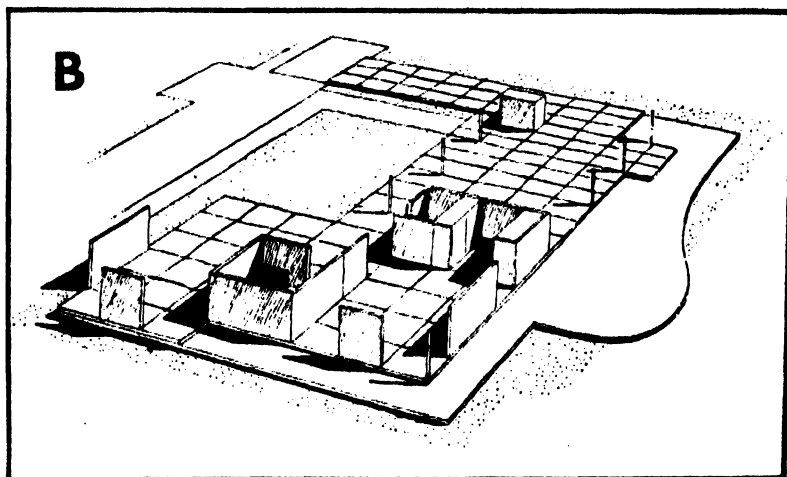
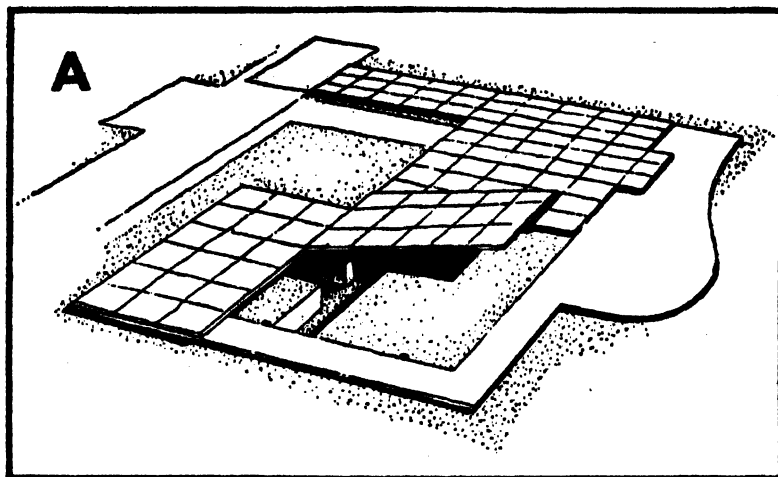
Home-Building In America

By

EDWARD MIXER

THE United States of America want 3,000,000 houses and the demand increases by 500,000 every year. But the American wants to own a house that he builds and live in *wherever he may be*. In the past a house-owner was also a land-owner. The house was fixed to the land, which was useless to him for any other purpose. He really did not want the land. He wanted the house. If he went away far from the land, he had to leave his house behind. If he wanted to sell the land, he had *perforce* to sell the house as well and *vice versa*. So, he wants a house that will be his permanent house, *wherever he goes—a house quite independent of the land*. A tall order!

But to the American nothing is impossible. The impossibility of yesterday is the possibility of today and the custom of tomorrow. The great scientists, engineers and architects of the country concentrated their thoughts on the solving of this problem—the problem to build a house that could be transported easily from place to place at the will of the owner, just as a piece of furniture. The solution every one recognised was the pre-fabricated house. The pre-fabricated house was not an entirely new idea in America as it was in England and the continent of Europe. For many decades there have been partially pre-fabricated houses, bungalows made of wood; but once erected, they were fixtures on the land. Such



First assembly stage, typical of prefabricated houses. Utility trench, three feet deep, contains plumbing lines, heating, wiring, etc., accessible from outside for later repairs. Prefabricated floor panels, 10 by 20 ft., containing insulation and utility connections, are placed on foundation of pre-cast or poured-in-place footings.

Second assembly stage: Floor panels are in place and some of the prefabricated walls and interior units erected. Next step is to place roof panels on walls and columns. Kitchen and bathroom arrive completely fabricated, needing only simple pipe connections to be ready for use; electric wiring is also built-in at factory.

houses have, indeed, been removable, but each removal was a difficult and costly engineering feat. It was required to build a house that could be as easily taken down as put up and easily removed.

The day of the old-fashioned hand-built house, made by piling brick upon brick and pounding nail upon nail is vanishing,—must vanish. But house-building has been one of the stubborn hold-outs against

mass production, assembly line techniques that have made American industry great. But the urgencies of the war forced the first rate engineering methods and,—equally important,—new materials on this house-making industry.

The greatest hindrance to the solution of the problem was the obtaining of suitable materials. Steel, brick, concrete and timber were obviously too heavy for easy, quick and cheap removal. A house was required that would be only a few tons in weight, so that it could be carried away in motor lorries, or loaded on railway wagons. It required research work and numberless experiments made with the co-operation of the chemists, physicists, engineers and architects. Few firms had the enterprise or means to undertake so colossal a job. When the war came, new materials were demanded to meet new and extraordinary specifications. The State paid for research and experiment; indeed, not to solve the housing problem alone,—which was also a military problem,—but for other military purposes. True it is that there is no ill wind but blows good for somebody. One of the chief requirements was lightness; therefore, innumerable alloys were made with Magnesium, Aluminium, Copper and stainless Steel and Nickel. They were required not only for aeroplanes, but also for ship-building, munition carriages and munition but a still lighter material than metal alloys was necessary, and that became possible when they manufactured a water-proof glue for making plywood. This laminated wood with glue between was as hard to separate as welded steel. The famous Mosquito



Completed house, as designed by Pomerance and Breines, architects. Copper flashing on roof edge forms shallow pan; in hot weather roof can hold 1½ inch of water, reflecting sun's rays and cooling house.

aeroplanes, which played havoc in Germany, was made of plywood and aluminium alloy. Then, there was further research made with glass and cotton. Today, they can make glass which is as pliant as a branch of the willow tree, harder than steel, and no bullet from the ordinary '303 rifle can penetrate it or make it dented. They make wool out of glass for mattresses as well as for binding wounds.

As for cotton, they can do almost anything with it and anything containing cellulose,—that is, saw dust, wood chips and cotton,—is raw material for sheetings and panels of any required strength.

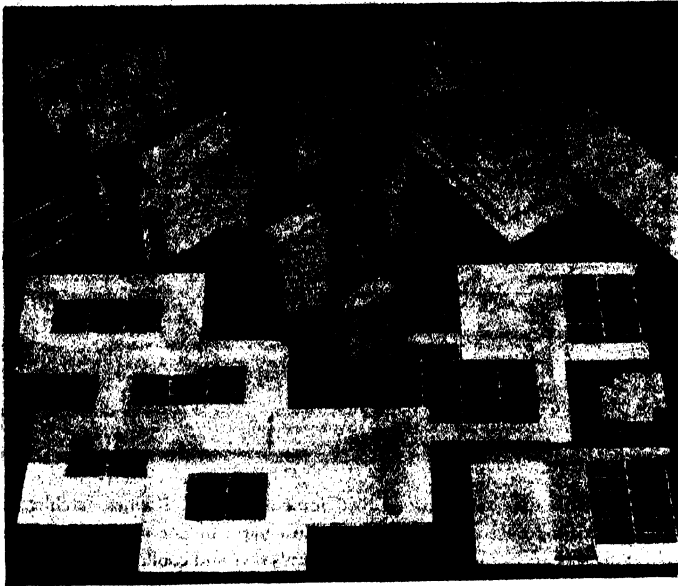
Now, Government wanted thousands of little huts for the use of soldier at the front,—huts that could be put up in a few hours, and taken down as quickly. Hundreds of architects and engineers all over the country concentrated on designing little huts and bungalows for the use of soldiers in different parts of the world, and now they had plenty of material for that

purpose. Many designs were made and approved, and some of them we now see on the islands in the Pacific, left there by the Army.

Today, there are 50 big firms in the U. S. A., manufacturing pre-fabricated houses, but they cannot cope with the demand of 13,000,000 American families wanting over two and a half million homes.

One of the most popular houses has been designed by Bel Geddes, who has designed a house which requires only 27 pieces. Each of these is a pre-fabricated unit for floor, wall or ceiling. All that the workmen have to do is to bolt them together, and six workmen can put up the whole house in eight hours. But out of these 27 units they can erect a house according to eleven different plans—a long house, a square house, or a house with all the important rooms and windows facing a choice view that may be selected.

The floor panels are 6 inches thick, made of metal or ply-wood sheets, separated by light metal truss work, and



These 27 basic units are all the parts necessary for a complete house, designed by Norman Bel Geddes in connection with post-war housing research of Revere Copper & Brass, Inc. Parts may be assembled in great variety of floor plans. Prefabricated houses need not be standardised in appearance; mass produced units allow great variety.

houses would be absolutely cool in summer and hot in winter, because the scientists have taken advantage of a very common law, viz., a warm body loses heat to a cold one. Temperature of the air separating the bodies, is of little consequence. Therefore, when the walls, floors or ceilings around are heated to 80 or 90 degrees, they cannot

One floor-plan arrangement of Bel Geddes house, side wall and roof panels omitted to show large closet units which divide rooms, help support roof. All plumbing and piping is built into the utility unit, merely requiring quick hookup with water, gas, electrical, ventilating and sewage systems. Air conditioning is through ceiling ducts.

jam packed with insulation. Wall panels are similar, but only 4" thick. Inside surfaces are of plywood, bonded to the panels. This serves also to make the rooms sun-proof. The warm finish never needs painting. All papering and one can clean it with a dust cloth.

By paying a little more, most of the furniture can be built into the panels of the house. Much of the furniture arrangement is planned by a professional internal decorator, who works with the architect. Thus, all furniture is designed especially for a house. Such items as dresses, bureaus and chests will disappear, and be replaced by drawers, trays shoe-racks, adjustable shelves, and other contrivances of convenience. There will not be any heavy furniture pieces to remove. Once any man rents his land, he turns up in the morning looking for his house.

Presently, a truck comes along and stops right in front of him, workmen jump out of the automobile which follows, they open the door of the truck or pantechicon and



start pulling out the units of the house. Pre-cast concrete piers are set in place for the foundation, and while a pair of workmen instal the heating plant, others lay the floor panel. A trench is dug into which is let a concrete box which contains the plumbing, which is required for the sewerage. The electric and gas connections have all been installed in the panels, and they are ready for use so soon as the house is assembled.

Many will be heard to say that such houses are quite suitable for America and cold climates; but what about the tropics where the heat goes up to about 120 degrees in the shade?

Mirabile dictu! These

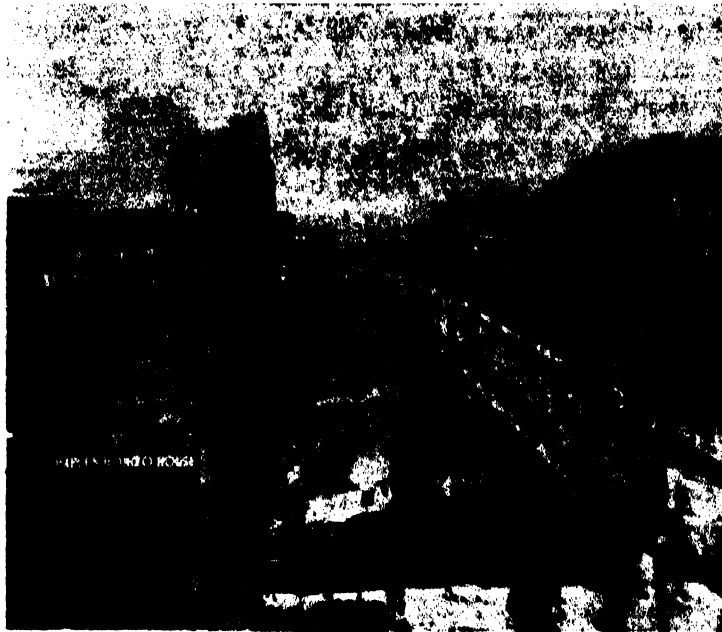
abstract enough body-heat to make you feel cold. Again, if the walls of the rooms are cold, you lose heat to them even though the air is hot, and then you can feel chilled in a room where the air is stifling, sizzling hot. Provision is made in the floors, walls and ceilings by pipes to make them warm by letting in heat from the furnace, or cold by attaching them to the refrigerator.

Now comes the greatest of all problems how much does such a house cost? At the present time, such a house costs from \$ 1,800 to \$ 2,500 (\$ 1 = Rs 4/-) In a very short time when mass production increases price will probably come down to 700 to 1,000 dollars.

Transport and Town-Planning

By

A. K. M. BAQUER,
M. A., LL. B. (Lond.), BAR-AT-LAW,
Councillor, Calcutta Corporation
Member, Calcutta Port Trust



A View of Raja Woodmunt Street in Calcutta

(The width of this Road when completely reconstructed will be 100 ft).

I PUT Transport first and Town-Planning next with a purpose. With me, as with the average individual, the freedom and easiness of movement is a more important factor in the choice of the place of residence than the intrinsic qualities of the residence itself. We spend more hours out than in, and besides the transport difficulties in Calcutta at the present day are no less acute than the residential difficulties.

At the 'peak' hours movement is impossible. Fancy human beings packed like sardines in a tin in the city's trams and buses and some time having to manage with a mere toe-hold on the foot-board of a running tram or bus. There must be a great impairing of the efficiency of those who have to travail (and not to travel) like this day to day to and from their place of work. By the time they reach their work centre they are fagged out and on their way back they are literally famished. What waste of national energy. The buses are rickety—their drivers rash and their conductors unruly and dangerously undutiful. There are again buses on which the bugs won't allow one to sit down. The buses 'race' for customers and passengers escape death and mutilation of limbs by inches. Our people are not given to queuing, and not infrequently there is stampede. What continual proximity and 'exposure' to danger! Imagine all this when summer is on in Calcutta with its different shades of heat, viz., steaming, baking, frying, roasting and boiling. To crown it all there is the eternal pick-pocket anxious to relieve fat men of their purses. When lives are

in danger pockets cannot be safe. I know of people who dare not go out for fear of this. What an incentive to indolent habits and 'stay on' strike!

FOR THE PRESENT

Some immediate remedies for easing traffic congestion in Calcutta for the present may be suggested as follows:—

- (1) Increase in the number of trams
- (2) Increase in the number of buses
- (3) Staggering of office time (both of meeting and of release).
- (4) Diversion of passenger traffic to and from Dalhousie Square (the main office and business centre) by creation of an alternative route,—by stretching the railroad along the Strand so as to meet the main railway on the Lower Circular Road right up to Sealdah and beyond in a circular fashion and running electric train thereon. If this is not possible the stretch on the Strand, south of Eden Gardens, for near a mile can be converted into a beautiful promenade, of which Calcutta has a great need by readjusting the rails to the roadside to be crossed by an overbrige.
- (5) Trolley buses on spacious roads.
- (6) Overhead railways if tunneling and tubing is not permitted by the nature of our subterranean soil.
- (7) Transport should be nationalised, and there should be a Ministry of National Planning and Transport.

FOR THE FUTURE

The toll taken by road accidents in Calcutta is mounting up every day. Any town, so planned

that its citizens are killed and injured on the road every day, must be an ill-planned town. Security of life of the citizens from road danger must be the primary objective of all our future schemes.

When the railways developed speed they fenced off the area but no special arrangement was made when our automobiles developed speed. Roads meant for jog-trot traffic of the coaching age are being used by fast motor transport. In the main streets of the town the degree of 'exposure' to danger is prodigious. Dangerous driving is responsible for less than 15% of the casualties whereas inattention and listlessness of the pedestrians is responsible for the lion's share of the fatalities. The best way to keep down road casualties, therefore, would be to minimise the exposure, and this can be done by planning only and not by prosecution and propaganda.

'Spreading' causes more casualties. The effort, on the other hand, should be at concentration and canalisation of traffic.

We must have suitable roads. A road may be a shopping centre or it may be a main traffic route but it cannot be both at the same time. Roads should be divided into shopping, residential and business roads. We should develop 'precincts' which will be sanctuaries from the fast through-traffic. Outstanding examples are the Inns of Courts of London.

The traffic arteries will be dedicated to transit all the time, no loading, no un-loading, no frontages, no standing vehicles, no pedestrians. The main arterial roads will be linked up with sub-arterial roads by a system of roundabouts. Where local roads have to cross a traffic they will do so by a bridge or tunnel.

COMPREHENSIVE TOWN-PLANNING

Town-planning should include improvement of the city as a whole with an eye to the transport on the above lines but the difficulties of a set and built-up city, like Calcutta, to come up to the standard of perfection in planning are very great, specially when we are not yet sure about the desire of our people for comprehensive town-planning. Planning cannot be a success unless it is rooted in the desire of the people to give to the present or at least to the future generations a chance to live a

healthier and happier life. But people should be educated to a sense of appreciation of good planning. Planning magazines and bulletins should be issued and circulated to create the taste of the people. There should be a course of training in Town-planning in our Universities. The State should be there with favourable laws the Judiciary should recognise community welfare as of paramount importance. The financiers of the land should be liberally minded to the schemes of improvement.

There should be two Commissions as suggested below :—

(1) Planning Commission,—in which there will be one or two consultants and engineers from those countries that have done some work in that direction.

(2) Traffic Commission.

These should be separate bodies and at time should have joint sittings and joint deliberations. Local voluntary organisations are also necessary, and these should receive the encouragement of the State.

It is unfortunate that our country still stands on the threshold of planning, while the progressive countries of the world have already achieved many wonders of planning. Here, in Bengal, only the other day (late in 1945) for the first time we got an enactment aiming at improving slums (and not removing). I am referring to the Bengal Slum Improvement Act of 1945 which, owing to its abnormal and hurried origin, has been devoid of the finishing process of the legislative anvil and as a result suffers from a number of shortcomings. Apart from the technical anomalies of the Act there is no



New Howrah Bridge Approach from Canning Street
(Photos: Calcutta Improvement Trust)

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

provision for alternative accommodation in cases of 'dehousing' as in the parallel English Acts. The powers of eviction given in the Act are far from adequate and not very practicable. No mention is made of the employers of large labour, like the Government, or the Railways, who also owe a duty to the society. No distinction is made between sanitation and demolition. Demolition work should, in the fitness of things, go to the Improvement Trust and the sanitation work to the Corporation.

The Act does not define 'Slum', but says that it means any area declared as such by the Provincial Government. I realise the difficulties of defining a slum. In my estimate, the whole of Calcutta is a slum with the exception of a certain portion of South Calcutta. It is, therefore, good that the Act has not defined slum and the Provincial Government may mark out any area for improvement without much disputation.

PROBLEM OF FINANCE

The problem of financing the improvement measures will ever remain a despair of the Local Authorities.

With all its flaws the Act stands for a noble object and we should pool all our resources to operate the Act and if we proceed in right earnest we shall soon be needing a Slum Removal

Act. The Corporation of Calcutta cannot by itself achieve much. As a matter of fact, the Local Authorities by themselves have not been able to do much in this direction anywhere in the world. The credit for the lion's share of the work have invariably gone to generous-minded members of the public. Some time a Peabody, sometime a Guinness. There is no dearth of Peabody's and Guinnesses in our country. We have our Birlas, Tatas and Ispahanis. Let them also come forward and form a Slum Improvement Trust or a Building Society. I am sure they will find it a sound economic proposition too. The City and Suburban House Association, which has improved 'Housing' generally in New York, gives dividends of 5 or 6 per cent. If we can have pinjrapoles for cattle, why can't we have better housing for the common folk? Government has a duty, too, by way of loan. Government's expense will be more than paid by the improved health and standard of living of the general people. At the present moment the Calcutta Port Commissioners have an ambitious scheme under consideration with great potentialities for Calcutta's expansion. If the Provincial Government be so minded a satellite town can be set up round about the proposed ship-canal and with sufficient diversion of industries to the area the right sort of social conditions won't be wanting.

SOME ESSENTIALS OF ROAD-BUILDING

EFFICIENT facilities for the circulation of people and goods are as imperative to the life and development of our nation as is a good circulation to our personal health.

ROADS are fundamental to all movements. The wealth-producing value of land is entirely dependent upon the efficiency of roads.

WHEN a highway is marked off for construction, the first job is the grading.

WHEN the grading is finished, the next step is to set forms for the paving.

THE width of the road is determined by the amount of traffic which it will bear. The average main highway is 20 to 22 feet wide.

THE traffic use of the highway is also one of the factors in planning the strength of the finished road.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING IN RELATION TO TOWN-PLANNING

By

D. P. PAVRI, B. E. (Civil)

THE average citizen has only a vague idea of what is meant by traffic engineering or why the use of trained engineering judgment is required in the formulation of a sound and effective programme for the reduction of accidents and the facilitation of traffic movement.

During the last forty years or so, our cities and towns have experienced a complete change in street and highway transportation. Unfortunately, the design and layout of the roads and systems have failed to keep pace with the advancement achieved in the sphere of transportation.

Modern requirements have brought about the realisation that the streets are built primarily for traffic.

It could be easily proved that roads which would bear 15 to 20 miles-per-hour traffic with reasonable safety, are made to meet the demands of 40 to 50 miles-per-hour modern traffic.

A typical road in an Indian city may be characterized as one having a conglomeration of various types of vehicles and other road users.

Among the former, you have the bullock carts with a speed of 3 miles-per-hour, the hand carts and rickshaws with a speed of 6 miles-per-hour, horse-drawn vehicles with a speed of about 10 miles-per-hour, and modern streamlined motor cars travelling at about 40 to 50 miles-per-hour.

Among the latter, are pedestrians varying from the most illiterate type, to the cultured and educated type, those with a knowledge of the rules of the road.

While rapid change in the mode of transport has brought the confusion, there is no need for continuing that confusion. For we can no longer tolerate a yearly toll of thousands of casualties and, perhaps, millions of rupees worth of damage or loss. We must plan our handling of traffic to safeguard better those who constitute it.

As a foundation for a system of thoroughfares, there must be a major street-plan. Modern tendency is to favour the system of

Rings and Radials. All development of virgin land and redevelopment of built-up areas..... even of parts of a city, town or village should be in accordance with this plan.

Opportunities in the way of lapsed leases, rebuilding, damage caused by fire, collapse of buildings, air-raid bombardment, wearing out of tramway permanent way, etc. will offer themselves from time to time. If these apparently small opportunities are seized and continually taken advantage of, then a scheme which may have seemed impossible will be gradually realised.

The question of..... Who is going to pay the cost of this revision?..... does not arise. For, the community is already paying through the direct and indirect costs of accidents, perhaps more than the cost of the necessary revision.

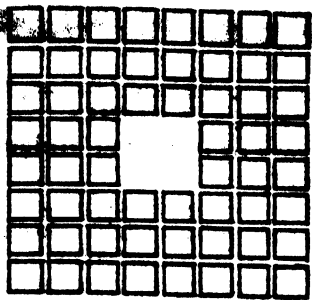
Everyone shares, in varying degree, the cost of accidents. The injured person bearing the heaviest share. The family..... because the injured person is part of the family; his cost is their cost and *vice versa*. The community..... because:— (A) the injured person and family are each a part of the community, and (B) because of the proportionate charge for maintenance of the hospitals and institutions necessary for the proper care and support of the injured person during the disability that may result therefrom. And then the Industry..... since the cost of accidents becomes a part of the cost of production.

Besides, congestion on the road seriously interferes with the trading of shops. Intending customers frequently have to go elsewhere because the kerbs are occupied by "frozen cars".

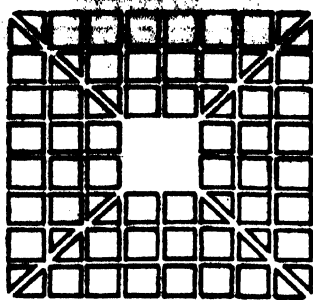
Our problem today, therefore, consists in fitting traffic to the streets, and, so far new development and building streets to suit the traffic.

As a means of fitting traffic to the streets, some of the important points are briefly explained below:

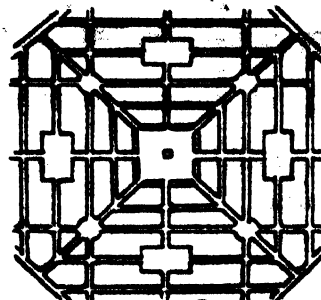
(1) *Provision of roundabouts..... i. e. traffic islands* located in the midst of intersections to compel movement in a clockwise direction and thus substitute weaving of traffic round the



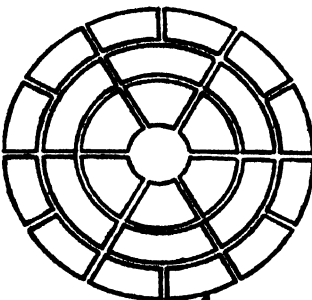
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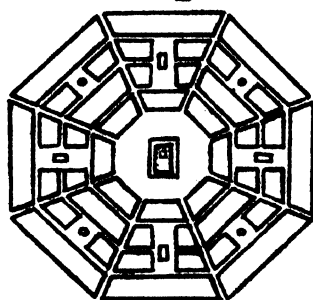
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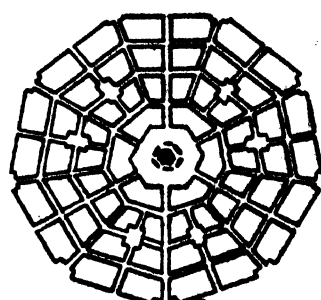
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5



6

STREET-PLANS WITH REGULAR PATTERNS

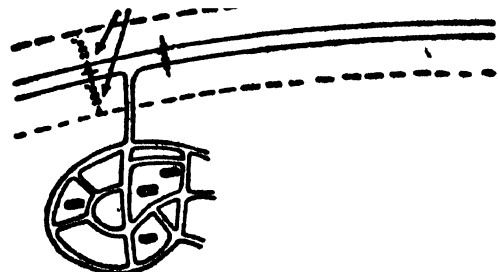
1. Rectangular Plan. 2. Rectangular with Diagonals. 3. Another Rectangular Plan. 4. Circular Plan. 5. Another Circular Plan. 6. Plan of the 16th century.

TWO IMPROVED ROAD PLANS

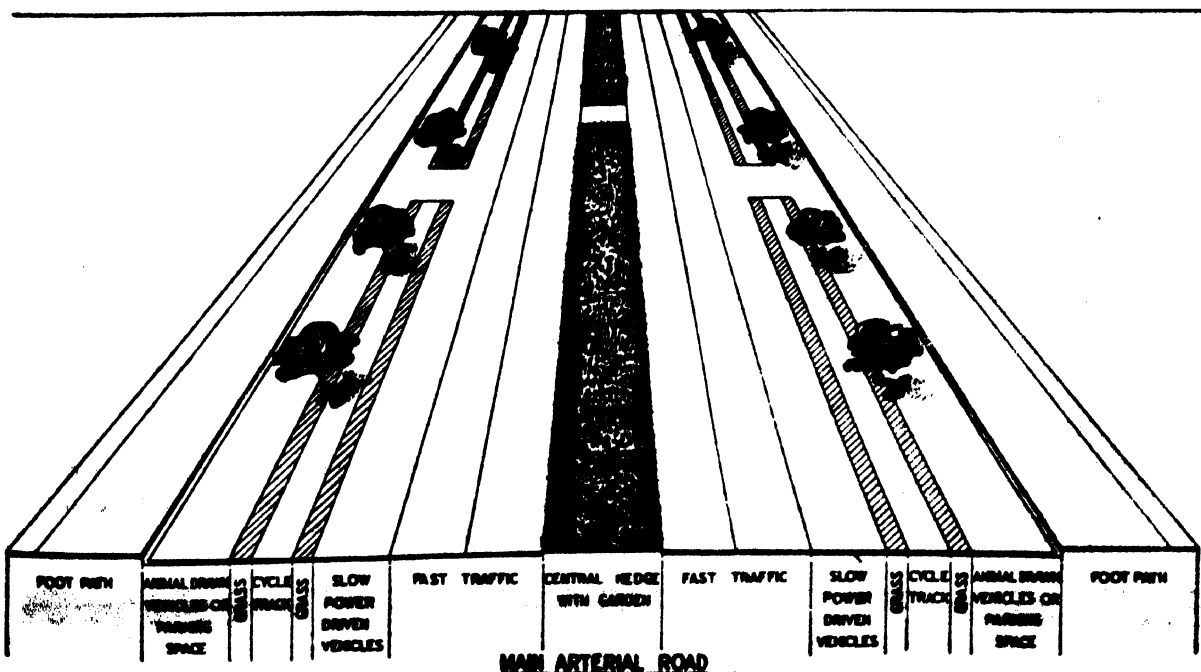


(Left) The new by-pass round the town enables through-traffic to short circuit the town, thereby relieving its inhabitants of the dangers created by through-traffic.

(Right) Group Development must take the Place of Ribbon Development. The inhabitants will be free from all dangers and will have full community advantages, i.e., nearby schools, cheaper utilities, transport, etc.



AN IDEAL ROAD PLAN



island instead of direct crossings of vehicle pathway.

(2) *Light Signals*.....for the purpose of regulating traffic.

(3) *Institution of One-way Streets*. i. e. streets upon which traffic is permitted to move only in one direction. This helps in increasing the capacity of a street, provides better parking facilities in certain cases.

(4) *Provision of Channelising Islands*. In wide streets, junctions or squares, there is often too much room for the motorist to wander about in; his movements become irregular and each driver has difficulty in interpreting what the other driver is going to do. It is, therefore, necessary to reduce the driving judgment factor to a minimum by defining the correct and logical route the vehicle shall take through the intersection, by the installation of Channelising Islands.

(5) *Provision of Buttons*.....This is a carriageway marking consisting of an inflexible object attached to the pavement and projecting above the surface. This helps in keeping the traffic to its proper side whilst negotiating turns. The button at the junction of Park Street and Russel Street provides a good example.

(6) *White Lines*.... For the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

(7) *Bye-Passing*.....Provision of a road which branches from the regular route through a city, by-passes the city, and rejoins the regular route beyond the city. This relieves congestion on the road used by local traffic.

(8) *Planned Control of Street Opening and Repair*. This is important. Whenever a road surface is opened for any purpose a definite plan of procedure should be prepared so as to secure a minimum interference with the right of the public. The main principle should be to keep traffic moving. Whenever possible close the street temporarily and make vehicles use an alternative route. Care should be taken to see that alternative routes are not undertaken for any repairs or opening work at the same time. Clear instructions with maps, indicating the re-routing of traffic, should be placed conspicuously at both ends of the street closed for traffic.

(9) *Provision for Pedestrian Traffic*. This requires, according to the locality, the provision of:—

- a. Properly identified and sited pedestrian crossing;
- b. Pedestrian guard-rails, to safeguard and focus the stream of pedestrian traffic at proper points,

c. Pedestrian Refuge Islands, to help them in crossing the streets;

d. Subways or overhead bridges, wherever necessary,

e. Suitably constructed and maintained footpaths. Footpaths should be attractive to the pedestrians and be clean, safe and free from encroachments of all kinds human, animal, physical such as steps, etc.

f. Police Enforcement.

Now aligning streets to suit the traffic is the work of the modern Town Planner.

It is common knowledge that there is far too much access to our main thoroughfares by way of minor street garages, private entrances, etc.,—too much obstruction by way of parking, street furniture like post Boxes, Dust Bins, Advertisement Kiosks, Electric Feeder Pillars, etc.,

Intersections are the valves of the traffic stream. If inadequately and poorly designed, they cause congestion and accidents.

Intersections should be designed to facilities turning movements and the quick movement of through traffic.

Pedestrians should not be allowed in the traffic stream at intersections as they interfere with the circulation of traffic. Proper provisions for them should be made just inside the throats of the intersecting streets or underground by means of subways or overhead bridges,

If the street is a wide one, pedestrian refuges will be required at intervals to enable them to step across the street in safety.

Guard rails will be necessary at intersections to focus pedestrian traffic towards the correct place for crossing. They are used for the safeguard of both the pedestrian and the motorist.

All traffic entering an intersection requires wide visibility at corners to allow of motorists approaching intersections to see one another in good time to prevent collisions.

This necessitates the setting back of buildings and compound limits, street furniture and trees to positions without the triangle of visibility drawn for not less than 25 miles-per-hour.

This can be explained as follows;

The process of seeing has been proved to take about a second. Further,—it takes an average driver going at 20. m. p. h. slightly less than half a second to react and jam on the brakes, which, in average good condition will pull the car up in about 33 feet.

The minimum safe distances required by the driver travelling at various speeds can thus be easily worked out.

TOWN PLANNING AND TRANSPORT SUPPLEMENT

For instance, the driver of a car travelling at 20 miles-per-hour will require about 86 feet to avoid collision with another car approaching the junction from a side-street.

Merely setting back of buildings at corners does not help the motorist fully. It is important to keep the pavements especially at the corners, clear of all obstructions, e. g., advertisement kiosks, dust bins, and other street furniture.

The maximum turning circles of motor vehicles according to the British manufacturers figures are :—50 feet diameter for private cars, and 66 feet 6 inches diameter for commercial vehicles. Hence the minimum radius that should be provided on curves at street-corners is approximately 25 feet in purely residential locality, and 30 feet in all other places.

Trees which are necessary for beauty and shade should be placed that they :—

- a. do not impede the clear view to traffic,
- b. do not interfere with street lighting,
- c. do not interfere with pedestrians,
- d. do not shed their leaves on to the carriageway, thus making an unsafe surface in wet weather.

Also, good street lighting is necessary, for it pays for itself in—Reduced accidents, and less crimes.

Speculative landlords and builders have a tendency to erect houses, both dwellings and shops, wherever a main road is constructed. This first becomes obvious outside large towns. Where the main roads enter or leave the town, buildings are put up starting from the town and working outwards, with the result that often roads are found which for many miles have single rows of houses built on either side of them. This is called Ribbon Development. Where a village has been built upon a road, the same thing occurs and the village expands along the main road in both directions.

Ribbon Development is a tremendous drawback to Municipal and Local Authorities, as the cost of laying miles and miles of water-pipes and sewers along the main road is very much higher than supplying the same services to small groups of houses.

Ribbon Development, of course, also greatly handicaps through traffic for which the road was

originally built. Because of the presence of local traffic, pedestrians, carts, cycles, animals, etc., the road is changed from a clear open highway to a street. Not only does this slow down the traffic, but the cost of transport through crowded streets is very much more than on open roads. Numerous other disadvantages of Ribbon Development can be given. It should, therefore, be discouraged and checked wherever possible. Instead, group development should be encouraged.

Parking Space for cars—is another great problem. For instance, cars parked on both sides of a street, straightaway reduces the width of the street by two-car widths. This adds to the congestion if the road is not sufficiently wide.

Public buildings should, therefore, be made to consume their own traffic. Garage accommodation should be provided either within their compounds, or in the buildings themselves, (ground or top floors.) Where this is not possible, parking arrangements in convenient side streets should be properly planned out in advance.

Siting of Motor Vehicle Fuelling Stations also needs careful consideration. The exits and entrances of a large station create traffic equivalent to an average street, and if in addition the entrance is blinded by structures, it is much worse as a collision point than a street junction. Sufficient parking space for waiting vehicles should be made available within the compound of the fuelling station. The station should be so designed and sited that it will cause minimum interference to passing traffic.

In conclusion it may be pointed out that the layout of the road and the siting of buildings and road-furniture do contribute to a large extent towards accidents. It is, therefore, necessary that a proper system of accident reporting analysis be instituted so that the causes of accidents can be ascertained and if the road is contributory, proper physical remedial methods should be designed to prevent further accidents taking place. The safety and welfare of the community rather than the convenience and profit of the individual must be the basis of any future system of development.

"Instead of houses being built indiscriminately along the margins of the highway, they must be built in 'groups' or 'units' well away from the highway."

IN A PUBLIC CONVEYANCE

—HOW IT AFFECTS US*

By

AMAL HOME

I HAVE been asked to put myself in a public conveyance and talk to you on how I would feel about it. This brings to my mind one of the happy memories of childhood,—the delightful moments of being taken out for a ride when horses were harnessed to tramcars in Calcutta. But, today, I must admit that it is with mixed feelings that I received All-India Radio's offer to put me in a public conveyance. Not that I do not belong to that hapless class of citizens, who ride tramcars or buses in Calcutta,—at least twice a day—if not oftener. It may be hard on them, who once had cars and have now, perchance, to patronize a public conveyance. I can, perhaps, sympathise with them—not in the snobbish tilt of their upturned nose ;—but having had once the use of a car,—no I never possessed one myself,—I too know the difference. But I refuse to lament and know no consolation like some of my friends. So I leave them out and talk only of those who have to, day in and day out, push and jostle their way into a car or a bus, by sheer force, at imminent risk to life and limb,—clothes sometimes torn, glasses whisked off, feet crushed,—and, even when successfully installed inside, have to suffer from a variety of pests ! I do not only mean the insect-pests infesting the seats. There are so many kinds in a public conveyance. You know all of them. The first one that comes to my mind is the fellow who occupies the "Ladies' Seat" and keeps his head deliberately averted when a lady boards the vehicle, rising only when the Conductor shouts "Ladies' Seats" at him, and then, glaring at the hapless woman, as-much-as to say, that she has no business to be there, reluctantly and leisurely relinquishes the seat. Another pest of a more decided kind is the anti-social wolf, who seeks his prey in the most crowded cars, when the passengers are jam-packed, taking care to move or get off quickly, before the aggrieved lady has a chance to turn her head to find out the pawing beast. She cannot, therefore, complain even if she wishes to !

Another pest is the simple-minded, gossipy soul, who sees a friend at the other end of a crowded and packed vehicle and starts to reel off all the latest news of his intimate concerns and family affairs across the intervening heads ! If he has an ailing member in the family, he does not spare any physiological or pathological details, but retails the information at the top of his voice, entirely and blissfully unconscious of the disagreeable sensation he must be producing for others.

Then there is the pest, who will not budge from the front steps and the platform of a bus or a tramcar, where people are getting on and off every minute, even though there is room to move up inside. He is a definite danger. How often have I not seen such a person flare up into a temper when the Conductor has ventured to remonstrate and asked him to move up.

And how about the rude person, who will pick a quarrel and bandy high words with you if you have been, in spite of yourself, pushed against him,—a thing happening every minute inside a tramcar or a bus ? The youths fresh from the latest film or football match—shouting, pushing, ebullient—can, at times, be no less a nuisance. One needs must have a cool temper, a strong and supple body,—either a philosophic detachment or a keen sense of humour,—to ride a public conveyance in Calcutta today.

But this is not, after all, the whole of it. There is another ugly side to this overcrowded travelling—I mean the risk of accidents. You read, I am sure, almost every morning in your paper of a man dropping off a moving car or bus, and ending up in a hospital. I have frequently seen a man just about to get off, and another just trying to get in, and both colliding in mid-air so to speak. Result,—a nasty fall for one or both. The conductors, both of the tramcar and the bus, are not at all free from blame either,—ringing the starting-bell without waiting to ascertain whether some one is getting in or off. If a few cuts and bruises are all that the victim gets, he is lucky, for it is quite on the cards that he may get run over, either by the

* A 10-minute Talk by the Editor of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," broadcast from the Calcutta Station of the All-India Radio on June 29, 1946.

car itself, or a passing vehicle, enough, seldom draws off at a tram or bus stops. Every passenger is only intent to get on, so that he may "get there",—sometimes getting much more than he bargained for. No one seems to think that it is worth losing a few minutes rather than losing a limb or life,—and "Safety First" rules exist only to be broken.

But what is the remedy? It's time that Calcutta took up the question seriously. First, let us see what is this overcrowding due to? The cosmopolitan crowd of English, American, Australian and other foreign nationals, who made Calcutta their temporary 'home' during the war-years, all contributed to the overcrowding of public vehicles. And then there were the thousands and thousands of government employees at war-jobs, contractors, odd job men, place-seekers and fortune-hunters,—the gold-diggers of the war—who crowded into this city of ours, to make hay while the sun shone. While in a few months the population of Calcutta had doubled, the number of tramcars and buses running in normal times had been reduced. This was mainly due to two reasons,—shortage of petrol in the case of buses, and damage done to tram cars through collisions with recklessly driven vehicles until recently and discreetly described as "belonging to a certain type."

The disorder, inevitably following upon disturbed balance between supply and demand, naturally comes first in our consideration of this civic problem. The difficulty of adjusting this unbalanced availability of transport lies in the fact,—that whereas it is possible,—as in the case of the machinery for rationed supply of essential amenities of life, to divide and sub-divide and

group-control the consumers,—it is not possible to make similar arrangements in the case of public use of conveyances. For, every one must needs use the vehicles at the same time, because hours are fixed and almost the same for every description of office work in Calcutta. In these circumstances the most obvious thing for public transport authorities to do is to provide the possibly maximum number of trips per vehicle. I strongly feel that the situation could be certainly improved today with a little more judicious adjustment on the lines suggested. It would also be useful,—I venture to suggest,—to have special feeder services during strictly specified hours to ply over routes forbidden for public conveyances,—hours most needful to the office-going public and the same crowd homeward bound. The feeder services could be run by making trucks and lorries available for such public by joint negotiations between the employers and the Police on the one hand and the owners of these vehicles on the other. It would mean making intelligent use of hundreds of unused trucks and lorries lying idle about these days.

I cannot, of course, do better than hint at one or two suggestions in the course of a ten-minute talk now drawing to an end. But before I conclude may I ask my fellow citizens and fellow-passengers in Calcutta's public conveyances to exercise a little moderation and a little more consideration? The moderation I plead for is against the temptation to jump into a fully-loaded vehicle just for the fun of it,—or to satisfy the petty, personal vanity of proving the ability to do what others—with more sense perhaps—refrain from doing. And the consideration I ask for is for our fellowmen exactly placed in the same predicament as you are and I am.

"In planning for a hundred years ahead, it is most important to provide sufficient roads of adequate width for the movement of the present and future traffic.

"In order to facilitate traffic segregation lanes should be provided for different types of traffic. Slow-moving traffic should be restricted to the sides of the road while fast-moving vehicles should be allowed the centre of the highway.

"If the pedestrian is to be kept off the road, he must be given safe, comfortable and attractive pavements. Provision should be made for pedestrian crossings.



An Underground Railway For Calcutta

CALCUTTA, the second city in the British Empire, with a population of over two million people, is known for its congestion and traffic difficulties which have been particularly accentuated during the present war. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that no other city in the world of its size and importance is so badly served as regards housing and transportation facilities. It has, of course, been realised for many years past that if the city is to maintain its importance as a centre of trade, commerce, industry, education and culture, it must grow in a planned manner and without affecting the health and amenities of the community, but there has been little or no evidence that the problem has been studied in a comprehensive manner.

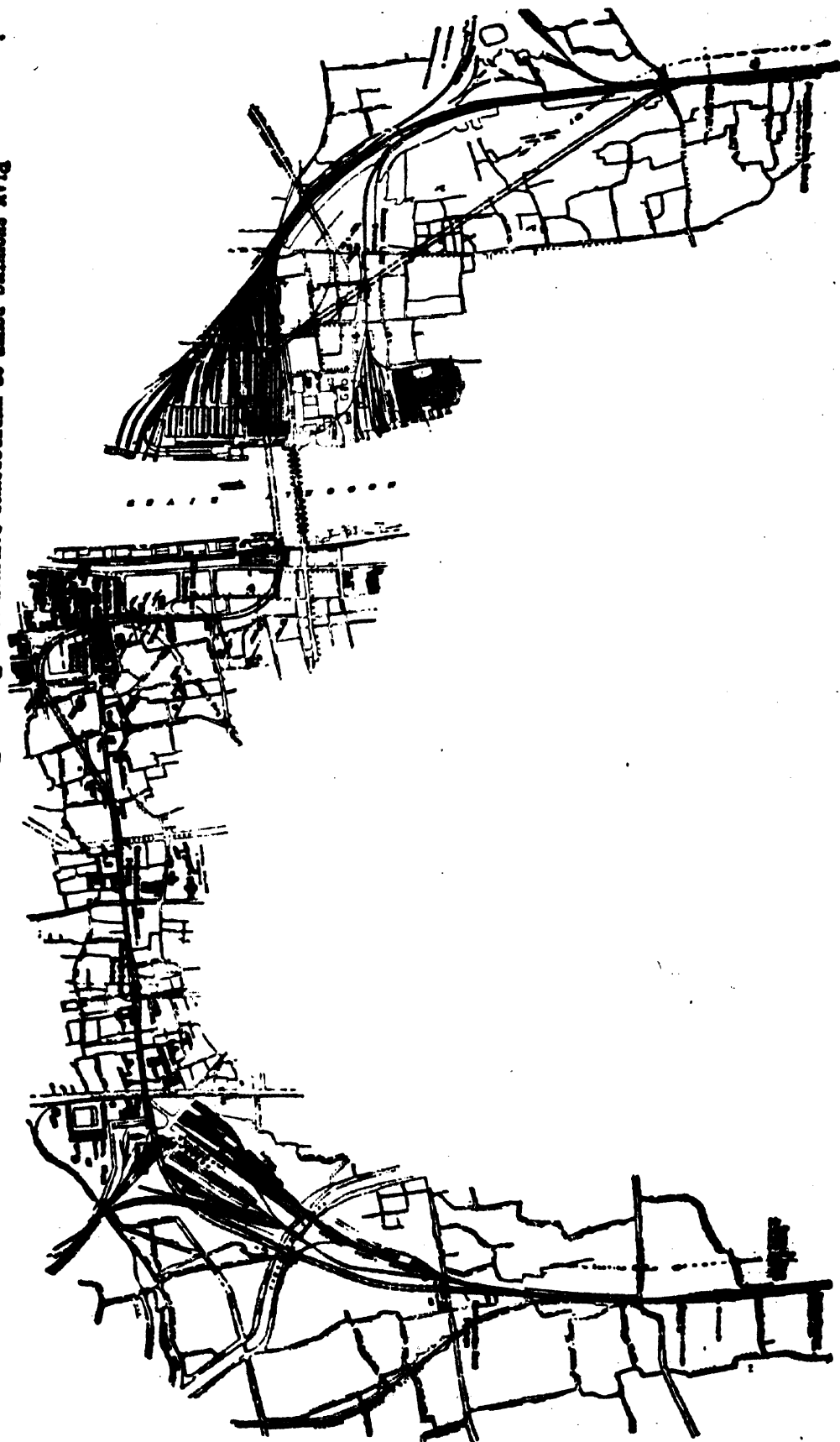
Calcutta has grown far and wide with great rapidity on both side of the Hooghly river but the present transportation facilities have not been able to keep pace with the physical growth of the city with the result that there has been little incentive for people to build modern residential house in its suburbs outskirts. In other cities of comparable size such as London, New York, Liverpool or others, located on the banks of important navigable rivers, numerous bridges and tunnels are built to cross the waterway and big schemes of town planning and housing are undertaken for utilitarian and aesthetic reasons. Calcutta compares

very unfavourably with her sister cities in this respect and the cause of it may largely be traced to the lack of proper planning, specially of the transport system across and on both sides of the river. The consequent congestion and periodical rises in house-rents have become chronic features of the life in the city and many attempts have been made by the Government, from time to time, to control rents. These attempts, at best, act only as temporary checks and leave the fundamental problem of planning unsolved.

It is, therefore, high time for the local authorities to consider the best means of relieving the distress of the people due to housing and transportation difficulties and of ensuring the ordered growth of Calcutta, so that it may compare well with similar cities in regard to general amenities and conveniences. One of the first problems for examination should be to see how the two important railway stations of Howrah and Sealdah can be connected and how the present inadequate tramway and bus services can be supplemented by a quicker and better system of an underground railway.

It may be recalled in this connection that in 1919, the Government of Bengal appointed a Committee to inquire into the serious increase in house-rents in Calcutta and other relevant matters. The Committee submitted its report in February,

1920, recommending that measures should be initiated for the development of areas, urban and suburban, in order to relieve the congestion in Calcutta, for improving facilities for the extension and electrification of the suburban railway systems and for providing means for rapid transit between Calcutta and its environs. The Committee's proposals, for dealing with the ultimate causes of the lack of housing accommodation, were examined by the Bengal Government and subsequently forwarded to a Committee, known as the Communications Committee, appointed in 1919-20, by the Government of India to consider a scheme for an Electric Circular Railway for Calcutta and, generally, to make proposals for solving the problem of rapid transit to and from Calcutta. This Committee, recommended, *inter alia*, that a central railway station should be provided in the heart of Calcutta, so as to enable suburban passengers to reach the business centre without a change of vehicle and it was of opinion that this direct connection between the city and the suburban stations could be obtained only by means of east and west tube railway running perhaps from Sealdah *via* Dalhousie Square, under the Hooghly to the East Indian Railway terminating, possibly, at Lilloah. It advised that an expert should be selected at once to investigate and settle all details for the provision of



Article and Plan : Morning News

tube railway connection between the Eastern Bengal (now Bengal and Assam) and East Indian Railway.

In January 1921, the Government of India appointed Mr. Dalrymple-Hay, of London, to examine the question of opening tube railways in Calcutta and to submit a preliminary report with estimates. It appears that a report on this subject was prepared by Mr. Dalrymple-Hay, in November 1921, which was forwarded by the Government of India, in January 1923, to the Government of Bengal, with the remark that the scheme, if ever carried out, must be financed locally as a provincial undertaking. The Bengal Government, however, appointed a Committee, in April 1923, "to examine the conditions which operate to produce a permanent lack of equilibrium between supply and demand in respect of housing accommodation in Calcutta; and generally to suggest what measures, whether legislative or of other kinds, appear likely to offer some practicable solution in spite of financial stringency, of the housing problem and to enable an improvement to be made in the communications between Calcutta and the suburbs."

The position in Calcutta at present is very much the same as it was 20 years ago with insanitary and undeveloped suburbs and a lack of transportation facilities.

The possibility of having an underground railway for Calcutta has not been entirely given up but there appears to be a general impression that the scheme is not practicable because of certain technical difficulties. It is well known that Calcutta and the

surrounding suburbs are built on the alluvial soil of the Gangetic Delta. This fact has a natural bearing on the method to be adopted in driving underground tunnels and in constructing underground stations without endangering surface buildings and other surface property. Mr. Dalrymple-Hay was of the opinion that, except for the presence of water in the sub-soil, the soil was satisfactory to deal with. Such works could be constructed generally in soft ground by using compressed air as an aid to mining and safety in construction. He had also recognised that in addition to the proposed east and west line the requirements of Calcutta would necessitate the construction of a north and south line, with possibly a branch from the south western district near the docks connecting with the latter line, to deal with the internal traffic of the city. His scheme provided a physical junction of the east-west tube railway with the Eastern Bengal Railway (now Bengal and Assam Railway), at Bagmari Road and with the East Indian Railway at Benares Road, with other stations at Narkeldanga Main Road, Sealdah, Amherst Street, Central Avenue where it meets Bow Bazar Street, Dalhousie Square, Canning Street, Howrah under the main station, and Rosemary Lane, on the Grand Trunk Road. The total length, between the extreme stations, was calculated to be approximately 6½ miles, of which the portion in tunnel was approximately 6 miles. He had adopted the standard 5' x 6" gauge to permit of the tube traffic being projected into the suburban

areas by certain of the trains without change of vehicle and on the present main line rail. The minimum internal diameter of the running tunnel adopted worked out to 12 feet 6 inches. The preliminary estimate of cost of the proposed east-west railway worked out to approximately £3,500,000, which sum included the cost of the construction of tunnels, stations and works on the tube section and a junction station at each end but did not include land, electrical equipment, rolling stock, signalling, lighting and ventilating equipment, telephones, etc. The total time required for the completion of the tunnels and works and the final adjustments of the permanent way, was estimated to be 4½ years.

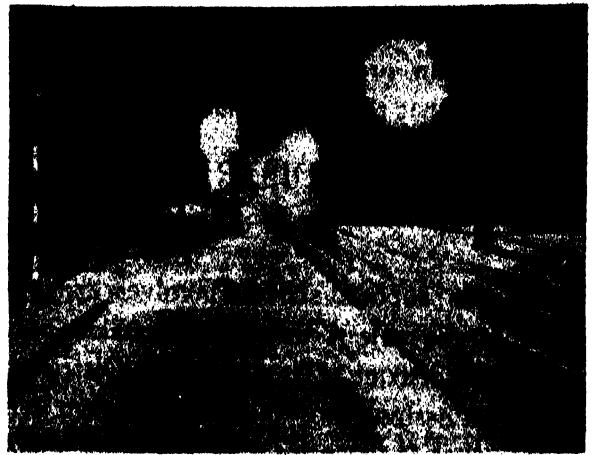
The science and practice of engineering have made great progress in the intervening period and there is no doubt that Calcutta can be provided with cheap and modern tube railways. It is now necessary to examine the technical and financial aspects of the scheme and to investigate the possibilities of undertaking it with the assistance of the Government, the Corporation, the Improvement Trust and, if necessary, private companies. A scheme of such magnitude which is bound to affect the future well-being of several million people should be taken in hand without delay. Calcutta is to maintain her position as the Second City of the Empire. Rent control and other measures of a similar kind can be described only as temporary expedients which cannot solve the real problem. A bold remedy such as that proposed above should be accepted and put into practice.

BETTER STREET LIGHTING FOR CALCUTTA

By

SACHINDRA KUMAR DAS, A.M.E.E.

*Electric Inspector, Lighting Department,
Corporation of Calcutta.*



CITY'S street lighting plays no less an important part in the post-war planning for the development of municipal amenities. Calcutta, the first city of India and the city of palaces, has though achieved a considerable growth in the number of city lights along with her extensions, it has still a necessity for vast expansion if she is to place herself on the same standard as prevailing in other important western countries so far as street lighting is concerned. Up till now there has not been any serious effort to standardise the lighting of the city. It has so long been allowed to remain as necessity has demanded and permitted but now the time has come when the matter should have the serious attention of the authorities. Because upon a well-planned scheme for the improvement of the city's lighting system depend the safety, comfort and health of the city people and also the city's trade and commerce.

The present illumination standard of the city is compared below with the B. E. S. A. specifications.

CITY LIGHTS

The city has on her streets about 20,000 gas lamps, 3,600 electric lamps, and still a few oil lamps in the added areas. A table showing the illumination standard on the different road surfaces is given below. For convenience the roadways have been divided into three classes, as these.

"A" Class	Roads of first grade importance having heavy traffic.
"B" ..	Roads of second grade importance having less heavy traffic.
"C" ..	Lanes and byelanes having less traffic.

Class of roadway	Present illumination standard on the road surface	B.E.S.A. standard
<i>for "A"-class Roads</i>		
1. Park Street	.15 ft. candles	
2. Chittaranjan Avenue	.087 ..	
3. Russa Road	.11 ..	2 ft. candles
4. Chowringhee Road	.04 ..	
5. Lower Circular Road	.10 ..	
<i>for "B"-class Roads</i>		
1. Manicktolla spur	.085 ..	
2. Vivekananda Road	.085 ..	1 ft candles
3. Camac Street	.034 ..	
<i>for "C"-class Roads</i>		
1. Lorry Road	.014 ..	
2. Convent Lane	.01 ..	1 ft candles

The above table is self-explanatory. Now, it may be argued that the lighting standard of Calcutta is not required to conform to the B.E.S.A. specifications as that standard is only applicable to in the western countries, especially in view of their peculiar foggy atmosphere, but it may be similarly argued in the case of Calcutta also, which in the winter season becomes so saturated with smoke that street illumination becomes dull and it becomes difficult for the pedestrians and the motorists to have a clear vision of the surroundings. It is, therefore, necessary that the lighting of the city should be nearest approach to the B.E.S.A. standard.

GAS Vs. ELECTRICITY

There has been a lot of discussion and controversy over the above subject and

it has been finally approved that electricity is advantageous, and at the same time, cheaper for lighting purposes. The writer has had the privilege of making an experiment on a 75-watt electric lamp and an ordinary gas lamp and has been convinced that the former has a distinct advantage

over the latter as it emits a higher illumination than the latter even with less cost of lighting energy. Therefore, the first thing connected with the scheme would be a thorough and complete conversion of all the gas lights into electric lights.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIGHTS ON DIFFERENT CLASSES OF ROADWAYS

As the proposed scheme involves expenditure on a large scale it may be undertaken partially district by district. To start with District No. 1 and the Cossipore area may first be taken in hand. In this district there are 6,286 gas lamps and 1,005 electric lamps and a negligible number of oil lamps. To minimise expenditure the existing gas columns may be utilised by lengthening them with other accessories projected brackets and fitting with them. On the "A"-class roadways central lighting may be introduced. A light of 300 watt may be installed on the centre of the roadway every hundred feet apart.

The distribution of lights on the different classes of roads may be grouped as follows :—

"A"-class—The existing lamp columns on the footpaths may be fitted (in Cornwallis St., Circular Rd., Chitpore Rd., Chittaranjan Avenue and Barrackpore Trunk Rd. etc.) with 300-watt lamps and a central light of 300 watts to be installed every 100 ft. apart.

"B"-class—The lamp columns on the footpaths may be fitted with (in Grey St., Bagbazar St. etc.) 300-watt lamps.

"C"-class—The lamp columns on the footpaths may be fitted with 100-watt lamps.

COST OF CONVERSION OF GAS LAMPS INTO ELECTRIC

The cost of conversion of the gas lamps into electric may thus be estimated :

1. Cost of supplying, fitting and fixing a projected bracket on a gas column @ Rs. 10-0-0 each

Cost of supplying, and fixing good street lighting fittings suitable for 100-300-watt lamp @ .. 20-0-0

3. Cost of laying underground cable to each lamp column (for which negotiations are to be made with the Electric Supply Corporation) @ .. 20-0-0

4. Miscellaneous expenses including costs of connections to lamps, etc. @ .. 10-0-0

Rs. 60-0-0 ..

Total cost for converting 6286 gas lamps into electric will be.....Rs. 60 x 6,286
Rs. 377,160-0-0

arrangements. On those roads where there are no such poles, the poles of the Calcutta Tramways Co., and the Telegraph Department may be utilised, for which an agreement may be concluded with them by negotiations.

1. Cost of supplying and drawing 19/16 stranded G.I. bearer wire with necessary clamps and straining screws, etc. 35,200 yds. @ 1/8/- per yd.
Rs. 52,800-0-0

2. Cost of effecting connection to lamps by 3/20 T.R.S. wire of National Cable Co., with necessary switching arrangements (4 to 5 lamps operated by one switch) 35,200 yds. @ 1/- per yd.
Rs. 35,200-0-0

3. Cost of supplying, and fixing good type street lighting fittings suitable for 300 watt lamp 1,056 @ Rs. 30/- each,
Rs. 31,680-0-0

Total Rs 119,680-0-0

COST OF CENTRAL LIGHTING

The number of central lights to be installed on about 20 miles of A-class roads will be about 1,056, spaced 100 ft apart. The lamps will be fitted and fixed on a heavy section say 19/16 stranded G.I. bearer wire, drawn crosswise on the street lighting poles with straining

The total cost for conversion and central lighting then comes to Rs 496,840/-, say Rs. 500,000/- (Rupees five lacs only).

The yearly cost of electrical energy of the proposed scheme as compared with the present cost of lighting energy may be estimated as given in the table following :—

Cost for 1,056
central lights
burning for six
hours (from 6 P. M. to
12 midnight after which
these may be
switched off on
account of
traffic becoming
thin)

Rs. $1,056 \times 300 \times 30 \times 12 \times .5$ anna
1000
Rs. 21,384-0-0

Cost for 3291
footpath
lamps of 300
watt each (half the
number burn-
ing for 6 hours
and the rest
for the whole night

Rs. 99,974-4-0

Cost for 4,000
footpath
lamps of 100
watt each (half
burning for 6
hours and the
rest for the whole
night)

Rs. 40,500-0-0

Total Rs. 161,858-0-0

Cost for 6286
Nos. gas lamps
with nipple No.
30 at a pres-
sure of 32/10
burning for
12 hours and
consuming
2.273 cft. of gas
per hour at the
rate of Rs. 3-4-0
per 1,000 cft. of
gas

Rs. $6,286 \times 2.273 \times 12 \times 30 \times 12 \times 3/4$ -

1,000

Rs. 200,586-0-0

2. Cost for 1,005
electric
lamps at the
rate of .78 of
an anna on
the basis of the
existing burn-
ing hours

Rs. 33,844-0-0

Total Rs. 234,430-0-0

From the above it is clearly seen that an yearly saving of Rs. 72,572-0-0 in lighting expenditure is anticipated in one district, alone yielding on the road-surface an illumination much more improved than the present one. The scheme, if adopted all over Calcutta, will yield an yearly saving of about Rs 300,000-0-0.

The estimated amount, which has been based on the present market prices of materials, will automatically come down with the fall in prices of materials some time after. The rate of 5 anna per unit of electrical energy is expected

to be reduced by a fresh agreement with the Electric Supply Corporation. The possibility of having a supply from our own generating station may also be explored. In that case, the cost may be minimised to leave behind a large margin. There are other things which are to be considered in course of execution of the scheme. The spacing and the mounting height of the lamps are to be standardised so that the maximum amount of illumination can be obtained from them. Fittings of good quality will have to be chosen and fixed judiciously, care being taken to avoid glare as far as practicable.

BENGAL WANTS QUICKER PROGRESS IN ROAD DEVELOPMENT

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Branch of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association the Hon'ble Mr. H. D. Townsend, the retiring Chairman of the Branch, said that the year 1946 had not seen very much practical improvement in either roads or transport, "with the notable exception of the Air, where the advance in extent, comfort and speed has been most praiseworthy." India is certainly fast becoming air-minded, but indeed in another sense, the Air is showing up road transportation because, viewed from an aeroplane the most noteworthy feature of the Indian landscape must surely be the lack of roads.

TOWN PLANNING AND TRANSPORT SUPPLEMENT

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City Services In Bombay And Calcutta

—A COMPARISON—

By

KALI CHARAN GHOSH

*Officer-in-charge, Commercial Museum & Health Publicity Department,
Corporation of Calcutta*

IF Calcutta is known as the Second City of the British Empire or a "a City of Palaces," a name perhaps outworn and outdated, Bombay, the Island City, the City Beautiful of the Indian Empire, can bear comparison with and even beat Calcutta in many respects. Calcutta not only lacks the picturesque natural scenery of Bombay but also lacks the sense of beauty and even taste which has made Bombay the most attractive city in the East. There is a vast difference in the method of administration of the two cities, and in respect of civic sense in the common man of the two cities, Calcutta would take many years to learn its lesson from the Bombay public.

CLEANLINESS OF ROADS

As soon as one leaves the precincts of the Victoria Terminus he is at once struck by the cleanliness of the roads and thoroughfares of the city. No scrap of paper or other refuse is to be found strewn on the streets or dumped at convenient corners or near about the dust bins making the place a replica of hell. Moreover, it would rather seem strange that the large streets and roads have no dustbins at all in business as well as residential quarters. There are some, very distantly placed, in localities where the population is not only thick but there is a lack of civic sense in the residents. This miracle has been achieved by enjoining on the Bombay citizens the individual keeping of a refuse bin in each residential building in which the garbage of the whole building has to be deposited by the common sweeper of all families clustering in a single building. The people are not allowed to throw their litter on the streets at all times of the day, as they do in Calcutta, and if this practice is continued even after warning, the law is set against the culprits and the objective is gained.

HOW IT IS DONE

Early in the morning the Corporation refuse carts visit each house and, as I have been told by the able Health Officer, Mr. B. C. Das Gupta, of the Bombay Municipality, the householders are liable to approach the carts with their refuse bins within a reasonable time and deposit their contents in the receptacle with the help of their respective sweepers. This is imperative under the law but to save time and annoyance to the ordinary ratepayers the Corporation coolies in Calcutta have instructions to perform this function without the aid of the public. Even where there are no residential

quarters, or they are sparsely situated, in Calcutta the streets are not as clean as one would wish them to be.

How they have achieved this miracle? They have a number of "pickers," who are busy collecting such thrown-away articles in their baskets and thus keeping the city clean.

A batch of these boys are engaged in scraping the streets clean of thin film and deep stain of animal excreta. No water is used for the purpose; a "dry-process" is adopted.

RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS

Responsible people know that cleanliness is as much contagious as filthy habits. A man thinks twice before he drops bits of paper in a clean street. The authorities have made arrangements for attaching small receptacles to every alternate lamp-post and before one is inclined to throw away his waste into the streets, he reaches one of these lamp-posts and is confronted with a receiver.

In my long tour of the city I could scarcely find repairs to road carried imperfectly or left half-done, with road surfaces disturbed and road metals lying on foot-paths and road-ways causing inconvenience to traffic, vehicular or otherwise.

It is no wonder, therefore, that Bombay streets are cleaner than Calcutta.

The hotels and restaurants in Bombay present a picture of cleanliness, due partly to the habit of keeping everything clean and partly to the vigilance of the Health Department. Food is always kept covered and unless one is conversant with the location of restaurants he is sure to confuse them with stationery or other shops.

BEAUTIFUL PUBLIC BUILDINGS

It is really a pleasure to visit Bombay and roam about in the clean streets looking at public buildings which disclose an artistic mind. The Howrah Railway Station and the Calcutta Corporation Central Office Buildings can bear no comparison with their counterparts, viz., the Victoria Terminus and the Municipal Buildings of Bombay. There are other features in favour of Bombay,—too many to mention, but for the purpose of this narrative it is not necessary.

If Bombay has been able to achieve much in municipal administration, she has many factors in her favour which Calcutta lacks due to natural and other conditions.

 **TOWN PLANNING AND TRANSPORT SUPPLEMENT** 

The Calcutta Water Works involve a very large expenditure, the most part of which Bombay has been able to save. The great paraphernalia of drawing muddy water from the Hooghly, passing it through a laborious process of filtration and subsequent disinfection, collection at overhead tanks, etc., has to be maintained at enormous costs. Then, there is the question of unfiltered water for flushing the drains and watering the streets.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

Bombay has nothing but "filtered," or plain water, for her citizens. Rain water is collected in a huge reservoir constructed by barraging a part of a high hill. There is only chlorination at a stage before distribution to the public. The total cost is relatively small; it is smaller when we know that there is no arrangement for hydrants, both filtered and unfiltered, in the streets, for the purposes, of supply to the public who have no water connections of their own, and for watering the streets.

They do not in Bombay water the streets, for one reason at least, for protecting the asphaltum road surface from damage. It is told that water affects the life of asphaltum surface. For fire engines they have a pipe about three feet in height with screwed top from which plain water (not unfiltered water of the Calcutta Corporation) is drawn.

COST OF DRAINAGE

The natural slope of Bombay has reduced the drainage cost and the nearness of the sea, which receives all the sewage, has saved Bombay of large expenditure and complications of the labyrinthine drainage system of Calcutta maintained at a very high cost. The heads of Calcutta's City Fathers, of the Engineers of the Calcutta Corporation and of the Government of Bengal are aching over the problem of sewage disposal in the near future and schemes, involving enormous sums with doubtful results, are being discussed from year to year almost without a solution. Absence of street hydrants goes a long way in keeping the city clean and in preventing waste of water in a large measure. A few yards of space in a semi-circle round a hydrant is always wet, almost always filthy and is crowded when there is water in the tap.

Bombay supplies water to its citizens day and night and there being almost no house reservoirs (*chowbachhas*) there is no waste of that quantity of filtered water which is stored in Calcutta only to be used during off hours i. e., when the supply in the pipes is stopped by the Corporation.

BOMBAY'S ROADS

Bombay city has grown on a rock and the road metals are extracted from hillocks situated at almost the outskirts of the city. As a result, the best roads are mostly made of reinforced concrete, like only a few roads in the City of Calcutta, viz :

Chittaranjan Avenue and Vivekananda Road. The cost, therefore, of opening new thoroughfares and of maintaining them are comparatively small in Bombay.

Both the cities of Bombay and Calcutta receive large population during the day, who go back to their homes in the suburbs after the day's work. The advantage of Bombay over Calcutta is the location of the station where the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. trains release their human load in the heart of the city, while Calcutta has her receiving stations situated at the outer fringes. There is correspondingly greater congestion in Calcutta's public transports creating a greater problem to the city's Corporation.

BOMBAY'S TRAMS AND BUSES

Though Bombay's private-owned cars display a better upkeep, the buses and the tram cars in Bombay, specially the latter, are worse than the vehicles in Calcutta. The wornout, shabby looking tram car bears "BEST" on its body which term does not signify its quality but expresses "Bombay Electric Supply (and) Tramway (Co.)." But this look is compensated by the sight of the orderly queue on the roadside who would not jostle to secure room in the car earlier than the one standing in front of him. The car will move on as soon as it has received the full quota according to its capacity and nobody will be allowed to risk his in taking a position on the bumper, the mudguard, the bonnet, and where not. Bombay citizens have become accustomed to wait for his chance and would not grudge if it refuses to come at his convenience.

BOMBAY'S MARKETS

The market-places of Bombay are in no way better than Calcutta; in fact, some are worse than those of Calcutta. Bombay has a greater fly-nuisance than Calcutta and it is nowhere more remarkable than in the meat markets. The slaughtered animals exposed for sale look like so many hanging beehives harbouring flies everywhere on it. You would find it difficult to place a pin-head without crucifying a fly. This is a veritable nuisance and if it is not possible for the Health Officer to abate the nuisance it is desirable that meat for sale should be placed in wire-netted safes or cases.

Perhaps due to garbage being dumped within the precincts of each house and care of receptacles being often neglected, fly-nuisance is much greater in Bombay than in Calcutta. Rainfall in Bombay is greater with the additional disadvantage of lasting longer than in Calcutta.

Each city has its peculiar advantages and disadvantages to its credit, with nature's favouritism being expressed more towards Bombay than her sister in Bengal.

Let us copy what is better in Bombay and the rest will take its own course.

In Memoriam : June 16, 1925



DESHABANDHU CHITTARANJAN

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 7th—28th June, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

EDITORIAL

IN MEMORIAM

ON the eve of far-reaching political changes which bid fair to usher the independence of India, we pause, in deep and silent reverence, to pay our humble homage to the memory of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das.

ON this, the twenty-second year after his lamented demise, we particularly feel the need of him who, as our first Mayor, gave us the noble lead in the path of self-government with the following immortal words:

It is the great ideal of the Indian people that they regard the poor as "Dadra Narayan." To them God comes in the shape of the poor and the service of the poor is the service of God to the Indian mind.

OF him to-day we contemplate the majesty of his selfless sacrifice at the altar of democratic freedom, the soul-stirring message of his burning nationalism, the liberating lessons of the rich heritage of Indian culture which he sought to teach us anew

AND to-day, on the threshold of the independence he laid down his very life to win, we pause and ponder over the horrors of the past, insane tragedy of errors and crimes, the mad whirlpool of fratricidal blood-bath through which we have reached the promised goal of national liberation from the British yoke.

AND as we offer once more our humble homage to his memory we search in our tragedy-chastened hearts to rekindle the spark of the burning ideals of selfless service in the cause of the poor, his own immortal bequest to his nation and his people.

*Chronicle And Comment***MR. J. N. GUPTA DEAD**

Mr. J. N. Gupta, C.I.E., I.C.S., (Retired) died in the morning of the 14th June at the residence of his eldest son, Mr. S. N. Gupta, at Garden Reach.

Mr. J. N. Gupta was 78 years of age. He leaves behind four sons and a daughter, besides his widow.

Mr. Gupta joined the I.C.S. in 1894 and in the course of his career, was posted in Calcutta for about ten years as Commissioner.

While he was at Rangpur as District Magistrate, he took a prominent part in raising the College there.

The Municipal Offices and Schools remained closed up to 1 p.m. on the 17th June, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Gupta, the first Indian to be Chairman of the old Corporation.

CORPORATION AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, accompanied by Mr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer and Councillor H. K. Ganguli, paid a visit to the Corporation Ambulance Station on the Central Avenue during the last week of May.

Ten out of sixteen cars of the Calcutta Corporation Ambulance service are, it is learnt, out of commission and the rest which are attending, on average, 100 calls a day also need repairs. Some of the cars are too old to be reconditioned for further use.

The matters of proper repairs and replacements of the ambulance vehicles are, it is reported, engaging serious attention of the Mayor.

BENGAL LOCAL SELF-GOVT. ASSOCIATIONS

His Excellency the Governor has assented to the Bengal Local Self-Government Associations (Recognition) Amendment Act 1947 (Bengal Act VI of 1947).

GRANTS TO SATKAR SAMITY AND ANJUMAN ISLAM

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned grants of Rs. 22,700 each to the Anjuman Mufidal Islam and the Hindu Satkar Samity.

NEW CORPORATION PLEADER

Mr. Ramani Mohan Ghosal has been appointed pleader by the Calcutta Corporation.

The Week In The Corporation

Wednesday: 4th June

ARREST OF COUNCILLOR DR. M. N. SARKAR

The Corporation at its meeting fixed for Wednesday, the 4th June, adjourned consideration of all business of the House as a mark of protest against the arrest of Dr. M. N. Sarkar, Councillor from Ward XIV, who was in jail custody.

Dr. M. N. Sarkar and his brother Mr. H. N. Sarkar, Pleader, Calcutta Police Courts, and 17 others were arrested in connection with a bomb explosion and the alleged find of some bombs in a house in Taltola area. Dr. Sarkar and others appeared on the 4th June before Mr. Ali Reza, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who remanded them to police custody pending further enquiry till the 7th June.

No sooner had Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha moved the motion for adjournment of the House at the Corporation meeting and Councillor G. B. Sett seconded it, than Councillor S. M. Taufiq stood up on a point of order.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said there could be no question of a point of order on a matter like that and put the motion to vote.

Intervening Councillor Taufiq said as the matter was *sub-judice*, the party to which he belonged would not take part in the proceedings.

The motion was carried, members of the European party dissenting.

Mr. Ali Reza, Chief Presidency Magistrate, refused bail on the 7th June to Dr. M. N. Sarkar and other members of his family.

The police opposed bail submitting that the Special Branch and Intelligence Branch of the Police wanted them in police custody for further interrogation.

The above five accused were remanded to further police custody till the 13th June and ordered the release

of two boys on bail of Rs. 5,000 each and the rest on bail of Rs. 10,000 each pending further enquiries.

Before Mr. Justice Roxburgh and Mr. Justice Chunder of the Calcutta High Court, an application for bail was made on the 9th June on behalf of the petitioners, Dr. Sarkar and four others, against an order of a Presidency Magistrate refusing to release them on bail.

After some discussion the application was eventually withdrawn.

Dr. Sarkar, his brother, Mr. H. N. Sarkar, Pleader and three other members of their family were released on bail of Rs. 10,000 each by Mr. Ali Reza, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 13th June, pending further inquiry, till the 28th June.

Friday: 6th June

SPECIAL CONSTABLES

At the Corporation meeting held on Friday, the 6th June, Councillor Anandilal Poddar drew the attention of the Mayor to a notice on the 4th June last issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Central District, calling upon certain citizens of a particular community of Jorasanko area to be on duty as special constables in an area within the police station. They would also be held responsible for the maintenance of peace, and safety of life and property of members of another community of that area.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, described the notice as 'preposterous' and promised to bring the matter to the notice of His Excellency the Governor when he would meet him next.

Councillor S. M. Taufiq pointed out that such letters had been written to members of both the communities and it was the duty of all to protect the life and property of members of a community who were minority in that area.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Councillor E. H. Edney drew the attention of the House to the fact that the Standing Committees for the year 1947-48 had not yet been appointed. As a result, the Corporation work had been held up.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said that the Committees could not be formed owing to difference among the various groups of the Corporation. He, however, fixed the 18th June next for the formation of the Committees.

Councillor S. M. Taufiq moved that as most of the members and leaders of the party to which he belonged had gone to Delhi to attend the meeting of the League Council, the special meeting of the Corporation should be postponed for a week.

The motion was not carried.

CONDOLENCE

The House condoled the death of Mr. Jnanankur De, I.C.S., and adjourned the day's meeting for ten minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The House recorded its "profound sense of sorrow and loss at the sad end of Mr. De."

Councillor S. M. Taufiq moved for adjournment of the House for the day, but the motion was turned down by the House.

Wednesday: 11th June

COLLEGE STREET MARKET

As the meeting of the Corporation met on Wednesday, the 11th June, Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli made a reference to the deplorable condition of the College Street Market and the Hogg Market owing to communal disturbances in the city.

Attention of the House was drawn by Councillor Purnendu Shekhar Basu to the inconvenience caused to the public by a "footpath market" that had sprung up since sometime in the vicinity of Sealdah Station.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, pointed out that he had already moved in these matters but regretted that no adequate steps had yet been taken by the authorities to set things right.

COUNCILLOR H. K. GANGULI

As a matter of public importance Councillor Ganguli referred to the editorial comment of a daily newspaper on the state of affairs in two big market places of the city where, he said, normal life had ceased to function.

About the College Street Market Councillor Ganguli said that rate-payers of a particular community residing in and around that market-place were very much affected on account of the closing down of this market. About the Hogg Market Councillor Ganguli said that the same was situated in the vicinity of a locality which was a plague spot of the city. It would, therefore, be a dereliction of duty if the Mayor did not take steps in right earnest to see to it that the markets might be utilized by the citizens.

COUNCILLOR MOHAMED RAFIQUE

Councillor Mohammed Rafique said that he understood that the College Street Market had been closed under the Mayor's instruction. He complained that as a result of such closing down the local Muslims had not been able to draw their ration from the rationshop within the market.

He, therefore, felt that the matter should be discussed thoroughly.

COUNCILLOR KAVIRAJ S. SEN

Councillor Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen speaking about the temporary footpath shopping centres opened at various places in the city suggested that if those footpath shops were closed down, the number of crimes would considerably diminish.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, in reply to Councillor Ganguli said that both the markets referred to by him, and particularly the College Street market had been greatly affected since the August riots. On his assumption of office he personally looked into the matter when it was revealed that no adequate steps had been taken by the Government to prevent disturbances in the vicinity of the markets. He asked then the Chief Executive Officer to contact the police officials to have proper steps arranged to safeguard life and property in these two markets. The Chief Executive Officer contacted the police officials but no adequate action had yet been taken.

Ultimately with regard to the Hogg Market he asked the Chief Executive Officer to write a letter to the Police Commissioner to safeguard the lives of the people so far as their entry to the market was concerned.

Referring to the College Street Market the Mayor said that he personally had been in the market after the recent incidents. When he asked the pickets stationed on the road why they had not opened fire when there were disturbances they replied that they had no instructions to do that. There was panic among the stall-holders, who complained that if the market was not closed for sometime all their goods would be taken away by the hooligans. In that view of things, to save the market and the goods of the majority of the stall-holders he took the responsibility to direct the Chief Executive Officer to close the market.

If the Government and the police did not render the Corporation the necessary help to allow the market to function the Mayor emphasized that he would be compelled to close it altogether but then he must know the decision of the House.

He brought the matter to the notice of the Government but so far no appreciable help was forthcoming. They would soon send a reminder both to the police officers concerned and to the Governor. After that he would take whatever steps the House would like him to take.

At this stage some excitement took place in the House when Councillor S. M. Taufiq insisted on addressing the House in spite of the Mayor's request that he should resume his seat. There were shouts and counter-shouts and the thumping of tables when the Mayor asked Councillor Taufiq to leave the chamber, who refusing to do so, took his seat.

COUNCILLOR P. S. BASU

When the excitement subsided, Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu sought the permission of the Chair to refer to a matter which was causing great "inconvenience to the general public." He referred to an unauthorised market which was being regularly held in and about the Sealdah Station area. That market, he said, was going on in gross violation of Section 144 then in force within the city. It was the duty of the Chief Executive Officer to see that public footpaths were kept free for pedestrians, he added.

COUNCILLOR M. RAFIQUE

Councillor Mohamed Rafique said that at the present situation of the city, it would not be wise to clear the market as people of a particular community were buying their vegetables from that market. After peace and tranquillity had returned to the city, the Corporation could very well see that the market was not held at that place.

Councillor Basu then pointed out that several incidents had taken place in the locality and it was not safe to hold the market there.

COUNCILLOR A. A. WISE

Councillor A. A. Wise expressed his appreciation of the step taken by the Mayor and appealed to the members to take a broad view of the matter and not to think in terms of any particular community.

Councillor Jogindra Lal Saha also joined in the discussion.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said he would take the earliest opportunity to bring the matter to the notice of the Governor. During his tour in the city along with the Governor and the Minister for Local Self Government and the Police Commissioner he pointed out to them how Section 144 was being honoured in the city. The Governor enquired of the Police Commissioner when he said that he wanted to disperse the crowd but he was prevented by His Excellency's Minister. On that the Minister feigned surprise.

Concluding the Mayor said that nothing had yet been done in that regard.

FREE MILK FOR CHILDREN

On a motion by Councillor Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen the House decided to distribute free milk and barley water from the Milk Kitchen to the children of the city.

When discussion on this motion was going on, Councillor S. M. Taufiq rose on a point of information. But the Mayor would not allow him to speak in the House for that day.

"I cannot treat you as a member of the House so far as this meeting was concerned," the Mayor added.

On an enquiry by Councillor Mohamed Rafique the Mayor said that he had not the intention and desire to turn Councillor Taufiq out of the House but as laid down in the rules, he would treat him as an absentee from the meeting of the Corporation fixed for that date.

Monday: 23rd June

TOWN HALL

The Corporation at a meeting held on Monday, the 23rd June, decided to direct its Law Officer to take legal steps against the Government of Bengal in view of the latter's refusal to vacate the Town Hall by April 1, when the hiring agreement would expire, on the ground that suitable alternative accommodation was not available.

The Hall is required by the Corporation to keep its painting, statues, etc., worth several lakhs of rupees, which were removed from the building on its occupation by the Government. The Trustees of the Victoria Memorial, where the articles were so far stored have refused to keep them any longer.

The Government, who wanted the Hall for a further period of one year from the 1st April, informed the Corporation of their inability to vacate the Hall as no other suitable accommodation was available.

Councillor S. M. Usman said that it would not be proper to take any legal action against the Government at the transitional period and as a new Government would come to power, the Corporation should postpone taking any decision by about two months.

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha moved that the pictures be stored in the Government House. This motion was, however, ruled out of order by the Mayor.

Councillor Usman's motion was rejected and the House decided as stated above.

PAY COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

A motion was moved by Councillor Nanda Dulal Sreemany for allowing an employee of the Corporation, who had attained the age of superannuation, to continue to work till he was 58 as per recommendations of the Pay Commission. Councillor Burnendu Sekhar Basu wanted to know whether the Corporation had accepted the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said that the recommendations of the Pay Commission did not deal with the question of superannuation alone, there were other matters too as regards increase of pay, etc., Corporation should, therefore, have to consider the whole of the recommendations as such and come to a certain decision. But until that was done, they could not accept any piecemeal recommendation here and there.

The motion was, therefore, ruled out of order.

HOUSING BOARD

The House agreed to the appointment of Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Chief Executive Officer, as a member of the Housing Board, proposed to be set up by the Bengal Government to deal with the housing problem in the city and suburbs.

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha said that there was going to be a change in the present administration and all development projects of the Government had been suspended. He, therefore, felt that it was of no use appointing a representative to the Housing Board.

The Mayor Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, pointed out that the successor Government might decide to continue the Board and if the Board was dissolved, even then there was no harm in appointing a representative of the Corporation.

INEFFICIENCY OF RATION SHOPS

Councillor A. A. Wise referred to the dawn to dusk queues before the ration shops of citizens irrespective of sex, who had either to go back disappointed at the end of the day or were given useless articles. He complained that there were inadequacy of materials, inefficiency of organisation and want of method in distribution. Further, it was reported that the Government supplied good materials but they all knew that the public got bad materials.

Councillor Wise urged the Mayor to make representation to the Government in the matter.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said that similar was also his experience. He had already made representation to the Government but to no avail. He, however, hoped that matters would improve with the advent of the new Government in the Province.

Deshabandhu Chittaranjan

Calcutta's Homage To The Dear Departed Leader

IN observance of the 22nd Death Anniversary of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das different memorial functions were held in various parts of the city on the 16th June, 1947.

In the morning a meeting was held at Keoratala burning ghat where the mortal remains of the dear departed leader were consumed by flames 23 years ago. Numerous wreaths were offered on behalf of individuals and institutions on the occasion at the memorial structure on the site.

In the evening Deshabandhu's services in the cause of the country and his faith in unity were gratefully recalled by different speakers at a crowded meeting held under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at Mahabodhi Society Hall.

The Corporation offices and schools observed the 16th June as a holiday in respect to the memory of the First Mayor of Calcutta and one of the makers of the present Corporation.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR PAYS HIS TRIBUTE

At the Keoratala burning ghat function the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghose, unfurled the National Flag amid great enthusiasm shown by a large gathering.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, who presided, referred to Deshabandhu's achievements as a patriot, politician, poet and a great exponent of Vaishnavism. He concluded with the hope that Deshabandhu's example would remain an unfailing source of inspiration for generations of Bengalis to come.

While hoisting the National Flag, Mr. Ghose deplored the present-day Hindu-Muslim differences and emphatically disapproved Mr. Jinnah's two-nation theory. In spite of all that was happening now he had no hesitation in declaring that Hindus and Muslims belonged to the same nation and were children of the common mother, India. They were passing through exciting times, nevertheless it was his fervent hope that Bengalis remembering Deshabandhu's teachings would keep themselves above communalism.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Gough-Govia, said that he attended the meeting in response to the wish of the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chandhuri, who was in Delhi and he considered it a great privilege to have been able to pay his tribute to the great patriot.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee in the name of Deshabandhu appealed to his countrymen to forget all party factions and earnestly set themselves to the task of reconstructing the new Bengal.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, ex-Mayor, pointed out that Deshabandhu had always been at the forefront of the struggle which was bringing them freedom to-day. It was, therefore, necessary that each one of them in his name should once again take the solemn vow to be prepared for the utmost sacrifice in the pursuit of his ideals.

Dr. Srikumar Banerji said it was a proud day for Bengalis to assemble here on this occasion and pay their tribute to the memory of the great man. All they had learnt from Deshabandhu's life and whatever inspiration it had given them, should now be devoted to the building up of the new Bengal.

Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar, Mr. Basanta Lal Murarka, Mr. Haridas Mitra, and others paid their respects to the memory of Deshabandhu.

AT MAHABODHI SOCIETY HALL

Presiding at the meeting at Mahabodhi Society Hall, Mrs. Nellie Sen-Gupta recalled the days when Deshabandhu took up full leadership of non-co-operation movement in Bengal. The Asian conference which was so successfully held in Delhi,—the very thought of it, first originated in Deshabandhu Chittaranjan.

Mrs. Sen-Gupta said that Bengal had always been in the fore of national struggle. And she would like to tell the youth of the country that Bengal would continue to remain in the fore. They had to fight for the cause of Bengal because they had a man like Deshabandhu Chittaranjan born in their midst. "Did not the partition of Bengal show clearly that Bengal is still in the fore?" asked Mrs. Sen-Gupta.

Dr. J. M. Das-Gupta said that the work started by this great leader was still unfulfilled. Dr. Das-Gupta referred to them the problem of minorities as the most burning problem of to-day. Unless this problem had a happy solution and they could forge out a strong nation they would not be able to lead the country to the cherished goal.

Mr. Hemanta Kumar Bose said Deshabandhu Das sacrificed his all to give sustenance to the non-co-operation movement at a critical stage in the country's history. He would exhort the rich of the country to emulate the example of Deshabandhu.

Mr. Kalipada Mukherjee, in his speech, regretted that when the country's dream of independence was nearing fruition, communalism was still rampant. Had Deshabandhu been alive at this hour, he could have alone led the country against such evils. If they had faith in the ideals of Deshabandhu, they would be able to achieve freedom of a united India.

The workers of Chittaranjan Seva Sadan observed the death anniversary of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das in a befitting manner within the hospital premises on the 16th June.

Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray

Third Death Anniversary Observed

THE contributions of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray in the fields of education, nationalism and industry were gratefully referred to by speakers addressing a largely attended meeting held in observance of the third death anniversary of this illustrious son of Bengal at the University Institute Hall in the afternoon of the 16th June. Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar presided.

A resolution requesting the Calcutta Corporation to name the road on which the main workshop of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., in the city is situated, after Acharya Ray was passed at the meeting.

A large portrait of Acharya Ray, profusely garlanded and decorated with flowers and foliage, was placed on the dais.

Addressing the meeting Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar said that the greatest gift of Acharya Ray was the example of his life and the principle that he had preached and illustrated throughout his life. The principle was that no nation could become great and no race could continue long on the face of the earth, unless it rigidly sought efficiency and cherished the spirit of progress. Every other interest, every other policy must be subordinated to the eternal quest for producing better and still better things, making their men more efficient, more deeply learned, more disciplined and more honest than before.

"Don't regard the separation of nationalist Bengal from Pakistan as an end in itself; it is only a means to an end. This partition is really a challenge to the intelligence, spirit and character of the Bengali nation.

"Now more than ever before, Bengal must produce honest, deep-thinking, hard-working leaders, and disciplined progressive-minded earnest workers. No nepotism, no manipulation of the

result of examinations, no special rule for specially favoured candidates, and no personal canvassing for posts should be tolerated. Bengal must place efficiency and progress in the forefront of its programme of social and political work, otherwise it will perish.

"Don't remain any longer satisfied with the old slogans of political agitation, for the age of agitation is past, that of constructive work has come. For this new age the leaders must import knowledge of the latest improvements from the furthest corners of the world."

Prof. Satyendra Nath Bose said he was a student of Acharya Prafulla Chandra. His students would always remember his love and affection for them. He enthused them with an ideal, the service to motherland. Many of his students engaged themselves in various spheres of nation-building activities.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, Mr. Basantlal Murarka, Mr. Haridas Majumdar and Mr. Rabindranath Roy also spoke.

In the morning a large number of the admiring countrymen of Acharya Ray assembled at Nimtollah burning ghat where his last remains had been consigned to flames. Mr. Phanindra Nath Mukherjee conducted the function which was held under the auspices of the employees of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.

Addressing the gathering, different speakers referred to the contributions of Acharya Ray in the spheres of politics, social upliftment and education.

Mr. Jnananjan Niyogi said that all through his life Acharyadev was pre-occupied with the thought of welfare of Bengal. All his activities aimed at making Bengalees a self-supporting race.

Wreaths were offered on the altar on behalf of various organizations.

Disturbances In The City

A Record Of Twenty-Seven Days

DISTURBANCES in the city were definitely on the wane for two days, the 6th and 7th June. There was no report of trouble in the city on the 11th June, and up to the 18th June, the number of major incidents for every day did not exceed three. Since the 19th June up to the 24th not only the number of incidents increased from day to day but also the number of the injured and killed.

The total number of the killed and injured during the 27 days, from the 29th May to the 24th June amounted to 44 and 154 respectively.

MAY 29

Three persons died and 11 were injured in disturbances in Calcutta on the 29th May last.

Nine incidents were reported, the northern and central parts of the city being affected.

MAY 30

Three persons were killed and seven injured in the day's incidents on the 30th May. Muchipara and Jorasanko and Taltola police station areas were the most disturbed.

The curfew from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. in Jorasanko, Amherst Street, Muchipara, Manicktala, Belliaghata and Entally police station areas and in certain portions of Burtala and Shampukur police stations was extended by the Commissioner of Police up to the 7th June on account of the continuation of rioting and other breaches of the peace.

MAY 31

Six persons were killed and over 60 others were injured in the incidents reported on the 31st May last.

In view of the deterioration of the situation extended hours of curfew were imposed in Taltala,

Barrabazar, Jorasanko and Amherst Street police station areas. The day's largest number of casualties occurred in Jorasanko area.

"Although the Government do not apprehend any unusual trouble in the near future, they are fully prepared to meet any emergency," said Mr. Mohammad Ali, acting Chief Minister, Bengal, at a Press Conference in Calcutta on the 31st May.

He asked the people not to believe in rumours circulated by panic-mongers and to go about their business as usual.

Mr. Mohammad Ali met Press representatives after he had a conference with over 60 high police officials, including Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents, to discuss conditions in the districts to be taken to prevent breaches of the law.

The police, Mr. Mohammad Ali said, had been asked to be alert and instructed to take strong precautionary measures.

In Calcutta several thousands of candidates would sit for their Matriculation examination beginning on the 2nd June. The Acting Chief Minister said that all necessary precautions had been taken to ensure that the boys and girls could go to examination centres and return to their homes safely. Examination centre areas would be continuously patrolled.

In answer to another question he said that the strength of the Armed Police in Calcutta had been raised from about 1,300 last year to 2,000 Muslims now comprising about 85 per cent. of the Force.

An additional 100 sergeants had been sanctioned for the Calcutta Police. The strength of the ordinary constabulary had also been raised.

At the request of the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, armed guards had been provided to the Corporation to carry on essential municipal services uninterruptedly. Arrangements had also been made to give full protection to the city's transport services.

JUNE 1

Five incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 1st June. One person died and five others received injuries in connection with these incidents.

Military came out in the areas under the jurisdiction of the seven police stations of Beliaghata, Muchipara, Amherst Street, Taltolla, Entally, Beniapukur and Manicktala since midday.

A larger number of police pickets were posted throughout the city. Patrolling of the city streets by the police was considerably augmented. The military also patrolled in different thoroughfares.

JUNE 2

Four incidents occurred on the 2nd June. They included a case of shooting at a lorry in Burra Bazar area causing no casualty.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Major-General R. P. L. Ranking, Area Commander, Bengal and Assam, and Mr. D. R. Hardwick, Commissioner of Police, made a tour of Calcutta in the morning to inspect the precautionary arrangements made by Government in the disturbed localities. The tour lasted about an hour and covered the military dominated areas in north and central parts of the city.

The Matriculation Examination of Calcutta University held up for about two months and a half due to recrudescence of communal disturbances in the city began on the 2nd June. The first day's examination passed off without any incident. Out of a total of about 62,000 candidates in Bengal and Assam a little over 10,000 including nearly 2,000 girls were appearing at the examination from the city's 86 centres. Special precautionary measures including military and police patrolling of examination centre areas were taken to ensure safe conduct of the examination.

JUNE 3

One person died and four others were injured in incidents reported in Calcutta on the 3rd June.

Burrabazar, Bowbazar, Chitpore and Manicktolla police station areas were the affected parts of the city and the nature of the injuries sustained included acid burns.

JUNE 4

Five incidents were reported on the 4th June. One man was killed in the Muchipara police station area and another received gun-shot injuries in the Beliaghata area.

One decomposed body was recovered in Ballygunge police station area.

Military domination in some areas continued as on previous days.

JUNE 5

Following an attempt to loot shops in 'Amherst Street Police Station area in the evening of the 5th June, the police fired twice. None was injured. Seven arrests were made in this connection.

One dead body was recovered in Manicktolla area.

During searches on that day the police recovered some quantity of acid, swords and spears. These were recovered from a tank.

JUNE 6

Only one incident was reported in Calcutta on the 6th June. A police picket in the Jorasanko Thana area fired at a mob which attempted to attack it.

The night curfew now in force in parts of north-east and central Calcutta was extended for a week up to the 18th June with certain modifications.

JUNE 7

For the first time since the recrudescence of the communal disturbances in the city on the 25th March last, Calcutta passed a day of complete quiet on the 7th June.

JUNE 8

Two persons were killed and two others assaulted in three incidents reported on the 8th June.

The incidents occurred in the Bowbazar, Park Street and Jorasanko police station areas.

JUNE 9

Three persons were killed and four others injured in incidents in Calcutta on the 9th June.

Two of the dead were reported to have been victims of shooting incidents reported from Bowbazar and Muchipara Police station areas. In both the cases private fire arms were reported to have been used. The third person was stated to have been fatally assaulted in a place under Bowbazar police station. A number of persons were arrested in connection with these incidents.

Two other cases of stray assault were reported from Entally and Taltala police station areas.

JUNE 10

Three incidents occurred in Calcutta on the 10th June.

In the Amherst Street Thana area a cracker was thrown at a bus. Some miscreants used fire-arms in the Burrabazar area, but no one was injured. A man was assaulted in the Bowbazar area.

Further collective fines amounting to Rs. 8,66,000 were imposed by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, on the inhabitants of areas under the jurisdictions of 12 police stations with necessary exemptions in all areas, in connection with the disturbances which occurred from the 26th March to the 26th April.

JUNE 11

No report of any incident of a communal nature in Calcutta was received on the 11th June.

JUNE 12

Six incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 12th June. The areas affected were within the jurisdiction of the Burrabazar, Bowbazar, Taltola, Entally and Belliaghata police stations. Thirty-one arrests were made in connection with the incidents.

Three persons were killed and seven injured in the day's disturbances.

Curfew in force in seven thana areas in Calcutta and in certain portions of two other thanas was extended by another week till the 20th June with certain modifications.

JUNE 13

One person died and two others were injured in three stray incidents in Calcutta on the 13th June.

The incidents were reported from Burrabazar, Muchipara and Taltala police station areas. The police arrested 20 persons in connection with the incidents.

JUNE 14

Three incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 14th June from Tollygunge, Bowbazar and Belliaghata areas. Belliaghata police station reported a bomb attack. There was no casualty. Ten arrests were made.

Two persons were killed in the day's disturbances.

JUNE 15

Three incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 15th June, two from the Taltola and one from the Muchipara area. Nine arrests were made in connection with the latter incident. One man was killed.

JUNE 16

Two incidents occurred in Calcutta on the 16th June in the jurisdiction of Amherst Street and Watgunj police stations. Twenty-eight persons were arrested in those areas.

In one of the incidents, one person was fatally injured.

JUNE 17

Two incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 17th June.

In the first incident, a cracker was thrown into a railway yard. Railway Protection Police fired, injuring one. Twenty-five arrests were made.

In the second case, a soda-water bottle was hurled at a person in an area under the Amherst Street police station, but the person escaped unhurt. Five persons were arrested.

JUNE 18

Three incidents occurred in Calcutta on the 18th June in areas under Hare Street, Amherst Street and Park Street police stations.

In the incident in the Hare Street area, a man was fatally wounded at about 1-45 p.m. and the tram service suspended in that section for the rest of the day. Some miscreants were reported to have fired at a milk lorry in Amherst Street area. No one was injured. The third incident was a case of stray assault.

JUNE 19

Six incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 19th June from areas under Taltola, Hare Street and Burrabazar police stations. Nine arrests were made in the Taltola area.

A suspected case of arson, an abandoned buster being involved, was also reported from an area under the Bowbazar police station.

One decomposed body was found in a canal in Belliaghata.

In one of the incidents, one person was killed.

JUNE 20

Eight incidents occurred in Calcutta on the 20th June in areas under Muchipara, Amherst Street, Taltola, Hare Street and Bowbazar police stations.

A policeman was seriously injured in a case of shooting in the Muchipara area. Eleven arrests were made. A cracker was thrown in an area under Amherst Street police station. Two men were arrested. The rest were cases of assault.

One man was killed and seven injured in the day's incidents.

JUNE 21

Two persons were killed and eleven others injured in incidents reported on the 21st June.

The incidents were mostly in the nature of stray assaults which were reported from Taltola, Jorasanko, Muchipara, Amherst Street and Bowbazar police stations.

The dead bodies of two policemen who had been victims of an incident the day before in a locality under Muchipara police station, were carried in procession to the burial ground.

The bodies were taken in a truck from a house within Jorasanko police station area, followed by about fifty trucks carrying persons belonging to the same community as the victims. The processions were shouting slogans all the way to the burial ground.

This procession, which was permitted by the police, caused some tension in the locality and soon after the procession passed, unwary pedestrians were stabbed.

JUNE 22

Four persons were killed and fifteen others injured in thirteen incidents reported on the 22nd June in Calcutta.

The affected areas were under Entally, Belliaghatta, Shampukur, Hare Street, Taltolla and Muchipara Police Stations. About 60 arrests were made during the course of the day.

The military fired three rounds in Entally area to deal with a case of brickbattling and looting. Two persons were injured as a result of firing and 10 were subsequently arrested.

JUNE 23

Fourteen incidents were reported from Muchipara, Entally, Bhowanipore, Amherst Street, Bowbazar and Shampukur police station areas on the 23rd June.

On two occasions bombs exploded in Entally and Belliaghatta police station areas. A case of brickbat throwing occurred in Entally. A body concealed in a bag was found in the Shampukur area.

Most of the other incidents were cases of assault on pedestrians.

Three persons were killed and four injured in the day's incidents.

The existing 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew in the areas covered by Manicktolla, Belliaghatta and Amherst Street police stations and in another locality under Burtolla police station was amended and was put in force from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. daily for a week.

The curfew in the remaining five police stations of north and central Calcutta—Muchipara, Entally, Jorasanko, Burrabazar and a portion of Taltolla—continued to be from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.

JUNE 24

Some 14 incidents occurred in Calcutta in the jurisdiction of seven thanas on the 24th June.

There were four cases in which bombs and firearms were used in Belliaghatta and Amherst Street thana areas. The police recovered a country-made gun and arrested four men in the area of the latter thana. In another incident in the Belliaghatta area a man was reported to have received brickbat injuries.

Cases of assault were also reported from Muchipara, Jorasanko, Burrabazar, Bowbazar, Beniapukur and Amherst Street thana areas.

Ninety arrests were made.

Four persons were killed and nine injured in the day's incidents.

Further collective fines amounting to Rs. 1,51,500 were imposed by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, on the inhabitants of areas under the jurisdictions of seven police stations, with necessary exemptions in all areas, in connection with the disturbances which had occurred during the period from the 18th April to the 4th May.

Partition Of Bengal

Mayor Hopes That Divided Bengal Will Be Reunited Again

MR Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta, in a statement issued to the Press on the 5th June on the H. M. G.'s declaration regarding transfer of power to one or two Governments of British India, accepted the Plan in the hope that eventually re-union would be effected between the two Governments of Independent India.

Mr. Ray Chaudhuri said:—

"I could not very well feel happy at the declaration that purported to divide India. My heart echoed with the note of disappointment and dismay that marked the voice of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru throughout his broadcast speech. When division of India was for the time being unavoidable, it was no doubt a great relief that we have been spared the snare of Sovereign Bengal, and non-Muslim majority districts along with Calcutta have been allowed to remain within the Indian Union. In spite of our continued efforts we failed to appease the Muslim League. Their tyranny and oppression increased from day to day and exceeded all limit of toleration. That is why partition of Bengal was necessary at this particular moment. With the disappearance of the prospect of ruling Bengal by virtue of a brute majority and with the grim realities before them as to the manifold miseries of partition good sense

is sure to prevail upon the Muslim masses resulting in their decision, ere long, to live in United Bengal within the Indian Union. In any event a strong West Bengal state would serve as an effective check against Muslim League excesses in East Bengal. Despite the partition of India, I therefore, accept the proposal in the hope that eventually amity, peace and harmony will be restored and re-union will be effected."

The Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, broadcasting from New Delhi on the night of the 3rd June, announced that His Majesty's Government had accepted his proposal that they should transfer power now to one or two Governments of British India, each having Dominion Status as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. This, he hoped, would be within the next few months. As a result of these decisions the special function of the India Office would no longer have to be carried out and some other machinery would be set up to conduct future relations between H. M. G. and India.

"I wish to emphasise that this legislation will not impose any restriction on the power of India as a whole, or of the two States if there is partition, to decide in the future their relationship with each other and to other member States of the British Commonwealth."

The Viceroy greatly regretted that it had been impossible to obtain agreement either on the Cabinet Mission plan or any other plan that would preserve the unity of India. But there could be no question of coercing any large areas, in which the community had a majority, to live against their will under a Government in which another community had a majority. And the only alternative to coercion was partition.

The Viceroy added :—

"But when the Muslim League demanded the partition of India, Congress used the same arguments for demanding, in that event, the partition of certain provinces. To my mind this argument is unassailable. In fact, neither side proved willing to leave a substantial area in which their community have a majority under the Government of the other. I am, of course, just as much opposed to the partition of provinces as I am to the partition of India herself and for the same basic reason. And so I felt it was essential that the people of India themselves should decide this question of partition."

The Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Bengal and the Punjab meeting in two parts, one representing the Muslim majority districts and the other the rest of the Province will be empowered to vote whether or not the Province should be divided.

If a simple majority of either part decides in favour of partition division will take place.

In the event of partition being decided upon, each part of the Legislative Assembly will, on behalf of the areas it represents, decide which of the two Constituent Assemblies it will join.

The final shape of partition will be decided by a Boundary Commission appointed for the purpose.

Until the report of a Boundary Commission is put into effect, the provisional area of the Muslim-majority Bengal, in case partition is decided upon, will include the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah, Bakerganj, Dacca, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Jessore, Murshidabad, Nadia, Bogra, Dinajpur, Malda, Pabna, Rajshahi and Rangpur.

FUTURE OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

Pending the establishment of a separate Independent High Court for Pakistan Bengal the Calcutta High Court, it is learnt, may sit in two parts in its present building after the 15th August. One part, it is said, will deal with cases coming from East Bengal and the other part with cases coming from West Bengal.

The legal difficulty for the High Court of one Dominion being installed in a foreign country which, under the law, the West Bengal High Court would be *vis a vis* the Pakistan High Court, it is learnt, may be got rid of, if the King in Parliament with the concurrence of the Hindusthan Dominion allow the Pakistan High Court to function in the former's territory. Without such agreement the High Court of Pakistan Bengal cannot function in the territory of Hindusthan, it is learnt.

It is, however, gathered that the Pakistan High Court will be shifted to Dacca from the beginning of the New Year. At the outset, the High Court at Dacca will not function in the original jurisdiction but only as an Appellate Court, exercising superintendence and authority over the district and magisterial courts of the Pakistan area. For this purpose, it is believed, a limited number of Judges not exceeding five will be sufficient.

BENGAL PARTITION DECIDED

The decision to partition Bengal was reached at the last stage of the meetings of the Provincial Assembly members, summoned by the Governor on the 20th June to settle the partition issue.

Members representing the non-Muslim majority districts decided by 58 votes to 21 that Bengal should be partitioned and that the constitution of the State comprising these areas should be framed by the existing Constituent Assembly.

The result of the voting was received without any demonstration.

Those who voted for partition consisted of 48 Congressmen, including 18 Scheduled Caste members, four Anglo-Indians, two Independents, two Communists, one Indian Christian and one Hindu Mahasabha member. The Opposition comprised 21 Muslim League members, including Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Chief Minister.

RECEPTION TO KRIPALANI

BY MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

Acharya Kripalani and Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani were the principal guests at a reception held by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, on the 20th June evening at his residence. The function was arranged in order to give an opportunity to Congress Aldermen and Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation to meet the Congress President.

Almost all Congress Aldermen and Councillors were present besides a number of other prominent persons.

Acharya Kripalani stayed for over an hour and a half at the reception. The Congress Councillors decided to present him a purse of Rs. 7,751 and Rs. 1,001 was subscribed and paid on the spot.

Members, representing the Muslim majority districts, sitting separately decided by 106 votes to 85 against partition. When the result of the voting in the other part was communicated to them they decided by 107 votes to 84 that the State comprising the Muslim majority districts should join the proposed Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

All the 100 Muslim League members in this part of the Assembly voted against partition and for joining the new Constituent Assembly. Five Scheduled Caste members and one Indian Christian supported them. Thirty-four Congress members, including Mr. K. S. Roy, Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, voted for partition and for joining the existing Constituent Assembly. The one Communist member in this section voted with the Congress on the partition issue, and with the Muslim League on the question of joining the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

Two notable absentees were Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier, and Mr. J. C. Gupta, now on his way back to India from London.

H. M. G's Plan of June 8 provided that "if a simple majority of either part decides in favour of partition, division will take place and arrangements will be made accordingly."

The Muslim majority section further decided by 105 votes to 34 that the new East Bengal Province should agree to the amalgamation of Sylhet district with it if the referendum to be held in that district in accordance with Paragraph 18 of H.M.G.'s Plan results in favour of such amalgamation.

The proceedings were brief and were carried out according to schedule and without any excitement. There were no speeches, and voting was by division. Visitors were not allowed.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT IN CALCUTTA

The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, accompanied by Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani arrived at Dum Dum airport on the 18th June.

The purpose of his visit was to assist the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party in the formation of new Parliamentary Parties after the partition of the province was effected and also to help the Parliamentary Parties in electing new members to the Constituent Assembly.

Bengal is passing through a critical time. Within the next few days decisions will have to be taken which will decide the future of Bengal, nay, the whole of India, Bengal is a dangerous spot. You have not only to protect it yourself but also to protect the whole of India. On your decision depends as to whether you are going to lose or win the whole of Bengal.

Thus observed Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, in reply to the welcome accorded to him and Mrs. Kripalani on the 21st June by the Council of the Indian Association.

CONGRESS LEADERS IN BENGAL ASSEMBLIES

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose, Member of the Congress Working Committee, was unanimously elected Leader of the West Bengal Congress Assem-

bly Party at a meeting of the West Bengal Congress M. L. A.'s at Kumar Singh Hall, Calcutta, on the 22nd June. Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, presided.

Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy was unanimously elected Leader of the Bengal Congress Assembly Party of the Muslim majority section.

Mr. Dharendra Nath Datta, Mr. Nishith Nath Kundu and Mr. Dhananjay Roy were elected Deputy leader, chief whip and general secretary respectively.

The Congress President Acharya Kripalani later announced the formation of a Central Boundary Committee in Bengal with Mr. Atul Chandra Gupta as Chairman.

The personnel of the Committee were as follows :

Chairman—Mr. Atul Chandra Gupta. Members—Prof. Benoy Banerjee, Mr. Sankar Roy, Prof. S. N. Bose, Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerji, Mr. Bankim Mukherji, Rai Bahadur Chunilal Roy, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chaudhuri, Prof. Haricharan Ghosh, Mr. Bhupondranath Lahiri, Mr. S. N. Modak, Rai Bahadur B. B. Mukherji, Dr. S. P. Chatterji.

Secretary—Mr. Nirmal Kumar Bose.

BIOGRAPHY OF PANDIT MALAVIYAJI

The Secretary, Malaviyaji Biography Committee, writes :—

The Benares Hindu University has decided to bring out an authentic biography of the late revered Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji. It is necessary that the life story of one who dedicated his whole life to the service of his country with selfless devotion for over sixty years and who was one of the pioneers of the struggle for India's freedom should be available for the inspiration and guidance of millions of his countrymen. It is unfortunate that no chronicle of his life has been preserved. His life story is scattered all over the country and will have to be gathered in fragments from different sources. He initiated a number of movements and established a number of institutions for the service and betterment of the people and several of them are still continuing their useful activities. To mention only one, the Benares Hindu University, the first great residential educational institution in this country has been the crowning glory of his achievements. The Seva Samiti, the Boy Scouts' Association, Sanatan Dharma Sabha, the Swadeshi Sabha, the Goraksha Mandal and several other institutions owed their origin to him. The entire country has been benefited by his services. There are numerous admirers, devotees and associates of the late Pandit Malaviyaji. We appeal to them as well as to the various organisations, associations and institutions with which Pandit Malaviyaji was connected or which drew inspiration from him in their work, to help us in this great undertaking by sending us material relating to the life and work of Panditji. We approach the editors of the newspapers, journals, magazines and other publishers to send us whatever information they have about the late Pandit Malaviyaji. Cuttings from newspapers and magazines throwing light on Panditji's biography will be gratefully received as also biographies on his life in English and Indian languages. Any information in this connection including the photographs of public functions and memorable occasions in which Panditji figured will be gratefully acknowledged. All communications should be addressed to Professor Trilochan Pant, Secretary, Malaviyaji Biography Committee, Benares Hindu University.

BLIND PERSONS' ASSOCIATION

It is well known that there is a large number of blind persons in India, and in Bengal there are hundreds of them who should get proper education but there are only two institutions for them in Bengal, namely, "The Calcutta Blind School" situated at Behala, Calcutta and "All India Lighthouse for the Blind" at 29, Russa Road, Calcutta. Though these two institutions are doing very useful work, it has not been possible for them to meet the educational and other needs of numerous blind persons in Bengal who, if properly trained, can become as useful citizens as sighted persons. So, for a fairly long time, some blind persons who after having received proper education are now engaged in various useful occupations, have felt the urgent need of establishing an association of the blind with the object of promoting their all-round welfare. With this object in view Andha Samiti (Blind persons' Association) was inaugurated in March, 1946 which held several meetings in order to organise such an association on a sound basis. The Samiti has finally elected its office bearers and has clearly determined its aim and function.

The following are the office bearers of the Samiti for the current year :—

Prof. Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta, M.A.,—President; Prof. Subodh Chandra Roy, M.A., B.L., (Cal.) M.Ed., (U.S.A.) and Mr. Sadhan Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vice Presidents; Miss Anjali Bandopadhyaya and Mr. Bhupati Gupta, B.A.—Secretaries; Mr. Amulya Kanta Bagchi—Treasurer; Mr. Manindra Krishna Kumar—Internal Auditor.



The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, reading out the address of welcome to Mr. Roger D. Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco, who occupies (in the picture) the Mayoral chair. Others among the American visitors (garlanded) may be seen seated at the desks.

PHOTO : Hindustan Standard

Civic Reception To San Francisco Mayor

"It Is Important That We Know Each Other More"

—MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

THE MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO, Mr. Roger D. Lapham, was accorded a civic reception by the Corporation of Calcutta in the afternoon of the 21st June, 1947.

Inaugurating the first weekly round-the-world commercial air service, the Pan-American Airways Clipper "America" had reached Dum Dum airport at 4-10 a.m. the day before with 20 passengers and a crew of 10.

The passengers included the Mayor of San Francisco, presidents and editors of a number of important U. S. newspaper organisations, an official of the U. S. Department of State and four officers of the Pan-American Airways.

Welcoming the guests, including the Mayor of San Francisco and thirteen other visitors, to "one of the great Asian cities and the greatest in India," the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said:

"It is important that we know each other more, because we feel there is much that we can profit out of our associations with you and we flatter ourselves to think that the profit is not likely to be entirely on our side. There is much in our ways of life and thought which are of value in the modern world, much of which has indeed a perennial value."

"Our nation is about to be re-born. In the days to come—the days of our infancy—we should live to seek succour from hands that are friendly, hands that are clean, capable, helpful and strong, and the basis of such help and association must be mutual respect."

Mr. Ray Chaudhuri also said that Calcutta with the potential industries around it was likely to form one composite economic system. The development of the city could not be conceived apart from the development of the province. The task was a stupendous one and they must

set upon it on a truly national scale, integrating all their resources, mobilizing their entire man-power, talent and technique and mustering their total strength. In that the example of the U. S. A. would be always before them.

Replying, the Mayor of San Francisco, Mr. Roger D. Lapham, expressed:

"The more we actually see others face to face, and, given the opportunity, shake hands with your people, the less will be our serious difference."

"All good-wishing Americans think, 'no matter what are the differences tonight, we will come back and shake hands tomorrow morning.'"

Referring to the present troubles in the country during the time of transfer of power by the British to the Indians, Mr. Lapham observed:

"Your troubles are your troubles and your problems are your problems, but I can say this—and I think it truthfully represents the general impression in the U. S. A. about this country-- that we like to see a united India."

THE Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri, received the Mayor of San Francisco and other guests at the entrance of the Corporation, and the Councillors were introduced to them.

Then, all the visitors were led to the Council Chamber. The Mayor of San Francisco took his seat in the chair for the Mayor of Calcutta. The Mayor of Calcutta sat on the left and the Deputy-Mayor on the right. Other guests sat with the Councillors.

The American Mayor and the visitors were then garlanded.

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Next, the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri read out the following address.

"YOUR WORSHIP, the Mayor of San Francisco, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"We welcome you to our city, one of the great Asian cities, and the greatest in India,—peopled by four millions, watered by a noble river, sited in the heart of the fair province of Bengal. We welcome you, and in doing so our thoughts turn to your land,—the great Republic across the Pacific, spread in its vast expanse from the Pacific to the Atlantic,—the Republic of the United States of America.

"Few episodes in modern history can bear comparison to your early history,—the genesis, the emancipation. Few sentiments can be as inspiring as those underlying the Declaration of July 4, 1776. We recognise in that declaration a supreme charter of human freedom, a heritage not merely of yourselves but of all mankind, for all time to come. To you that document is and has been almost an article of faith. To others and to us in particular, and at the hour, the rumblings of the Declaration reach deep down to the inmost recesses of our souls. Permit me to recall here a few lines out of that historic document."

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights Go-

vernments are instituted amongst men deriving their just powers from the consent of the Governed; that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organising its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

"We have had a like history and let us hope that history will have a like sequel. We have had our struggle,—hard, bitter, relentless, pitiless, against organised aggression. We fought on, inspired by the leadership and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, the man above men. At his call we bared our breasts against cold steel, and in our warm life-blood, the steel melted. Thus was achieved a miracle. And if today there is not a trace of bitterness far less of recrimination against our erstwhile adversaries, that indeed is part of the same miracle. Such was the might of the force—powered by the consciousness that our cause was just. Such was the potency of the weapon forged by the deft fingers of our illustrious leader—the weapon of Non-violence.

"It is a matter of regret, Sir, your time with us is so short, that you can see so little of us, and we can see so little of you. Yet it is important that we know each other more, because we feel there is much that we can profit out of our associations with you and we flatter ourselves to think that the profit is not likely to be entirely on our side. There is much in our ways of life and thought which are of value in the modern world, much of which has indeed a perennial value.

"Behind us, behind this our ancient land, lie unrolled 4000 years of history—the beginnings of which merge in the mists of mythology. To the student of human achievements, of human civilisation that history will always have an abiding value. In the far-flung North Western Frontiers of our land we withstood the onslaught of the mightiest conqueror the world

has even known. In the depths of our primeval forests, in solitude, our great thinkers sought to understand the cause and nature of things, the world, its origin and end. In this changing and changeable world which are the things that endure, that count?

"Behind all this apparent diversity, is there a pervading unity? What is the secret that sets free the soul enchained? These were the great questions which they set out to solve and the results achieved were marvellous. Alike in boldness and profundity, our thinkers reached heights and attained depths which remain unsurpassed to this day. To the world of culture, we should love to present on a silver tray, a quintessence of the wisdom of our fathers—and these might salve many a sore and heal many a wound in this weary, war-torn world of ours.

"In our age of glory, in ancient India, in the heart of Hindustan reigned the great Emperor Asoka. His edicts inscribed on rock and stone laid down codes of conduct and of social morality, which endure to this day, after the lapse of centuries, changeless in a changing world.

"In mediaeval India, in an age of splendour there reigned the illustrious Moghul, the Emperor Akbar. On the banks of the Jamuna, in his superb palace built of red sand-stone, amidst its domes, cupolas and minarets, he had a wonderful vision, a vision of mankind united though professing varying faiths. A visionary, he dreamt perhaps a little too soon. Such union is, however, not impossible if man has faith enough in man. One day Akbar's vision will come true as indeed it must, if man is to survive.

"Around us we notice flames of discord raging thick and fast fired by the hand of Evil. From the shades of his sacred grave may the spirit of the immortal Akbar guide us, inspire us.

"Sir, in this context of history and of tradition, our nation is about to be re-born. In the days to come—the days of our infancy—we should live to seek succour from hands that are friendly, hands that are clean, capable, helpful and strong, and the basis of such help and association must be mutual respect.

"Our city, Sir, is, as I have said, the greatest in India. It is in the heart of a province which has a great industrial future before it. The city with the potential industries around is likely to form one composite economic system.

"The development of the city cannot be conceived apart from the development of the province. The task is thus a stupendous one, but sooner or later it has to be faced. The immense task calls for equally immense efforts. We must set upon the task on a truly national scale, integrating all our resources, mobilising our entire man-power, our talents, our technique, mustering our total strength. Thus will proceed the great venture—the total task of reconstruction. And while we set to work, your example will always be before us.

"Your superb technique, your national cohesion, your united efforts for the fulfilment of the national purpose will be examples before us in our tasks and trials in the days to come.

"We welcome you again. We hope your stay with us, though brief, will nevertheless carry pleasant recollections; and we wish to convey through you our greetings to your people—to the highly gifted people of the Great Republic beyond the Pacific."

THE REPLY

Giving a suitable reply to the address of welcome, the Mayor of San Francisco, Mr. Lapham said that at the time when the U.S.A. was formed there were only 14 States. It was about eight years before the States ratified the agreement. It was loose federation. The Federal Government had very little power. But as time went on, the Federal Government became more powerful. He said:



Mr. Roger Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco, replying to civic address. Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta, may be seen seated on his left.

Photo: TARAK DAS (Patrika)

"We go back to our early history and our early history is just a generation compared to your centuries of history, but we go back to 160 years ago when the United States of America was just formed. At that time there were only 14 States all bordering on the Atlantic and it took seven or eight years before each State ratified its agreement. It was a loose Federation. The Central Government had very little power compared to what it has today.

"But as time went on, the Central Government became more powerful and we fought a bloody Civil War for four years from 1861 to 1865 on the question of whether each State has the right to go by itself and as a result of it we have a unified nation today."

In those days—in the beginning of the nineteenth century—there were no steamships and land transportation consisted in the main of carts and



The Mayor of San Francisco, Mr. Lapham, is being introduced to the Councillors by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri. The profiles of Councillors N. D. Sreemany, Dr. S. N. Sinha and D. J. Cohen may easily be identified.

Photo : TARAK DAS (Patrika).

horses. Today, they were flying round the world. Their actual flying time was expected to be less than four days when they returned to New York. They had all the facilities to meet each other. The more they meet each other and were given opportunities to shake hands, the more differences diminished.

The Mayor observed that the United States could never have come to be a nation as it was today without the birth of modern transportation and communication. It seemed to him that in pulling the people of India together, transportation and communication must have to be developed in India on a modern basis.

About the present troubles in India, Mr. Lapham said :—

“Your troubles are really your troubles.—it is your problem to work it out. I can say and it truly represents the general impression in the United States—that we would like to see a United India.”

With regard to the duties and responsibilities of a Mayor, particularly in reply to the Calcutta

Mayor's reference to such responsibilities in the present times Mr. Lapham said that every Mayor had his troubles. He himself was Mayor for over three and a half years, but his heart went out to what they in the United States called the Executive of the Town, whether he be a Mayor, Governor-General or the President. The man at the top was always under fire.

Mr. Lapham added that the present was a troublous time and everywhere there were troubles. But he thought that the more people actually saw others face to face and, given the opportunity, shook hands with one another, the less would be the serious difference.

Concluding the Mayor of San Francisco said that in the city of which he was the Mayor, the United Nations Charter had been signed and he could say that irrespective of all the troubles that the 55 nations had, all good wishing Americans thought that “no matter what are the differences to-night, we will come back and shake hands to-morrow morning.”

NEW YORK—CALCUTTA AIR SERVICE OPENED

THE visitors had a crowded programme in Calcutta on the 21st June. Apart from the civic reception by the Corporation of Calcutta their engagements included lunch with H.E. the Governor, a 90-minute tour of the city, a Press reception and another reception at the Calcutta Club by the U.S. Consul-General in the evening.

In the morning Mr. Lapham and Mrs. Oveta Sulp Hobby, who was war-time Director of the U.S. Women's Army Corps, accompanied by the Consul-General, visited the U.S. Military Cemetery at Barrackpore and laid wreaths on some of the 1,600 graves there.

It had at first been announced that the Mayors of the three of the largest cities of America : Mr. O'Dwyer, Mayor of New York City; Mr. F. Bowron, Mayor of Los Angeles; and Mr. R. Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco; editors and presidents of ten of the most important American newspaper organizations, including the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *New York Herald Tribune*, the *Baltimore Sun*, and the *Scripps-Howard* and Gannett newspaper chains, would be among the passengers aboard the Pan-American Airways' clipper “America” in its making the inaugural flight round the world.

The flight, which was announced to start from New York on the 17th June was to think together for the first time the three American cities in a direct round-the-world air service with Calcutta, Bangkok, Manila, Shanghai, Tokyo, Honolulu, Shannon, London, Istanbul and Karachi.

The twenty American visitors, who came to Calcutta on the occasion of the round-the-world inaugural flight, were as follows :—

Mr. Thomas Beck, President, Crowell-Collier Publishing Corpn.; Mr. Paul Bellamy, Editor, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*; Mr. Erwin D. Canham, Editor, *Christian Science Monitor*, Boston; Mr. John Cowles, President, *Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune Co*; Mr. Earl Barry Faris, Editor-in-Chief, *International News Service*; Mr. Marshall Field III, President, *Field Enterprises, Inc.*, *Field Foundation, Inc.*, etc.; Mr. Frank E. Gannett, President, *Frank E. Gannett Newspapers*, Upper New York State; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Executive Vice-President, *Houston Post*, War-Time Director of Women's Army Corps.; Mr. Roy Howard, President, *Scripps Howard Newspapers*; Mr. Roger Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco; Mr. James Loy Maloney, Managing

(Continued on page 16)

GOVERNMENT LOAN TO CORPORATION

The New Mayor's Conference With The Governor

The Bengal Government by issuing a press statement on the 30th May last informed that they had sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50,00,000 to the Calcutta Corporation to enable the Municipality to tide over its present financial crisis.

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, who had met His Excellency at a conference on the 29th May at the Government House, in course of a statement published in the press on the 30th May last said that His Excellency had also assured him that the Government would be prepared to sanction a loan of Rs. 3 Crores immediately after the proposal for expenditure of that amount was placed before the Government.

A Bengal Government Press Note issued in the evening of the 30th May in that connection stated :—

"Further representations have been made by the Mayor of Calcutta for the grant of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to enable the Corporation to tide over its present financial crisis.

"With a view to preventing an immediate break-down of essential municipal services which would cause considerable hardship to the citizens of Calcutta, Government have agreed to sanction the loan repayable within a year, on the distinct understanding that the Calcutta Corporation will reconstruct the Special Committee which has been set up for the purpose of improving the administration and finances of the Corporation."

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, issued the following statement in connection with the sanction of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs by the Government of Bengal :—

"I am glad to announce that at a conference, held at the instance of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal at Government House on Thursday, where besides His Excellency, myself and the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government were present, it has been, through the kind intervention of His Excellency agreed as follows :—

1. That the Government of Bengal would forthwith lend to the Calcutta Corporation a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs, repayable within 1 year and on other usual terms.

2. That in case a member of the Muslim League party in the Corporation, who had previously declined to serve in the Special Committee that has already been set up by the Corporation with its own members to undertake a comprehensive review of the administrative machinery of the Corporation and to suggest ways and means for improvements including the Finance of the Corporation, agrees to serve therein, the number of members of the Committee would be raised from 6 to 7. Otherwise, the Special Committee already constituted would function.

"His Excellency has also assured me that the Government would be prepared to sanction a loan of Rs. 3 crores immediately the proposal therefor is placed before Government. He has already very kindly placed at the disposal of the Corporation 100 armed guards for security and protection of Corporation properties and its employees.

"The financial crisis being thus over and the security and protection being to some extent ensured, I would appeal to all the employees of the Corporation to do their best not only to maintain, but also to improve the city services."

Several improvement works were to be financed out of Rs. 3 crores. These included, among others, schemes to augment the city's filtered water supply, improvement of unfiltered water, drainage and roads, purchase of motor vehicles for conservancy and ambulance, city lighting, remodelling of some of the municipal markets, reconstruction of Mansatala hospital, and construction of a maternity home and dispensary building in the Kidderpore area.

The proposed water supply schemes would follow, in the main, the recommendations of the committee of engineers appointed by the Bengal Government in 1945.

One of the recommendations of the committee was the installation of a rapid gravity filter plant at the Pulta Pumping Station.

The present installation is based on what is called the slow sand filtration process. This enables the city to have a daily supply of 75 million gallons of filtered water. The proposed installation of a rapid gravity filter plant is expected to augment the supply by 24 million gallons a day.

Editor, Chicago Tribune; Mr. Maurice T. Moore, Chairman of the Board, *Time, Life and Fortune*; Mr. Ralph Nicholson, President-Publisher, *New Orleans Item*; Mr. Paul C. Patterson, President, *Baltimore Sun*; Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, President, *New York Herald-Tribune*; Mr. Francis H. Russell, Director, Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Department of State; Mr. J. H. Smith, Jr., Vice-President, Pan-American Airways; Mr. James G. Tehlman, President, National Banner, Nashville, Tenn; Mr. Juan Trippe, President, Pan-American Airways; and Mr. Thomas Wolfe, Vice-President, Pan-American Airways.

These visitors left Calcutta for Bangkok on the 22nd June.

When Pan-American's regular weekly round-the-world mail and passenger service starts about the middle of next week, Calcutta will become a world air cross roads. The service to be operated exclusively by Constellation aircraft, will consist of two flights: one leaving New York will travel eastwards, visiting Shannon, London, Istanbul and Karachi, and the other flying westwards from San Francisco will touch Honolulu, Manila and Bangkok. Both flights will terminate at Calcutta every Monday, the flights in the return directions leaving here on Tuesdays.

The Calcutta-New York trip will be covered in 40 flying hours; Calcutta-San Francisco in 55. London will be reached from Calcutta in approximately 23 hours.

Special Article

Calcutta Corporation Entertains Eminent American Mayor And Journalists AN IMPRESSION

[By DR. ARTHUR R. ROY]

In honour of sixteen American visitors the Mayor of San Francisco and fifteen prominent newspaper Editors, the Calcutta Municipal Corporation held a reception at 4-30 P.M. on Saturday, the 21st June, 1947 in the Council Chamber of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. It was a floral reception. The staircase, the balustrades of the verandahs leading to the Council Chamber were profusely and artistically decorated with flowers and foliage. In the Council Chamber, there was a canopy of flowers over the Mayoral Chair, and the cathedra on which the Chair of honour is placed was a mass of flowers. The great paintings of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee, Deshpriya J. M. Sen-Gupta and Deshbandhu C. R. Das were tastefully garlanded with flowers and leaves. Festoons of flowers hung around the Council Chamber. The delightful fragrance of the flowers filled the room, which looked like a bridal chamber. The Members' club room was also decorated with flowers, wreathes and festoons. One long table was laid for tea and light refreshments for the honoured guests and Calcutta celebrities, while a number of small tables each accommodating four people were spread about the room.

The visitors were received by the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer at the foot of the stairs and then led upstairs to the Council Chamber. The "Chief", nattily dressed, trim and brisk looking like a Royal Navy Officer, entered the Council Chamber a few minutes before the arrival of the guests to see that everything was in order and the other guests were properly seated. As the guests entered the

Chamber they were garlanded by the Mayor, who also presented each with a buttonhole. The late-comers were garlanded by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia.

The Mayor of San Francisco was conducted to the presidential chair on the cathedra by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri. As the visiting Mayor was about to be seated a shower of petals fell from above. For a second the Mayor of San Francisco was taken aback and looked startled; perhaps he thought it might be an atomic bomb or a shower of bacteriological bombs, that are now filling the minds of Americans; but when he looked up and saw it was only a shower of fragrant petals, he looked pleased and smiled. I guess the Calcutta Corporation has taught the Americans a new trick; a bomb dropping beautiful, delicate and dainty petals of flowers, spreading fragrance instead of showering death and destruction, filling the air with deadly gases. Why, even Stalin would not mind such a bomb and would smile and wrink an extra big glass of Vodka as a toast to it. Jokes aside, it struck me as a symbol of the difference between Eastern and Western civilisation. We have known how to make such baskets of woven green leaves, showering petals for ages, and we never cared to know about any other kind of bomb and wish that there never was any other kind of bomb.

One of our Calcutta contemporaries has given the name as Fletcher Rowron under the photographs of the Mayor of San Francisco. In another column he is mentioned as Roger Lapham. As I am convinced



* Some of the distinguished American Newspaper Publishers and Editors, who had arrived in Calcutta on the 20th June in the course of their Round-the-World flight, also attended the ceremony of Civic Reception accorded to the Mayor of San Francisco.

Photographer: Tarak Das (Patrika)

that the Mayor of the Golden Gate is not travelling under a false name, and as I am also certain he is no "confidence man" requiring an alias, I stop for his real name Roger Lapham. And a fine upstanding man he is grey-haired and apple-cheeked, with a benevolent appearance, which seems to mask a dynamic force, and a voice that is homely and clear. He heard with evident interest the address of welcome read by our Mayor in a clear voice, full of expression and sometimes vibrant with emotion. I noticed the visiting Editors followed the address very closely, as they realised it was a short history of our march towards Freedom, which seems to be within view.

The Mayor of the Golden Gate rose to reply and was greeted by the assembled hosts by thunderous applause. After thanking the Mayor for the words of welcome in his own name and in that of the other guests of his party, he said that he was pleased to see India was getting her freedom, so were the Americans generally, but regretted that India had been partitioned, divided in two parts. But he was optimistic. 160 years ago when the U. S. A. declared their independence, there were only 13 States united in a loose federation, and it took seven or eight years before that union was ratified by the individual States. Then it took a civil war to knit the whole country into one strong federation. He thought much of that delay was due to primitive modes of transport and communication. But now with the advantages of modern transport, when one could fly right round the world in four and half days; of modern communication when an electric telegraphic message could travel about seven and half times round the Equator in the fraction of a second; of modern telephones, with which one could speak across oceans and continue as if they were conversing only arms apart, the union of divided India

would be sooner, perhaps only 5 or 10 years or even less. He thought that like in America, they quarrelled in the night, before only to be friends in the morning after. So it would be in India. Again, he thanked and sat down to the sound of clapping and applause from every part of the house, where the divided family sat. Our Mayor then announced tea.

Many had expected some of the great Editors, the leaders of thought in America would have also said something. The Mayor of the Golden Gate did refer to them in his speech when he said he was pleased to see them bombarded with questions by our Indian journalists; just as they, all their lives, had been pestering everyone else with their questions. He seemed to be mightily pleased that they got a dose of their own medicine. It may be that they thought silence was golden, or that caution was the better part of valour, but I suspect they were merely reserving their ammunition till they returned home. Then they would say something. But they looked so friendly that I guess they will say nothing nasty.

The whole company led by our Mayor went to the tea room. The cakes looked healthy, tempting and pre-civil-supply and the tea also smelt good, but that is all I can say about them as no one offered me any to enable me to pronounce a personal impression. But it did not matter. I was overwhelmed by the idea that I had observed and even participated in an historic event—when in spite of Kipling, East met West—nor was it only "hands across the ocean" but the friendly embrace of two hemispheres. And that was better than tea,—grapes are sour,—any way the Mayor and Councillors made a good and happy job of it. The party was an undoubted success.

The Bustees Of Calcutta

[By J. HALDER, M.Sc.]

CALCUTTA is known as the City of Palaces. A more fitting appellation would be "a city of bustees." Indeed any one, who has occasion to stay in Calcutta for some time or roam about in its streets and lanes will find quite a large number of bustees between some finer dwelling houses.

These bustees constitute a disgrace to the fair name of the City and a menace to the citizens in more than one sense. First, these bustees are hot beds of diseases. Periodic outbreak of epidemic diseases like cholera, dysentery etc., originate here while diseases like typhoid, have their permanent abode in these slums. The reason is not far to seek. These bustees are inhabited by mostly uneducated people such as menials, artisans, day-labourers etc., who are not conversant with laws of sanitation and will not abide by health rules, giving rise to insanitary conditions.

Secondly, these bustees were of the bad elements of society—domesticated, underworld, such as goondas, thieves, ruffians, etc. There are gangs of pilferers, pickpockets, etc., who carry on their nefarious practice and go into hiding undetected endangering the life and property of law-abiding citizens. Here are also to be found gambling dens,

clandestine brothels and its denizens, who carry on an illicit traffic of all sorts. The Police are aware of these facts, but these culprits move about from bustee to bustee avoiding arrest.

Thirdly, there are bustees of another kind such as cattle yard, rickshaw shed, workshop and factory, etc. They constitute no less a nuisance. There is no reason why they should be allowed to remain side by side with respectable dwelling houses.

Thus both from the point of view of health and sanitation of the citizens, as well as safety to their life and property these bustees require to be eliminated from the midst of the city. Indeed, the existence of the bustees cannot be justified on any ground whatsoever.

There are more cogent reasons for the elimination of these slums. A considerable part of this big city is occupied by bustees, while housing necessity is being keenly felt. The city is fast growing in importance and the Government are unable to provide adequate accommodation of useful citizens.

To illustrate by one concrete example. There are the infamous Kalabagan Bustees and Mehdi Bagan, situated in the junction of important thoroughfares and in the midst of educational institutions

the University of Calcutta, Medical College, School of Tropical Medicine, Telephone Exchange etc. For many years past they have gained notoriety as the most troublesome spots in the heart of the city. It would be appropriate, therefore, to acquire these two bustees and erect residential quarters for students and officers etc., who have to work and study in the vicinity.

Of course, suitable provision must be made for the displaced population. They can be easily accommodated in the suburbs, where land may be had in plenty and at cheap rates. Cheap transport facilities may be provided for them, so that they can carry on their daily work in the city and earn a livelihood. Such a scheme possesses various advantages and will benefit everybody. The bustee-dwellers will have to pay low rents and have plenty of space, air and light and playground for their children. They can also look after vegetable gardens and dairy farms and sell the produce in the city.

On the other hand, by the removal of insanitary bustees from the city, its health and sanitation will improve and the goondas menace will be checked to a great extent if not rooted out altogether.

If the Government can be prevailed upon to give effect to this suggestion so much the better. If not then it should be done by private enterprise. A joint-stock concern may be floated under the name and style of Calcutta Bustee Reclamation Ltd.

Many Zamindars and land-holders may be interested. Some of the existing owners may become shareholders and may be induced to dispose of their land at lucrative prices.

Another important point is that the land value of Calcutta is daily appreciating. It will be all the more economical to utilise the land to the fullest capacity than to allow a few huts on them and thereby keep them waste for all practical purposes; which in itself is absurd.

No doubt efforts have been made from time to time to improve bustees. For instance, the Corporation of Calcutta have promulgated various byelaws for providing adequate supply of water, both filtered and unfiltered, privies and latrines etc. But these rules are honoured more by their breaches than observance and bustee-owners are not prone to effect any appreciable improvement.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust also tried to tackle the problem by erecting model bustees and barracks on the one hand and providing dwelling houses to persons of moderate means as a relief to middle class people on the other. But they have not also succeeded to the desired extent.

It is evident that both of them missed the root cause. The nuisance can only be eliminated by adopting the scheme delineated above. In spite of previous failures it must be taken up seriously this time and the problem finally solved.

Health & Hygiene

Bengal's Battle To Beat Tuberculosis

THE gravity of the tuberculosis menace in Bengal was stressed by H. E. the Governor in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Provincial Tuberculosis Association in Calcutta on the 6th June.

His Excellency urged the need for the fullest possible public support in order that the work of the Association might not be restricted on the ground of shortage of funds.

The Governor said: "No one can consider himself immune from attack, though, like most enemies, it strikes where there is weakness—weakness in the form of under-nourishment, general health debility, and over-crowded, unhygienic housing conditions. In Bengal, these prerequisites are present in full measure and, for this reason, I repeat that it should be the concern of us all to watch and encourage in every way possible the progress and expansion of the Bengal Tuberculosis Association.

TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE FOUGHT

"Tuberculosis can be fought and beaten if we go the right way about it. There is of course nothing new in saying that the best cure lies in prevention—that is axiomatic. Yet I say it here, because it is particularly appropriate to the problem of tuberculosis prevention. The germs of this disease will rarely flourish in a healthy, well-nourished body.

"To raise the standard of nutrition, then among the poorer classes is one of the first steps of prevention to be taken, and the Government of Bengal, together with such organisations as your Association, the Indian Red Cross Society, the Friends Service Unit and other smaller voluntary institu-

tions, are doing all in their power to achieve this object. Throughout the Province, free milk is being provided to children and expectant and nursing mothers, and free midday meals to school children; health visitors are being trained and sent out into the towns and villages and, by means of lectures and film shows, the people are being educated in subjects related to health, hygiene and nutrition.

EARLY TREATMENT

"Secondly, facilities for carrying out tests and treating patients in the early stages of the disease are essential. Facilities of this nature are provided by such local dispensaries and clinics as are operated by the Bengal Tuberculosis Association. It is encouraging to learn that, although in Calcutta local conditions had a hampering effect on dispensary work during the past year, in the mofussil nine dispensaries have been operating as compared with seven in 1945.

"I am also particularly glad to read that mass radiography has been introduced into the Province. This process was made wide use of in Great Britain during the war, with highly successful results, and I should like to see the scheme expanded in Bengal, on a compulsory basis, as a most valuable means of diagnosing and curbing the disease in its primary stages.

"By its activities in these directions the Bengal Tuberculosis Association is making a valuable contribution towards the prevention of this affliction, and is materially assisting the Tuberculosis Hospitals, whose task of curing patients on whom the disease has gained a firm hold is far more difficult and prolonged. Unhappily, hospitals for tubercular sub-

jects are filled to their maximum capacity and there is a constant demand for more accommodation. For this reason, the opening of the new Government T. B. Hospital at Kanchrapara, with maximum accommodation for 500 beds, will be welcome news, as will the building of a new wing at the Jadavpur T. B. Hospital which is at present under way. Other Government plans include the establishment of a T. B. Sanatorium, with 500 beds, at Amulia in the Burdwan District, and a T. B. Hospital—again with 500 beds—at Dacca; while consideration is being given to the sanction of a grant to the Charteris Hospital at Kalimpong for the expansion of its T. B. Ward. Government is taking very active steps towards combating the tuberculosis menace; and yet, however gratifying these achievements and

plans. I should be happier to think that as a result of our efforts for the initial prevention of tuberculosis, the demand for hospital accommodation had diminished. This is a goal for which we should strive, and in reaching which this Association can play, and is in fact playing, so vital a part.

"In the years that lie ahead of India, many problems will have to be faced and a solution to them found. There is no doubt that the incidence of tuberculosis among her people is one of these problems and I look forward to the day when, in Bengal at any rate, economic conditions will allow of still greater attention being given to the subject by the Government. In the meantime, the Bengal Tuberculosis Association can pave the way, and I wish it every success in its humanitarian endeavours."

Engineering Notes And News

ELECTRICATION OF RAILWAY AROUND CALCUTTA

The possibilities of relieving congestion of railway traffic around Calcutta, both inward and outward, by electrification of the suburban railways, are now being investigated by an expert committee.

The committee, which consists of Sir Padamji Ginwalla (Chairman), Mr. J. D. Michael, General Manager, O. & T. Railway, Mr. N. N. Mazumdar, Chief Auditor, G. I. P. Railway, Mr. B. Sarkar, Provincial Transport Commissioner, and Mr. S. D. Banjee, Secretary, started work early this year, and is expected to finish labours by September.

The committee, it is understood, is exploring the possibilities of connecting Burdwan on the E. I. Railway (through both the main and chord lines), Ranaghat on the B. A. Railway, Khargpur on the B. N. Railway, and Dum Dum and Budge Budge on the B. A. Railway with Calcutta and electrifying the system. Under this scheme, it is expected that 12 trains per hour will run either way on each line.

A suggestion that a suitable site in the heart of the business world of Calcutta might be selected for a central station, with the Strand railway lines as the connecting link, is under active consideration.

If this scheme materializes, it is bound to revolutionize the commercial and civic life of Calcutta.

HOUSING BOARD FOR CALCUTTA

A proposal for constitution of a Housing Board for dealing with the problem of shortage of housing accommodation in Calcutta and the suburbs has emanated from the Bengal Government.

In a letter inviting the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation to become a member of the Board, the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Health and Local Self Government, states that the proposed Board will, for the present, be a non-statutory body appointed by executive orders of Government. So long as the Board remains a non-statutory body matters relating to acquisition of land and entering into contracts etc. will have to be legally done by Government on the recommendation of the Board. The Board will have powers of expenditure for the purpose of executing approved housing schemes and the necessary funds will be made available to it

from the Development Budget of the province. The Board is to consist of 11 members including the Minister for Health, who will act as Chairman.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT FOR INDIAN CITIES

Mr. Albert Mayer, a noted American architect, is reported from New York to be soon leaving for India shortly in connection with a far-reaching scheme for replanning Bombay and United Provinces towns and cities.

NEW CAPITALS OF THE PUNJAB

Lahore will be the capital of the new province of Western Punjab, it is learnt.

It is also learnt that the provisional seat of the Government of the proposed Eastern province of the Punjab will be in Simla until accommodation arrangements are completed at Ambala, which is likely to be the capital of the Eastern Punjab.

THE TWO CITIES: BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

In the course of a letter to the *Statesman* one gentleman writes—

Bombay is definitely cleaner than Calcutta some might also say that Bombay is a better administered province. But it would be wrong to suggest that in Bombay the transport services are superior. The suburban electric trains are justifiably one of Bombay's prides, but these trains are no exception to the present-day congestion and it is disquieting to see these trains, reputed for their speed, carrying passengers on footboards.

The B. E. S. T. buses are luxury coaches, but they are undependable because of their infrequency and refusal to carry even a single standing passenger. The tramways of Bombay are a shame to any city of its size and population.

On the other hand, no fault is to be found with Calcutta's buses and trams (one of the best) except their being overcrowded, and the quick and frequent service and the far cheaper fares prevailing in Calcutta should serve as an example to Bombay.

The road system of Bombay brings to my mind one difficulty, often experienced, specially by a stranger to Bombay, when trying to locate an address. He has to go up and down the

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and because the names of the streets are only displayed at the crossings and the buildings consequently are not numbered, instead they go by their own names; some buildings inausurably bear no mark of the name by which they are designated.

PARKS AND GARDENS FOR BOMBAY

The Government of Bombay have decided to create under the post-war reconstruction and development programme a new department called the Department of Parks and Gardens for a period of two or three years in the first instance.

To provide the public of Bombay with parks and gardens on an adequate scale under a five-year plan, the Government has set apart Rs. 50 lakhs, out of which Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the current year.

Kanheri caves in Thana District will soon be acquired by the Government and the historical association of the area, which contains the largest collection of Buddhist caves in India, is expected to make the area appropriate for establishment of a national park to be known as the Kanheri National Park.

KARACHI'S WATER-SUPPLY

The Governor of Sind has issued an ordinance providing extra powers for the Karachi Joint Water Board to execute the Indus Water Supply Scheme which would augment the daily water supply of Karachi by twenty million gallons. The scheme is estimated to cost over Rs. 80 lakhs and is being undertaken as a temporary measure pending completion of the Lower Sind barrage.

The Board will also execute a drainage scheme necessitated by the augmentation of the water supply. The Board, formed by the Governor as a war-time measure, will be made a permanent body, and a Bill to this effect will be introduced in the next session of the Sind Assembly. The Karachi Municipal Corporation has lodged a strong protest against the proposed Bill.

Another ordinance issued by the Governor provides that the provisions of the Sind Rent Control Act of 1947 be made applicable to non-residential houses with retrospective effect from March 1947.

TINNED FOOD SOLD ON PAVEMENTS

LIKELY TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

An examination of tinned food including U S Army surplus stores, now being sold on Calcutta's pavements and in certain shops, is to be carried out by the Municipality's Analytical Department. This step is being taken under instructions from Mr Bhaskar Mukerji, Chief Executive Executive Officer of the Corporation.

Meanwhile, the Chief Executive Officer has advised citizens to be careful when purchasing such tinned provisions which have been disposed of by the Central Government's Food Department under five categories as follows:

A and B—reserved for shipment to the U. K.

C1—declared fit for human consumption for 90 days.

C2—Declared fit for human consumption for 60 days.

D—Declared fit for immediate consumption.

According to the Chief Executive Officer, foodstuffs in the C and D categories are being sold in the city and as the quality of the food is being displayed on the

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

REBATE SYSTEM IN THE CORPORATION

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR.—The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta has made a statement to the Press that a number of rate-payers, whom the collecting staff have not yet been able to approach in these unusual times, are anxious to pay off their rates and taxes to the Corporation, and so he has requested them to pay same to the Central Municipal Office.

The Chief Executive Officer may, perhaps, be right in making such a request. There may be several rate-payers who are anxious to pay off the Corporation dues for the simple reason that if the same is not paid in time it would be a heavier burden for them to pay with arrears. But why should the rate-payers take the risk and trouble of going all the way to the Central Municipal Office in these unusual times to pay their dues which they have all along been paying at home? Will it not cost some conveyance hire to those who live at a distance of, say one, two or three miles, besides wasting an hour or two to get the bills? Also if they send their dues by M. O. it will cost them the M. O. fees. In the latter case how will they get the receipted bills? If by post, it would mean an extra expense for the Corporation.

May I suggest that in realizing their dues the Corporation of Calcutta should adopt the method of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. Like the latter let the Calcutta Corporation issue notices to their rate-payers that if they pay their dues either personally or by M. O. on or before such and such dates they would be entitled to a rebate of so much, and failing which they would lose the rebate and have to pay the full amount.

I think it would be advisable for the Corporation to forego a portion of their income by granting a rebate which would be recouped by reducing the large collecting staff it now maintains. Will the Corporation think over the matter and get the Calcutta Municipal Act suitably amended?

Yours etc.,
M. N. AUDDY.

19/1A, Gobinda Sarkar Lane,
Calcutta, the 22nd May, 1947.

DISCOVERY OF RECURRENT MALARIA

Dr. Alf S. Aiving of the University of Chicago told the Army Medical Centre Conference that scientists have discovered a cure for tertiary or recurrent malaria—the greatest single army medical problem in World War II.

Aiving said that the drug which would effect the cure was pentaquine which was a compound similar chemically to the German drug plasmochin. He said that over 12,000 chemicals had been tested and only after the scientists had reached the 12,276th did they find the correct solution.

Reported tests showed that pentaquine in appropriate doses and given with quinine will reduce the relapse rate in severe cases from 92 to 15 per cent, Aiving said. He said that this relapse rate could be cut still further to about 5 per cent in case of moderate infections.

Calcutta News & Views

ALL-INDIA TAGORE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Mr. S. C. Majumdar, General Secretary, All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee, issued the following to the newspapers of the 13th June last:—

"My attention has been drawn to a Press report from New Delhi, on May 24, in which a reference has been made to the contribution made to the Visva-Bharati by the All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee. It has been erroneously stated there that Rs. 5 lakhs was paid to enable the Visva-Bharati deficit of the institution. As a matter of fact in making over the contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Visva-Bharati the All-India Committee expressed a desire that the whole or part of this contribution might be utilised for the purpose of erecting an important building for the Visva-Bharati with an inscription that the building was donated by the All-India Committee. The Women's Sub-Committee also expressed a desire that their collection roughly amounting to Rs. 20,000 which was included in the above contribution might be utilised for the purpose of the Women's Section of the Visva-Bharati. The General Secretary of the Visva-Bharati has since informed us that in accordance with the wishes of the Memorial Committee their Governing Body earmarked the contribution as follows:—

"Construction of a Central Library Building... Rs. 1,00,000. Additional Accommodation in Boys' Hostel...Rs. 19,566. Additional Accommodation in Girls' Hostel...Rs. 37,000. Total Rs. 1,56,566. The balance of Rs. 3,43,434 was capitalised and invested in suitable securities."

"Under the circumstances, the Press report referred to above might give rise to a wrong and erroneous impression in the public mind; for it will be a mistake to suggest that the contribution from the Memorial Committee was to be devoted for liquidating their accumulated liabilities."

BATHERS IN DHAKURIA LAKE WARNED OF DANGER

Mr. E. W. Holland, Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, has issued the following statement:—

"In view of the number of drowning accidents in recent weeks to persons bathing in the western part of Dhakuria Lake, it is timely to remind the public that swimming in the open lake is definitely dangerous, and that it is for this reason principally that swimming in the open lake is forbidden. For the benefit of keen swimmer's living at the Tollygunge end of the lake area who may feel that the Anderson Swimming Pool is too far away, a safe enclosure is being arranged at the extreme western end, and this will be ready very soon. Ultimately it is hoped to add a second pucca swimming pool near the western end of the lake. In the meantime swimming in the open lake should be strongly discouraged."

CALCUTTA DIVIDED INTO THREE POLICE DISTRICTS

Calcutta has been divided into three police districts in place of two which was the previous arrangement since the beginning of June. These districts are known as South, Central and North and are each under a Deputy Commissioner, each having eight police stations under his jurisdiction. Previously there were two districts, the South and the North, each having 16 police stations. The new arrangement is expected to be completed by the 1st July.

while Mr. Gafur from the Port comes over to take charge of the newly carved out Central District, which comprises Hare Street, Bowbazar, Barabazar, Jorasanko, Entally, Park Street, Muchipara and Taltalla police stations.

SARAT CHANDRA LECTURESHIP

The Senate of Calcutta University have decided to inaugurate an annual lectureship and award a triennial prize and medal in memory of the celebrated Bengali novelist, Dr. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee.

The lectureship will be founded and the prize and medal awarded out of a sum of Rs. 30,000 offered to the University by Mr. Uma Prasad Mookerjee, Secretary and Treasurer, Sarat Chandra Chatterjee Memorial Committee, as the first instalment of the funds collected by the Committee.

It is proposed that the lecturer who will get an honorarium of Rs. 500 will deliver a course of not less than three lectures in Bengali on such subject as may be decided by the University on the recommendation of a Selection Committee. The prize (which will consist of a cash payment of not less than Rs. 1,000) and the medal (valued at Rs. 100) will be awarded to the best writer of fiction in Bengali, whether novels or stories, published within three years previous to the year of the award.

It is intended to organize the first series of lectures and award the prize and medal in the current year (1947).

PRESIDENCY POSTMASTER, CALCUTTA

Khan Bahadur M. Ashraf Hussain took over charge as Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, during the first week of June from Lt.-Col. E. N. J. C. Byrne, who had retired. The Khan Bahadur is the first Indian to be appointed to the post. Previously Chief Postmaster, Delhi, the Khan Bahadur joined the Postal Department in the Punjab in 1910.

'POLITICS' AS AN INDEPENDENT COURSE OF STUDY

'Economics' and 'Political Science' which have hitherto been grouped together in one course of study at the M.A. examination, have been separated by the Senate, and Political Science has been constituted into an independent course of study. It has been decided to create one Professorship for Politics from July, 1947.

In the opinion of the Vice Chancellor the separation of the study of these two subjects is essential in view of the fact that India is going to attain a particular status.

PRIMARY SCHOOL BOOKS

It is learnt that the Government of Bengal has under consideration the question of taking up the responsibility of publishing standard books for primary schools and exercising a monopoly in the publication of such books.

A committee with the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, as the Chairman has been appointed to examine the question.

FIRE IN A FILM GODOWN

A fire led to an explosion in a film distribution company's godown in Gophta Buildings, Esplanade East, at the Dhurumtolla Street-Chowringhee Road junction on the 15th June last.

The fire originated in a top floor room of the film company's premises. The explosion burst open the windows of the room and the fire spread rapidly to the adjoining rooms.

Within 45 minutes the Brigade had the fire under control.

TRIBUNAL'S AWARD TO ELECTRIC SUPPLY WORKERS

The tribunal appointed by the Bengal Government to adjudicate on the demand of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation workers for a 10% increase in wages has awarded a 5% increase.

The Adjudicator, Mr. R. Gupta, I.C.S., recommended, among other things, a basic minimum pay of Rs. 35 per month for a worker and Rs. 70 for a clerk, with dearness allowance of Rs. 31-3-6. In addition, a flat increment of Rs. 7 for all grades of workers other than the clerical staff, one month's pay as bonus, and seven days' casual leave have been recommended.

A recommendation was also made for the reinstatement of 42 workers who had been externed under the Defence of India Act, and recognition of the Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union and the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Mandoor Union.

RUSSIA'S ROLE IN INDIA'S UPLIFT

"It is the Soviet who will show us the way to political reunion, social uplift and economic regeneration," said Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose at the second All-Bengal Friends of the Soviet Union Conference held at the University Institute Hall, Calcutta, on the 24th June last.

Analysing the policy of the British Government, Mr. Bose said that it had always been, in contrast to that of Russia, to prevent the growth of common nationhood in India. They had by every measure, legislative and administrative, encouraged and created forces of disintegration, and as a sort of "parting kick" had Balkanized India. The two Dominions of India should, therefore, declare their complete independence as soon as possible and come into closer touch with Russia.

Dr. Meghnad Saha opened the conference.

CRIMES IN CALCUTTA ON THE INCREASE

There was an increase in the incidence of crimes in Calcutta in May last, compared to the previous month. The figures for April and May were 933 and 1203 respectively.

Following are the figures of crimes under different categories for the month of May:—Murder 22, House Breaking (during daytime) 75, House Breaking (during night) 278, Robbery 26, Dacoity 1, Theft of Children's ornaments 3, Pickpocketing 49, Theft by servant 104, Theft in garage 10, Theft of Motor Cars 17, Theft of Cycles 91, Cheating 25, Criminal Breaches of Trust 51, Other theft 451.

REDUCTION OF SUGAR AND CEREAL RATIONS

Due to a very unsatisfactory stock position of sugar Government decided to suspend the supply of sugar to all categories of rationees in the Calcutta Industrial Rationed Area for a period of one week only commencing from the 9th June, 1947.

The stock position of sugar having slightly improved ration card holders and certain classes of establishments whose supply of sugar was suspended for the week commencing on the 9th June were permitted to draw their sugar ration again from the week commencing from the 16th June.

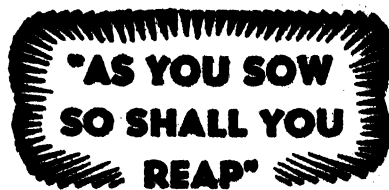
"The Bengal Government have decided to reduce the basic cereal ration of 2 seers 10 chatacks per week per head by 7 chatacks with effect from June 30. The proposed cut is expected to be withdrawn from September. The supplementary ration for heavy manual workers will, however, remain unchanged."

This was disclosed by Mr. S. N. Ray, Commissioner for Civil Supplies, at a Press Conference held at the Secretariat on the 17th June.

MURDER OF MR. J. DE, I.C.S.

Mr. J. De, C.I.E., I.C.S., Judicial Secretary, Bengal Government, was found dead in bed with a revolver shot in his forehead at his residence, 28, Camac Street, Calcutta, in the morning of the 6th June.

A revolver was found in the room.



Is not only true of DEEDS
but more so of SEEDS.



So better sow POCHA'S
TESTED SEEDS.



Selected seeds for Fruit,
Flowers and Vegetables;
Bulbs, Plants and Garden-
implements.

CATALOGUE FREE
ON REQUEST.

PESTONJEE P. POCHA
& SONS LTD

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Pocha's Seeds Satisfy!

Mr. De attended the Secretariat on the previous day and returned home at the usual time in the evening. After dinner, he spent some time with his son and went to bed about 12-30 a.m.

Mr. De, who was 55, entered the I.C.S., in 1917 after a brilliant academic career. He served as a judge in various districts and became Legal Remembrancer and Judicial Secretary, Bengal Government, in 1945.

He is survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters.

The Corporation at its meeting held on the 6th June passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. De and the meeting was adjourned for ten minutes as a mark of respect.

The Calcutta Police Courts and Howrah Courts were closed.

Jayanta De (16), youngest son of the late Mr. J. De, and Rekha Biswas, a Bengali girl aged about 20, who were arrested in connection with the death of Mr. De, were produced before Mr. Ali Reza, Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 14th June and the Magistrate remanded them to police custody till the 18th June pending further inquiries.

Rekha had been a resident of the late Mr. De's house at 28, Camac Street, Calcutta.

Dressed in a clean white punjabi and dhoti, but barefooted in mourning for his father, Jayanta De stood in the prisoner's dock unrepresented, while Mr. J. Saha, Pleader for Miss Biswas, moved a bail application on her behalf before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 18th June. The Chief Court Inspector, however, opposed the application, and both were remanded to jail custody till the 20th June.

MUNICIPAL NEWS**BERLIN'S SENIOR BURGOMASTER**

The Soviet Military Government during the first week of June announced in its newspapers *Tayliche Rundschau*, that it was not prepared to accept as senior burgomaster of Berlin, Earnest Reuter, whom the Social Democrats, the largest Party in the City Assembly, wished to nominate for the office. The reason given by the Russians was that Herr Reuter had expressed anti-Russian opinions comparable to the propaganda of the Nazi regime.

Should the Social Democrats insist on Herr Reuter's candidature, the office of senior burgomaster was apprehended to again become a subject of dispute among the four Powers in Berlin. Only sometime ago the Allied Control Council had agreed to accept the resignation of Dr. Otto Ostrowski. In principle the British and Americans maintained that members of the city administration, of which the senior burgomaster was head, could be elected or dismissed without Allied

approval. The Russians, who had not wanted to see Dr. Ostrowski go out and later did not want to see Herr Reuter take his place. In that attitude they had had French support.

MUNICIPALITIES IN ASSAM—ANNUAL REPORT

"The financial position of most of the Municipal Boards was unsatisfactory," says the latest annual Government review on the administration of municipalities in Assam.

"The unsatisfactory financial position was partly due to the general abnormal conditions and partly to disregard of budget rules, want of proper control and supervision of taxes and insufficient taxation in certain municipalities.

"The Government hope that the members of Municipal Boards and Town Committees will realize to the full the great responsibility which rests upon them for efficient administration of matters affecting the welfare of their fellow townsmen."

FERROLITE for Building insulation

Manufactured in the form of partition slabs, solid and hollow blocks and ceiling blocks in various sizes and thicknesses, this highly acoustical and insulating material affords quick erection and considerable saving in construction costs.

Used for every type of building, this new compound is heat, fire and moisture-proof and is an excellent plaster carrier. It is proof also against white ants, borer beetle and ghoon and contains no ingredients that would interfere with other building materials.



FERROLITE PRODUCTS
LIGHTWEIGHT BUILDING MATERIALS
BASANTA LAL SANA ROAD, TOLLYGUNGE, CALCUTTA.

The condition of the roads under almost all the Municipal Boards and town committees was very bad particularly as a result of heavy military traffic, says the review. Municipal institutions were unable to effect any improvement on account of unavailability and high prices of materials and the increased cost of labour. The Government also failed to get any financial assistance from the Central Government for restoration of damage to roads due to war conditions.

There was little legislative activity during the year so far as Municipalities were concerned.

The demand for expansion of education, better communications, improvement of water supply, drainage and sanitation was persistent.

The outstanding taxes in most of the Municipalities and Town Committees were heavy. In case of the Sibaagar Municipal Board taxes were outstanding from the year 1929-30, and no serious steps were taken for their realization. In spite

of heavy arrears, in most cases, the Boards very sparingly issued warrants which ultimately resulted in remission in many cases.

WARNING STRIKE BY PARIS MUNICIPAL WORKERS

The strike-weary people of France faced fresh trouble on the 13th June—24 hours after the national railway stoppage ended—when municipal employees, including street cleaners, came out on a 24 hours' "warning" strike.

The underground and bus services were not affected and vital services, such as fire-fighting and water supply, kept going.

The stoppage also affected undertakers and hospital workers other than medical staffs.

The strike was called by the Federation of Public Employees to draw the Government's attention to their claims for wage increases.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

BENGAL D. P. I. ON SRINANDA PRIZE DAY

Speaking on the College Day function of Srinanda, the Women's College founded by Dr. D. N. Maitra and sponsored by the Bengal Social Service League. Dr. Snehamoy Dutt, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal addressed the meeting as follows:—

From the Secretary's report you have got a full picture of the institution and of its aims and objects. It gives me great pleasure to record my appreciation of the services rendered by the teachers and other workers of the Institute—particularly the work of Dr. D. N. Maitra who is the life and soul of the institution—for the attempt they have made in giving a new life to our system of women's education. I have always wondered why we prescribe for our women-folk the same type of education which we recommend for our boys. With our different ideas of home life—with our different ideas of culture and tradition the present system of our women's education may be regarded as a misfit and it is no formal praise when I say that here is a new line of approach which has been adopted in this College of New Education in which there is a harmonious blending of the highest Indian traditions and the ideals of modern progress. Here is a method in which an attempt has been made of imparting the essentials of knowledge in an attractive and readily assimilable manner so as to develop a balanced character and personality. A method in which ideas of social service are kept in the forefront and women are educated for a truer, fuller and more efficient life for themselves, their family, the society and the country.

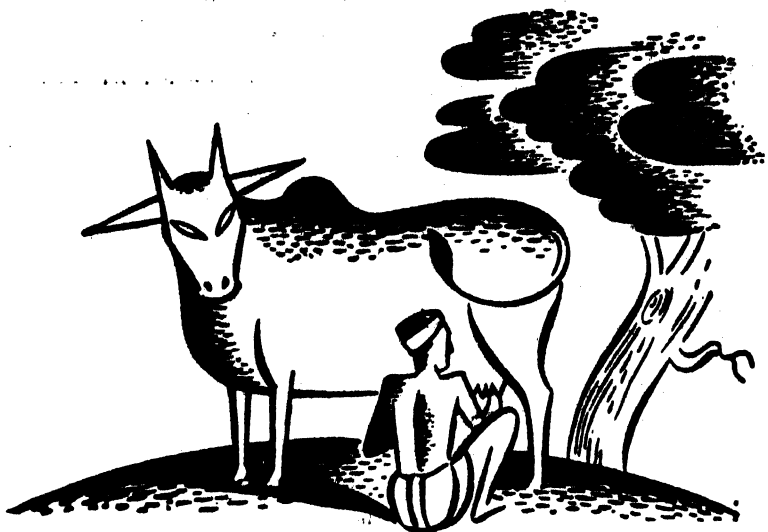
I entirely agree with the authorities of the Institution when they say that the "seeds of such education are to be sown in the agreeable soil and elevating atmosphere of a well-appointed hostel—run by a staff stimulated with a loving and living interest in this educational mission permeated with the ideals of purity and simplicity of a cultured life." Only such a Residential Course could adequately supplement the education given in the fixed periods of the classes through study-circles, debates, games, sports and pursuit of music and art, practical lessons in Domestic Science, handicrafts, etc.

This provides a close approach to our original Tol system of education—the only modification consists in energizing it by the creation of a cheerful atmosphere in place of the rigid, inelastic monotonous life that prevailed in our Tols.

This psychological approach to education is the contribution of the west and if we succeed in blending this with the highest tradition of the Tol, we shall achieve something wonderful in the field of education and recover the lofty position which India attained in her glorious heydays when she attracted scholars from the different parts of the world. The highest tradition of the Tol is reflected in the band of the inspiring, sacrificing and vastly learned teachers which the system produced. No amount of money can create such a body of teachers. India recognised this in the past and that is why she placed her teachers in a different plane and on an altogether different footing. She treated them with respect and admiration without trying to attract them with money or material prospects. If we want to attract the right type of teachers we shall have to change our outlook. We shall have to put back the teacher in his former pedestal of love and respect. Adjustment of his material need cannot of course be overlooked but what is more necessary is to restore his respectful position which was even higher than that of the crown.

Education is a National Investment. We are grateful to Dr. Sargent for the use of the expression and for drawing the attention of the Government as well as of the Public to this novel aspect. Just as the investment of a Bank determines its growth and security, so does the investment of the Nation in education determine the growth and security of the Nation. When independence is in sight, this idea should loom large in the eyes of everyone of us if we want to develop in rapid strides and take our rightful place in the comity of nations. The security of this national investment in education lies in our capacity to attract the right type of teachers; it is therefore the bounden duty of all to seriously consider the situation, the grave crisis that we are facing in fixing an emolument for our teachers which in the case of the primary and middle schools is below the salary of the lowest paid menials of any office or firm. I trust that my appeal will not fall on deaf ears.

Coming back to this institution, I would conclude by saying that the College of New Education deserves every support from the generous public as well as from Government for having given a new life and new outlook to the education of women in order that they may develop and expand their activities to cover the entire field of women's education in Bengal.



However Fresh the MILK!

Milk is Nature's complete food. To the infant it is indispensable; to the growing child it is an invaluable protective food; and to the adult it is an essential adjunct to normal diet. To be exact, it is an all-unit food rich in all the valuable food constituents and vitamins and rightly occupies the foremost place in human dietary.

But however fresh the milk the fact remains, that milk, particularly cow's milk, is more easily perishable and an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms, specially in the warm climate of the tropics. Moreover, in our country at every step beginning from milking process down to the vessel from which milk is sold, it is open to

serious contamination by dust, bacteria and other extraneous matters. The only way, that is adopted in Indian homes to render it safe is to boil it before drinking. This practice, however, affects the nutritive value of milk.

Of late, in all the western countries, with the advancement of the science of nutrition, Doctors and Dieticians have recommended the use of powdered milk in which the essentials of whole milk can be preserved. In this form milk is perfectly free from contamination.

Vita-Milk is powdered milk at its best and as Doctors and Dieticians declare—just the right food for babies.



Vita-milk

BABIES' BEST MILK!

A PRODUCT OF NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

SANA-VITA

THE VITALISING FOOD-DRINK
— COMPOSITION —

FULL CREAM MILK
HIGH GRADE COCOA
MALTED SOYABEAN

ESSENTIAL MINERALS
LECITHIN
VITAMIN B. COMPLEX

Preparation:—Make a paste of 2 to 3 tea-spoonfuls of Sana-Vita with hot water and add further hot water to make it a cupful. No Milk or Sugar is to be added.

One cup in the morning and one in the evening is sure to lend extra weight, energy and vitality within a month.

MADE IN INDIA.

By

NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

THE 'VITAMILK PEOPLE'

VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 7th June, 1947

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 289 against 752 and 608 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 148. The general death-rate of the week was 14.37 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 7th June, 1947, was 638 against 652 and 497 in the two preceding weeks. There were 68 deaths from cholera against 68 and 25 in the two preceding weeks. There were 35 deaths from small-pox during the week against 20 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 54 and 94 respectively against 80 and 78 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 13.99 per mille per annum.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 13.79.

There were 104 deaths from respiratory diseases, against 95 in the previous week.

There were 43 deaths from tuberculosis against 41 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 110 against 100 and 111 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 1 was from cholera, 6 from small pox, nil from influenza, 18 from fevers, 18 from bowel-complaints and 12 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 15.98 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 16.52.

There were 6 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the previous week.

(II)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 14th June, 1947.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 699 against 746 and 752 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 85. The general death-rate of the week was 11.86 per mille.

(Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 14th June, 1947, was 594 against 638 and 652 in the two preceding weeks. There were 60 deaths from cholera against 68 and 45 in the two preceding weeks. There were 20 deaths from small-pox during the week against 35 in the previous week. There was nil death from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 47 and 87 respectively against 54 and

61 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 13.03 per mille per annum.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 12.83.

There were 94 deaths from respiratory diseases against 104 in the previous week.

There were 36 deaths from tuberculosis against 43 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 75 against 110 and 100 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 3 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 12 from fevers, 14 from bowel-complaints and 13 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 11.58 per mille.

There were 2 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 11.27.

There was 1 death from tuberculosis against 6 in the previous week.

(III)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 21st June, 1947

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 784 against 669 and 748 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 295. The general death-rate of the week was 15.06 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 21st June, 1947, was 690 against 694 and 638 in the two preceding weeks. There were 35 deaths from cholera against 60 and 66 in the two preceding weeks. There were 21 deaths from small-pox during the week against 20 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 55 and 100 respectively against 47 and 87 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 14.46 per mille per annum.

There were 11 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate of the Town was 14.24.

There were 100 deaths from respiratory diseases against 94 in the previous week.

There were 45 deaths from tuberculosis against 36 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 124 against 75 and 110 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 3 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 22 from fevers, 16 from bowel-complaints and 15 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 19.25 per mille.

There were 2 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 18.94.

There were 8 deaths from tuberculosis against 1 in the previous week.

HALC POWDER

HALC POWDER

(IV)

EDITED BY THE BOARD

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
28th June, 1947.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 644 against 784 and 869 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 111. The general death-rate of the week was 12.38 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 28th June, 1947, was 571 against 660 and 594 in the two preceding weeks. There were 37 deaths from cholera against 36 and 40 in the two preceding weeks. There were 19 deaths from small-pox during the week against 21 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaint amounted to 41 and 89 respectively against 55 and 100 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 12.53 per mille per annum.

There were 19 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 12.11.

There were 83 deaths from respiratory diseases against 100 in the previous week.

There were 14 deaths from tuberculosis against 19 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32).

The number of deaths registered was 73 against 124 and 75 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 6 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 5 from fevers, 19 from bowel-complaints and 12 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 11.27 per mille.

There was nil imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was nil.

There were 2 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the previous week.

Ghosh & Sons
Manufacturing Jewellers
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS
16-1 RADHABAZAR ST. CALCUTTA

TELEPHONE
CAL. 2507
TELEGRAM
"GHOSHES"
CAL.

Mining Equipment



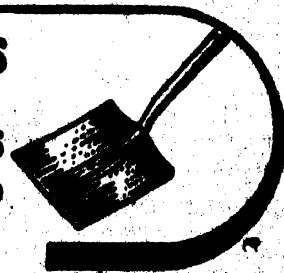
COAL CUTTING PICKS, COKE FORKS
MANUFACTURED BY
HARDY PICK LIMITED
SHEFFIELD • ENGLAND

MINER'S
APPROVED
SAFETY LAMPS



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BRITISH STEEL SHOVELS
MANUFACTURED BY
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METAL & CEMENT SALES DEPT.
MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN DAVIS & SONS (INDIA) LTD. CALCUTTA • NEW DELHI • LARSEN

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year round.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—A to B	0 6 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 145-148	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 256	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0	Milk.	B. 48	Rs. A. P. 1 6 0	Potatoes
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 6 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-147	0 8 0	Do.	" 257-259	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 18 6	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 258-259	0 12 0	Do.	" 95-5	1 2 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 260-261	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	8 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 262-263	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 18 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.			Mudikhana	" 13	2 4 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 4	1 0 0	Do.			
" 158-159	0 12 6	Do.			...	H. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.			To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 162-163	1 7 9	Do.				" 111	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	O. 51-52	45 0 0 Monthly each.				

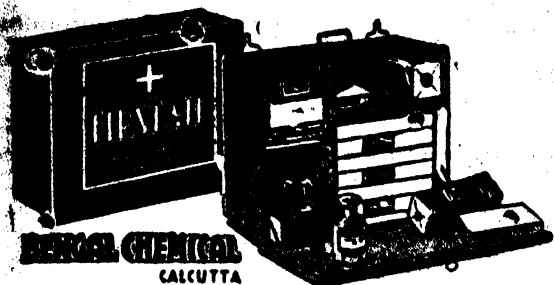
M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.

LANDSOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As 7-6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
E 3	" 7-5 "	Do.	Potato—	Per day.	Potato
G 2	" 8 "	Do.	" 9, 15 & 18 "	As. 5 each	
			Betel— 3 & 4	" 4	Betel leaves.

Other stalls are temporarily occupied by the police during the time of the festival.



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST-AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. 1 Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

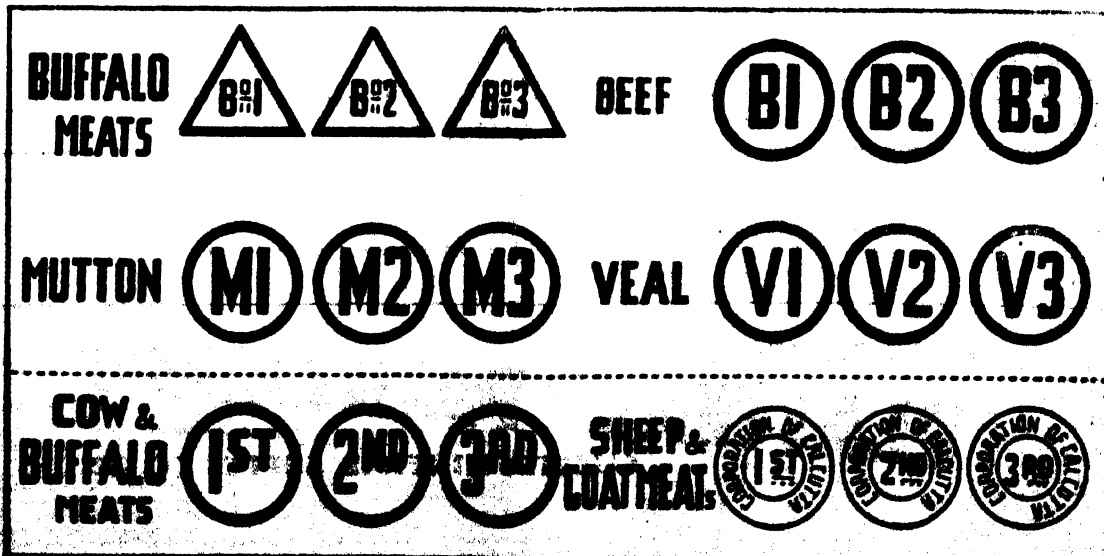
P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Actg. Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.					
Vegetables	...	...	...	Downward	
Beef	...	...	...	—	As it was
Mutton	...	...	...	Downward	
Fresh fruits	...	...	...	Downward	
Dry ..	...	...	...	—	As it was
Eggs	...	...	...	Downward	
Poultry	...	...	...	Downward	
Fish	...	...	...	Downward	

MEAT MARKS



Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 13th February, 1947

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 140	Head each	2 120	3 20	2 00	2 40
Fillet rounderout per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
Hump per seer	2 120	3 120	2 80	2 100	Loin ..	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 50
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	Shoulder ..	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 50
Round ..	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Stirloin ..	2 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Suet (Kidney)	2 40	4 40			Hind-quarter ..	3 00	3 80		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do Malted ..					Leg per seer	8 00	3 120		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
Brain each	0 120	1 00			MUTTON.				
Heart each	0 140	1 00							
Oxtails each	1 00	1 100							
Shinbones each	0 140	1 60							
Skink each	0 80	1 00							
Tongue each	2 80	2 120							
Kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00							
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80							
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 00							
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE									
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00								
Smoked Ham ..	2 00								
Back Bacon ..	2 00								
Bericky Bacon ..	1 120								
Pork Sausages ..	1 20	1 80							
Pork ..	1 40	1 120							

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market									
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80			Hilsa Fish per seer	3 00	3 80		
Chops per seer	3 00	3 80			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	2 40			Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120	3 120		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 120	4 20		
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	3 40			Bombay Duck per 100				
Boiled Ham per lb.	3 00	4 80			Pomfrets per seer				
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Bhetkee ..	4 00	5 80		
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120			Maldine ..				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	3 00	3 40			China Grass White per packet small				
Roasted Pork	3 80	4 00			Do. large per ..				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	3 00			Ball chau per seer				
Gameon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	5 00			Papadams per 100	3 00	3 80		
Cooktail Sausages ..	1 80	2 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 80	4 120		
Bologna ..	1 120	2 80			Dry Prawns per seer	3 80	4 40		
Compressed Pork	1 120	2 40							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE, B.B.1397

PLASTER OF PARIS

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each	0 13 0	0 14 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 8 0	0 12 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) ..	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. Nagpur ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	Apples (Cooking) ..	1 8 0	2 0 0
Japon ..	4 0 0	6 1 0	Do. Lahore ..	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. S. Africa ..	—	—
Duck (curry) ..	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Darjeeling p. lb.	—	—	Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do (roasting) ..	2 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad ..	—	—	Do. Nainital ..	—	—
Do. (special) ..	3 4 0	8 8 0	Do. Country each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. White Pearman ..	—	—
Fowl (curry) ..	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. American ..	—	—
Do. (outlet) ..	1 8 0	2 0 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Celery ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. King David ..	—	—
Do. (special) each ..	2 8 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per score	2 10 0	3 12 0	Do. Jonathan ..	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting) ..	12 0 0	15 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lutan per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goose ..	0 14 0	1 2 0	Ginger ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Quetta ..	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pigeons ..	15 0 0	25 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. Delicious per seer.	2 12 0	3 8 0
Turkey Cook ..	10 0 0	15 0 0	Turmeric ..	0 15 0	1 0 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Hen ..	2 4 0	2 8 0	Indian Corn each	0 16 0	0 2 0	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in	2 4 0	2 8 0	Knol kohl Darjeeling p. lb.	0 8 0	0 1 0	Bael Fruit each	0 4 0	0 10 0
Do. heavy lots ..	2 14 0	3 4 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bedana Kabul per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Dressed) ..	—	—	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0	0 2 6	Black Berry per score	—	—
EGGS.			Leek per lb.	0 1 6	0 2 6	Cocoanut each	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Lettuce each	2 12 0	3 8 0	Country Apples per doz.	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 4 0	2 12 0	Lettuce per score	—	—	Gooseberry per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) per score	2 14 0	3 4 0	Lobia per seer (small)	—	—	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)	—	—	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	—	—
Dove ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Leek (Country) each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	2 8 0	3 0 0
Guinea fowl ..	3 0 0	4 0 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Partridge ..	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Patna red (old)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Peacock ..	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. " white ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Peashen ..	—	—	Do. Country red ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	6 0 0	9 0 0
Plovers ..	—	—	Parasit per seer	0 4 0	—	Jaffa Orange per doz.	8 8 0	4 8 0
Quail ..	10 0 0	15 0 0	Pean Modhupur per seer	—	—	Anar ..	8 0 0	3 8 0
Rabbit ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling .. lb.	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snippets per each	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Hazaribagh ..	0 8 0	0 9 0	Jack Fruit each	—	—
Snipes ..	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Ranchi ..	0 8 0	0 13 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0
Teal (large) ..	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Simla ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khurbane ..	1 4 0	1 8 0
Teal (cotton) ..	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Country ..	—	—	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Wild Duck each	—	—	Snake Coil ..	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Land Grouse each	—	—	Potatoes (Nainital) ..	0 10 0	0 13 0	Lime patty per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
Wild Duck (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Darjeeling ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
BIRDS.			Do. Country do. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	pur)	—	—
Do. (Hen) ..	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. (Country) ..	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy) ..	5 0 0	50 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	Locket per score	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New) Small ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	Monkey Lichees per 100 ..	—	—
*Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.	—	0 8 6	Do. Madras (Controlled)	—	—	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Do. (Small) (Round) ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
Artischock per seer	0 8 0	—	Do. Shillong (Conti.) ..	—	—	Mask Melon, lb. (Lucknow)	—	—
Beetroot Darjeeling per	—	—	Rhubarb per lb.	2 0 0	3 8 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	—	—
lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pulbu. (Patil) per seer	—	—	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Do. Agra ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Radish English per bundle	—	—	per doz.	—	—
Do. Country per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Country per bundle	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 0	Spinach per lot of 30	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
Do. French Darjeeling	—	—	Squash per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipla ..	—	—
Do. Butter per score	0 6 0	0 10 0	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Fazila ..	—	—
Brinjal ..	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Mohon Bhog ..	—	—
Cabbage each	0 12 0	0 18 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Green per score	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. (Simla) per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Golapkhosh ..	—	—
*Do. Darjeeling lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling per lb.	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Himsagore ..	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Country ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Begamfulli ..	—	—
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Ranchi ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Kanchan ..	—	—
Do. Darjeeling per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Shillong per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Bombay ..	—	—
Do. (Allahabad) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tamarind (Green) ..	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Safeta ..	—	—
Do. (Lucknow) ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	—	—
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 7 0	0 12 0	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
			Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Mulberry per score	—	—
			each ..	0 7 0	0 12 0	Nagpur Mossom per doz.	8 0 0	4 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Poona ..	3 0 0	8 12 0
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Bombay ..	3 0 0	4 0 0
			Red ..	—	—	Oranges Sylhet ..	—	—
			Tarai per seer	—	—	Do. Bombay ..	—	—
			Kankrole per seer	—	—	Do. Darjeeling 5-6 ..	—	—
						Do. Madras per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Do. Nagpur 10-12 ..	1 0 0	—
						Do. (Squeezing) 12-16	1 0 0	—

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

At present Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled sales.
All Darjeeling vegetables are sold in pound weights.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out
in profits and prestige.

B
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D
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pineapple Country each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore ..	...	...	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	...	...	Chilgooja per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Jessore ..	1 8 0	2 8 0	Quince (Darj.)	...	...	Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	...
Do. Madras ..	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score	...	...	Currants Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	...
Do. Comilla ..	...	...	Sofata 5—10	1 0 0	...	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	...	...
Do. Darjeeling ..	0 12 0	0 13 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz	4 8 0	5 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...	...	...
Plantain Champa Bunch	0 12 0	0 14 0	Star Apple per score	...	...	Dates Arab per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Martaban ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 8 0	4 8 0	Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	...
Do. Singapore per doz.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) †	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0	...
Do. Amritasagar ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul ..	0 8 0	1 8 0	Burdah Kabul per lb. ...	...	...	Figs 1 lb. per packet	1 4 0	1 8 0
Papaya Jasore each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tamarind per seer	...	...	Hazelnuts per lb. ...	2 4 0	...
Do. Country ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each	...	...	Khurma per seer	...	...
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Goalund each	6 0 0	8 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per lb.	...	0 10 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	...	...	Do. Kabul	5 0 0	6 8 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet	2 0 0	...
Do. Country per score	...	...	Do. Farakkabad ..	...	...	Pears dry per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	...	...	Pears dry 1 lb. packet	4 8 0	...
per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Water fruit per seer	...	...	Pista Arab (Small) un-	...	...
" Kandahar ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb.	...	...	shelled per lb. ...	...	...
Pamalo each (country) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	C. Apple ...	...	...	Pista Arab (Big) unshelled	...	...
Pamalo balbar each ...	...	...				per lb. ...	5 0 0	...
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	...	...	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) shelled	...	...
Prunes S. W. per tid (8 lb.)	22 0 0	...	Apples Ring per lb. ...	...	...	per lb. ...	...	...
Do. Liby do. ...	...	...	Do. " 1 lb. packet	...	...	Do. Kandahar per seer	...	...
Do. Delmonta do. ...	...	...	Almond Salted (large)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled	5 8 0	6 0 0
Calasin do. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	per lb. ...	...	...	Do. Salted shelled per lb.	...	...
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond English (large)	2 8 0	3 8 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	...	...
Do. (Mainital) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	per lb. ...	...	...	Raisin 1 lb. per packet	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kulu 6—8	...	...	Almond Kabul (Shelled)	1 2 0	...	Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...	...	...	Do. Kabul (Shelled)	2 8 0	...	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...	...	...	per lb. ...	...	...	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	...	...	Almond Iran (Shelled)	...	...	Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	...	...
Do. (Cooking) 6—8	1 0 0	...	per lb. ...	...	...	Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Almond Salted (small)	...	...	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.	...	...
Do. Cashmere	2 0 0	...	per lb. ...	2 8 0	...	per packet ...	...	...
Peaches America dry p. lb.	...	...	Apricots Dry with seed	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	...	...
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Cake Raisin per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Punjab	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0			
Pineapple per tin	1 12 0	2 4 0	Do. (Salted) ..	...	...	
Peaches fresh	...	...				

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*B. (New)	1 0 0	Cheese.	*P. 19-20	-	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 40-50	...	...		...	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 5	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
	...	...		...	...	" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 43)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin. ...	1 8 0		(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	8 14 8	
Mango Juice ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
			*FLOUR			*Matches:—		
BUTTER ETC.			Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer	Selling Price	Control Price	40 sticks each box ...	0 0 6	
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Patent flour No. 1 per seer ...		0 6 0			
Bombay " ...	2 12 0	2 14 0	Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs. ...			*COAL AND COKE		Selling Price
Dinapur " ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	Californian flour No. 2 per seer ...		Control Price	*Domestic Coke (retail) per md. ...	1 6 0	
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 12 0	Country flour per seer ...			*Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 6 0	
Cow's Ghee ...	6 8 0	7 0 0	*Atta Red (Chaundaahi) Do. White per seer ...		0 5 6	Soft Coke per md. ...		
Butter Ghee " ...	5 0 0	6 8 0	Do. Red " " ...			Spices—		
Ag Mark Ghee " ...			Wheat " " ...		0 5 6	Chillies per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 6 0			to 1 0 6
MILK AND CREAM.			Suji " ...		0 8 0	Halud " ...	0 6 0	0 7 6
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0					to 0 8 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	*RICE					
			Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6	Control Price	CONFECTIONERY		
FISH.			Rice (retail) ...		0 6 6	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 8
Eketkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...			Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 4 0	2 0 6
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Bhasmanik rice per seer ...	0 6 6		Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 6
Do. (salt-water) ...	3 0 0	8 8 0	Medium per seer ...			X'mas Cake " (Almond loz) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 8 0	4 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Cutla per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...	0 4 6		Slab Chocolates per packet ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0				Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Boli per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	*DALDA VEGETABLE GHEE			Assorted Chocolates per lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 lb. tin ...		1 5 0	Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 lb. tin ...		2 4 6	English Sweet, Assorted per lb. ...		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	5 lb. tin ...		5 7 6	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	10 lb. tin ...		10 4 6	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins ...		
Mango fish with roe ...						Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. without roe ...			*SUGAR			Bolled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per seer ...			Gur per seer ...		Control Price			
Mullet per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 12 6	0 10 6	PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Butter fish per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish) ...			Glaxo ...		
Pomfret per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Crystall (best) ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Prawns per seer (small) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Medium (small grain white) ...		0 10 8	Golden Puffs ...		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Medium (small grain) Bengal ...		0 10 8	Barley Sugar (English) per lb. ...		
Do. (Large) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0				Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb. ...		
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 12 0	*DAL Etc.			Assorted Patties per doz. ...		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kalal per seer ...		Control Price	Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin ...		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Arahar " ...		0 10 0			
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chola " ...		0 12 0	BUTTER.		
Do. (Allet) ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Khari Masoor " ...		0 10 0	Stafford 1 lb. tin. ...	2 10 0	Plus
Mackerel ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khasari " ...		0 10 0	Polsons " " ...	2 10 0	Sale
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	Mung (Bhaja) " ...		0 9 0	Champion " " ...	2 6 0	Tax.
Shrimp per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0			0 14 0	Compressed Butter 6½ lbs. tin ...	7 8 0	
Ladies finger ...	2 0 0	2 8 0						
			*Cocogem—			BRITANNIA		
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			9 lb. tin ...	10 12 6		Cheese ...	1 6 0	2 6
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 10 0		2 lb. " ...	2 9 6		Gem ...		
			6 lb. " ...	7 7 6		Gem lord ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		*Coconut Oil per seer ...	1 10 6	Selling Price	Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
Dinner Roll " ...	0 1 0		Castor Oil " ...	1 10 3		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Cheese Banel " ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	*Mustard Oil (Mill) " ...	1 10 3		Milk ...	1 5 6	
Do. Daana per lb. ...	5 0 0	5 4 0	" " Ag. Mark ...	1 10 3		Mixed (Household) ...		
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0				Nice ...	1 5 0	
Do. Overland per lb. ...			*KEROSENE OIL					
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—					
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3				
Do. unmixed, " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 1 9				
Cream per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz. No. 1 ...	0 8 0	Controlled rates.			
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz. No. 2 ...	0 2 9				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

*Controlled Price.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Cut-Fish 15 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
(G. K.) 5 & 6	0 5 0 "	G. K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal	—	—
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh " ...			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Peas	—	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		6 2 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each	—	—
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore " ...			Ginger	0 5 0	—
Chinichakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0
Jalap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil (Controlled Price)			MEAT.		
Ladkhani " ...			Mustard Oil " ...		1 7 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deshi Bolles " ...			Cocoanut Oil " ...			Goat & Khashi	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma " ...			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium) " ...			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 10 3	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0
" (Coarse) " ...			Do. (Brown Java) }			Other	—	—
Rupai " ...			Do. (Bata) " ...			Hilsa	1 5 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog " ...			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)		0 6 0	Prawns	—	—
Chamanmani " ...			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 5 6	Parsey	—	—
DAL.			Do. (white) " ...			Bagda	1 5 0	2 8 0
Gram (Patna whole) ...			Suji " ...		0 8 0	Bhetki	1 5 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal) ...		0 10 0	Gur (Bell) (control) ...			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 5 0
Mug Dal ...	0 10 0		" Khajure " ...			Koi	1 5 0	2 8 0
Do. (Sona) ...		1 0 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna) ...			Potatoes Nanital ...			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Arhar Dal ...		0 12 0	Potato (New) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)	—	—
Kalal Dal ...		0 10 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 7 0					(Fresh)	—	—
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...								
Do. (Khari) ...		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal ...		0 10 0						
Salt (Control) ...		0 2 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton	—	2 8 0
Mug Dal per sr. (Kaacha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat	—	2 8 0
Arhar Dal ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer ...		0 10 0	EGGS		
Kalal Dal ...	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk ...			Egg (Fowl) per score	—	2 3 0
Mosoor Dal (Splits)	—	—	Cows' Head ...			" (Duck) Do.	—	2 8 0
Do. (Khari) ...	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk ...			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal ...	—	0 10 0	Milk Maid ...			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	—	—
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin	—	—
Gawa per seer ...		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer... Contd.	1 7 0		Cocoa Hornby	—	—
Ranohi " ...			Cocoanut Oil ...	1 4 9		Coffee Polson's lb.	—	—
Sree (Mark) " ...		6 3 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja " ...		6 3 0	Apples 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.	—	—
Bhaduwa do. ...			Alubokra per seer ...	2 8 0		H. & P. Do.	—	—
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Household per tin	—	—
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer ...	6 0 0	8 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker	—	—
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pasta " ...	1 6 0		*Rice	—	
*Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arat ...	3 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown) ...		0 10 3	Grapes per seer ...	1 0 0		State Express Ciga-	—	—
*Do. (Bata) ...			Naspati 12-32 ...	1 0 0		rettes 555	—	—
*Flour per seer (White)		0 6 0	Mango 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Passing Show Ciga-	—	—
*Atta " ...		0 5 6	" (Langra) ...	—		rettes 1 tin.	—	—
*Do. B " ...			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Pearl Barley (C. B.)	—	—
Gur (Bell) ...		0 6 0	VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)	—	—
*Flour (Whole Meal) ...		0 6 0	Patal (Desi) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats	—	—
			Patal per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pascal's Logenges	—	—
			Potatoes New (Desi)	—	—	(glass) each	—	—
			Potatoes (Nanita)	—	—	Jam	—	—
			Brinjal ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jelly	—	—
			Ginger ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	—	—
			Onion ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Quickwhite (White)	—	—
			Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 14 0	(Large)	—	—
			Cabbage per seer	—	—	KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Elephant Brand tin	—	—
			FISH			Do. per bottle	—	—
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " bulk	—	—
			Pons " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun	—	—
			Do. (Cut pieces) " }	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. per bottle	—	—
			Bagda " ...	2 12 0				
			Bhetki " ...	1 8 0	1 12 0			
			Crab (each) ...	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0			
			Hilsa Fish	—	—			

**Rationed.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 27th May, 1947

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Mango Sukul	—	—	Rice	—	—
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Sepia	—	—	Dinalpori Khatar Bhog	—	—
Goat per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Begamfully	—	—	Deshi (Nagra) per md.	—	—
Goat Lever	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Bombay 4-5	1 0 0	—	Do. (Medium)	—	—
EGGS			Do. Langra	—	—	Patnai (Atap) " md.	—	—
Ducks per score	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. Bhastara	—	—	Hilly (old) per md.	—	—
Fowls "	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. Kaliout	—	—	Nagra (old) No. 2 per md	—	—
VEGETABLES			Do. Fazil	—	—	Jhingasal per md.	—	—
Brinjala per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Nilambari	—	—	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	—	—
Cucumber per pair	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri	—	—	Do. " per maund	—	—
Garlic per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Sapeda	—	—	No. 2 per md.	—	—
Ginger "	0 1 0	—	Do. Golapkhass	—	—	Chamormoni	—	—
Pati Lemon each	—	—	Do. Himsagar	—	—	Balam (old) per md.	—	—
Ladies finger per seer	—	—	Do. Kissen Bhogh	—	—	Chini Shakkhar No. 1 per	—	—
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 1 0	0 1 0	Kharbuz per seer	—	—	maund (old)	—	—
Onions Patna red per seer	—	—	Orange Ichhanagore	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 1	—	—
Do. Bombay	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Madras	—	—	per maund	—	—
Do. Country	—	—	Do. Darjeeling	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 2	—	—
Potatoes Nainital	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Nagpur 4-5	1 0 0	—	per maund	—	—
Do. (controlled)	—	—	Do. Bombay	—	—	Kamini per maund	—	—
Do. Madras	0 8 0	0 9 6	Pesta Bagdad per seer	—	—	Pesawar Rice per md.	—	—
Do. Gauhati	—	—	Do. Multan	—	—	Dhaki Chata	—	—
Country	—	—	Do. Kabul	1 0 0	—	Fine per seer	—	—
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	—	—	Pears 6-12	1 0 0	—	Coarse "	—	—
Patal Murahidabad per	—	—	Pineapple Singapur each	—	—	Medium "	—	—
seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Assam (Local)	1 12 0	2 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer	—	—	Do. Country each	—	—	Crystal Sugar per seer	—	—
Do. Hilly	0 10 0	—	Peaches	0 8 0	0 10 0	Java	—	—
Cabbage	—	—	Plantain Champa per score	1 4 0	—	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Cauliflower each	—	—	Do. Martaban per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mustard Oil	—	—
Peas Ranchi per seer	—	—	Musket per seer	—	—	Salt per seer	—	—
Do. Darjeeling	—	—	Pomegranate per seer	4 0 0	—	Flour	—	—
Do. Deshi	—	—	Do. Multan per seer	—	—	Atta	—	—
Beans	—	—	Do. Kandahar	—	—	Sujee	—	—
Squash	—	—	Bedana (Kabul)	6 0 0	—	Atta fresh per seer	—	—
Tomato	—	—	Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.	—	—
Green Mangoes each	0 0 6	0 0 9	Do. Sultuna	—	—	Til Oil per seer	—	—
Bit per seer	—	—	Almond shelled	8 0 0	4 0 0	Fine per seer	—	—
FRUITS			Do. without shell	8 0 0	—			
Apple Cashmere 3-4	1 0 0	—	Do. do. large	5 0 0	—	DAL		
Do. Kulu	—	—	Surdah Quaman per seer	—	—	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Quetto 4-8	1 0 0	—	Water melon Gosalando	—	—	Mug Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Nainital	—	—	Do. Deshi each	—	—	Arhar	0 14 0	—
Alubokhara per seer	—	4 0 0	Do. Farukabad	—	—	Kalai	—	—
Apricot	—	8 0 0	Do. Quetta	—	—	Khesari	0 8 0	0 10 0
Batavia each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each	—	—	Mosoor (split)	0 12 0	—
Bel fruit each	—	—	Sarbati Lemon 5-6	1 0 0	—	Do. (khari)	0 14 0	—
Cocanut each (green)	0 8 0	0 4 0	Musembi	1 0 0	—	Mator	0 12 0	—
Do. dry each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Walnut per seer	—	—	Chana Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chilghosa	—	—	Do. Shelled	2 0 0	—	TEA.		
Dates Arab	1 8 0	—	Sharifa	—	—	Rose Mixture	2 8 0	2 14 0
Do. Bagdad	—	—	Nona (each)	—	—	Golden Orange Pekoe	—	—
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	—	—	BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	—	3 6 6
Do. Nash	—	—	Darjeeling do. per lb.	—	—	Rose Orange Pekoe	—	—
Do. Quetta	—	—	Bombay	—	8 0 0	Quality per lb.	—	—
Do. Chaman	4 0 0	5 0 0	Aligarh	—	—	Orange Pekoe	—	2 0 0
Do. Australia	—	—	Jessore	—	—	Pekoe per lb.	—	—
Khorma per seer	2 0 0	—	Dinapur	—	4 0 0	Darjeeling	—	—
Kesur Deshi	—	—	Pabna	—	8 12 0	Special per lb.	—	—
Khebari	—	—	Darbhanga	—	—	Pekoe Dust	—	1 14 0
Kajao Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Mazafferpur	—	—	KEROSENE OIL.		
Lichis Country per 100	1 8 0	2 0 0	Cow's Ghee	7 0 0	7 8 0	Elephant Brand per bottle	0 3 0	Controlled
Do. Mozafferpur	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Milk	0 12 0	0 14 0	(white)	—	—
Black Raisins per score	—	—	Bhalsa Ghee	5 0 0	6 8 0	SPICES.		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	1 0 0	FISH			Jeera per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0
Plums per score 1 lb.	—	—	Bagda per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Haldi	1 4 0	1 8 0
Jamrul	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhetkee per Br.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Dhonia	1 0 0	—
Golapjam	—	—	Prawns	—	1 12 0	Red Chillies per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Parifal per seer	—	—	Hilsa	—	2 8 0	Pepper	1 14 0	2 0 0
Kancha-Mita Mango each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Rohi	—	2 8 0	Sago	3 0 0	3 8 0
Shunk Alu per seer	—	—	Rohi (cut pieces)	—	3 0 0	Cloves	—	—
Safata	—	—	Small fish	—	3 0 0	Cinamon	2 8 0	—
Mango (Local Bandel) 8-12	1 0 0	—	Chetal	—	1 0 0	Cardaman	10 0 0	12 0 0
			Crab per pair	—	—			
			Koi per seer	—	—			
			Singhee per seer	—	—			
			Magoor per seer (small)	—	—			
			Do. (large)	—	—			
			Gaida	—	—			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET CALCUTTA

Telephone:—Calcutta 5632.

Telegram:—REWARD Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET
Rates quoted on the 8rd January, 1947

ARTICLES	FROM	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pons per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	seer (Controlled)			Sujees Do.	0 8 0	
Shlong	2 0 0	2 5 0	Pulbul per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 8 0	
Lobster	1 12 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per			Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	0 8 0	
Bagda	2 8 0	3 0 0	score			Wheat	0 5 0	
Bhangaar	2 0 0	2 4 0	Squash per seer					
Shetki	2 4 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	0 12 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Rice (Controlled) "A"	0 10 0	
Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	New Potato	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. do. "B"	0 6 0	
Kol & Magoor	4 0 0	5 0 0				Do. do. "C"	0 4 0	
Paraty	3 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.					
Crab each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Mangoes			BUNDRIES.		
			Grapes	6 0 0		Mustard Oil per seer		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0		(Rationed)	1 1 6	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score			Sugar (Controlled)	0 8 6	
Mutton ..	1 14 0	2 0 0	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Ten per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
			Beal each	0 1 6	0 6 0	Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 6
EGGS.			Dates per packet	0 5 0	0 10 0			
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 0 0	Almond .. seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	DAL.		
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 0 0	Lime per score			Arahar per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0
			Orange 2-3	1 0 0		Chana ..	0 6 0	
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per			Masoor ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer			score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bhanga		
Brinjal ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per			Khasaree	0 6 0	
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	doz.	0 12 0	1 0 0	Kalai ..	0 7 0	
Caulliflower each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Biuli		
Tomato per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Mug (Harl) (Katoha)	0 11 0	
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pomegranate per seer			.. (Fried) per seer	0 14 0	
Ginger per seer			Apples			Mattor ..	0 7 0	
Garlic ..			Green Cocoonut	0 8 0	0 4 0	Salt ..	0 3 0	
Green Chilly	1 0 0	1 4 0	Lichi			COKE & COAL.		
Onion			BUTTER.			Soft Coke per md.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Coal .. (Control)	1 6 0	
Potato (Nainital)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Madras			Fuel ..	2 8 0	
			Ghee Lakhee			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Do. Bhadwa			Brand per bottle		
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	6 0 0				
			Milk	0 12 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 12th February, 1947.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
FISH & MEAT.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pana per seer	—	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer	—	0 12 0	—	Flour per seer (Rationed)	—	—	—
Do. (cut pieces)	—	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly	—	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sujee per seer	—	0 8 0	—
Gilong	—	2 0 0	—	Onion	—	0 7 0	✓ 8 6	Flour (Wholemeal) p. ar.	—	0 6 0	—
Lobster	—	1 8 0	—	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	—	0 8 0	—	Atta (Rationed) per seer	—	0 5 6	—
Bagda	—	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Ranohi)	—	—	1 6 0	Wheat	—	—	—
Bhangaur	—	2 0 0	2 4 0	Potatoes Deshi	—	0 5 0	0 1 0	"	—	—	—
Bhetki	—	—	2 0 0	Do. Madras (controlled)	—	—	—				
Other Fish	—	1 4 0	2 0 0	Fulbul per seer	—	0 8 0	0 4 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.			
Eel	—	1 4 0	—	Ladies finger	—	—	—	Rice (Rationed) per seer	—	0 10 0	—
Koi & Magoor	—	1 0 0	2 8 0	Raddish	—	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " "B"	—	0 6 0	—
Parsey	—	—	—	Squash	—	0 14 0	—	" " " "C"	—	0 4 0	—
Qaab (each)	—	0 1 6	0 2 6	Sweet Potatoes	—	0 4 0	0 6 0	Patnai per seer	—	—	—
Beef per seer	—	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	—	0 12 0	1 8 0	Banktuisi (Manja) per md.	—	—	—
Mutton "	—	2 8 0	2 12 0	White "	—	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—	—
Goat & Kid "	—	2 8 0	2 12 0	Tomato Ranchi per seer	—	—	Contd.	Do. (Atap)	—	—	—
Just	—	1 12 0	—	Do. (Country)	—	0 6 0	—	Rangoon per seer	—	—	—
								Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	—	—	—
				FRUITS.				md. ...	—	—	—
				Almond per seer	—	—	—	Deshi (Boiled) per md.	—	—	—
				Alubakra "	—	—	—	Golap Bori	—	—	—
				Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	—	Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	—	—	0 8 6
				Bedana per seer	—	0 1 6	0 4 0	Sugar (Rationed)	—	—	2 8 0
				Bael each	—	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 5 0	—
				Dates per seer	—	8 0 0	—	Gur	per seer	—	—
				Grapes "	—	0 12 0	1 0 0	Cocoanut oil	.. (Contd.)	1 10 6	—
				Lime per score	—	0 4 0	0 6 0	Ararah	per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
				Plantain (Champa) per doz.	—	0 6 0	0 12 0	Ohana	—	0 6 0	0 7 0
				Do. (Martaban) "	—	0 8 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
				Papaya per seer	—	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khasaree	—	0 5 0	0 5 6
				Pomegranates per seer	—	—	—	Kalai	—	0 6 0	0 7 0
				Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	0 8 0	0 4 0	Biuli	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
				Rungroone each	—	1 4 0	2 0 0	Mug Katch	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
				Orange per score	—	—	—	Do. (Sona)	—	0 10 0	0 12 0
				Mangoes 2-6	—	1 0 0	—	Matter	—	0 7 0	0 8 0
								Salt	—	0 2 0	—
				BUTTER				Barley Lily ½ lb. tin.	—	1 4 0	—
				Butter per seer	—	8 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	—	1 3 0	—
				Ghee Lakhee "	—	—	—	Robinson's Barley	—	—	—
				Do. Bhadwa "	—	—	—	Jelly	—	14 0	1 0 0
				Do. Sree "	—	4 14 0	—	Kerosene oil—Elephant	—	—	—
				Pure Cow Ghee per seer	—	4 8 0	—	Brand per bottle	—	—	—
				Milk (Co-operative)	—	—	—	Coal per md.	—	1 5	—

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 19th June 1947

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 40	1 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 80	0 100	Kashin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Mutton "	3 00	3 80	Sweet Potatoes "	0 20	0 30	Fashi 4—6	—	—
Goat and Kid "	3 00	2 80	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 100	1 00	Chees S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 00	2 00	Pomato (Ranchi) per seer	1 00	—	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 60	—
Duck each	2 00	2 80	White Pumpkin each	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each	2 00	3 00
Fowl "	1 80	3 00	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 20	0 100	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 00	2 00	Pomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	—	0 140	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
EGGS.			FRUITS			Dinapur "	—	4 00
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	2 30	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 80	Ghee per seer	6 00	7 00
Fowl's " "	—	2 80	Apricot	1 40	1 80	Pure Cow's Milk	0 100	0 120
FISH.			Apples 4—6	1 00	—	BREAD		
Pona per seer	2 00	2 80	Figs per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 50	—
Do. (Cut pieces)	3 00	3 40	Amra (Belati) per score	0 80	0 100	Do. lb.	0 26	—
Silong	1 12 0	2 40	Bedana per seer	—	—	FLOUR.		
Loabster	2 00	2 40	Beal each	0 20	0 80	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda	2 00	2 80	Pomegranate "	—	2 00	Atta	—	—
Bhangaur	2 00	2 80	Blackberries per 100	1 40	—	Sujea	—	—
Bhetki	1 00	1 80	Cocoonut each	0 80	0 60	RICE.		
Other Fish	—	0 40	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 00	—	Dates per seer	1 40	—	Bankulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Eel	—	2 80	Almond	4 00	5 00	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	—	Grape	—	—	Chinlaskhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	3 00	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosberry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	0 80	1 80	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 12 0	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 60	1 20	Khubani per seer	—	—	Sugar	0 86	—
Do. (Dest)	1 00	1 80	Kharbuza	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 40	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	—	0 60	Lichis per 100	1 40	2 00	Cocoonut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	—	—	Lime per score	0 100	1 00	Gur	0 12 0	—
Brinjal	0 80	—	Lokote	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	—	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 00	—	Arahar per seer	0 12 0	1 00
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Pasta per seer	—	10 00	Chana	0 60	—
Cauliflower	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per	0 40	0 50	Khari Masoor	0 100	0 120
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per	0 80	—	Bhanga	—	0 60
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	dos.	0 20	0 40	Khasree	—	—
Celery per seer	—	—	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	Mung (Hari)	0 60	1 00
Cucumber per score	—	—	Pineapple "	0 40	0 120	Do. (Sona)	—	1 40
Ginger per seer	0 80	0 100	Plums per score	0 80	0 60	Mattor	0 100	—
Garlic	0 80	0 100	Raisins	2 00	3 00	Salt	—	0 20
Green Chilly per seer	1 00	1 40	Roseberry per score	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger	0 100	0 120	Star apple	0 50	—	Coal per md.	1 60	—
Onion	0 60	0 80	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 140	—	Walnut	4 30	6 00	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna)	0 50	0 60	Mangoes (Green) per 100	6 40	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Dest)	0 40	0 50	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi)	0 80	0 100	Golap Khas 6—10	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 60	0 70	Langra 3—4	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Dest)	—	—	Bombay 6—8	—	—	Lily,	—	—
Palbul	0 60	0 100	Totapari per score 6—8	1 00	—			
Kaddish (English) per	—	—	Sipia	—	—			
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
38A Office Godown	Rs. As. P.		38B Chandney.	Rs. As. P.	
34 Chandney	0 5 0 Daily		36 A "	0 4 0 per day.	
37 "	0 6 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.		0 6 "	Business to be approved by the authority.
	0 5 0 "				

N. M. SEN-GUPTA,
Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Sell

(Continued from page 36)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H	Re. A. P.		M.	Re. A. P.		Egg	0 3 0	Egg
32-33	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.				" 9	0 3 0	Do
34	2 0 0	Do.				" 10	0 3 0	Do
35	2 0 0	Do.				" 18	0 3 0	Do
						" 19	0 3 0	Do
						" 22	0 3 0	Do
						" 27	0 4 0	Do
						" 28	0 4 0	Do
						" 40-42	0 3 0 each	Do
New Bldg.			West Range (old)			F. R. 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 38	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
8	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores			
			" 37	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 38	25 0 0	Do.			
			" 39	20 0 0	Do.			
			" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			" 42	26 0 0	Misc. goods.			
			" 43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
			" 44	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 45	28 0 0	Do.			
			" 46	28 0 0	Tailoring.			
			" 47	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 48	28 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
			" 49	28 0 0	Do.			
			" 50	28 0 0	Do.			
			" 51	28 0 0	Do.			
			" 52	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			" 53	28 0 0				
			" 54	28 0 0				
			" 55	1 12 0 (Daily)				
			Poultry.					
			" 35-38	1 4 0	Poultry.			
			" 39-42	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 51-58	2 8 0	Do.			
			" 68-66	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 67-74	7 5 0	Do.			
			" 115-130	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 75-78	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 79-82	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 83-86	5 0 0	Do.			
			" 89-108	3 2 0	Do.			
			" 109-110	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 111-114	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 115-118	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 119-122	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 123-126	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 127-130	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 131-134	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 135-138	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 139-140	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 141-143	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 145-146	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 147-150	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 151-154	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 155-156	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 157-162	1 14 0	Do.			
			" 163-164	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 165-166	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 167-170	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 171-174	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 175-176	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 177-178	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 179-182	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 183-186	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 187-188	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 189-190	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 191-194	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 195-198	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 199-203	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 204-206	1 4 0	Do.			
			" 207-208	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 209-210	0 10 0	Do.			
			" 211-214	1 4 0	Do.			
Cocconut Range 16	0 4 0	Cocconut.						
" 17	0 4 0	Do.						
" 18	0 4 0	Do.						
" 21	0 10 0	Potato.						

*Stale temporarily accepted.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET **Rates quoted on the 13th January, 1947.**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Poma per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes per seer Madras			Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Poma per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	New (Country) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	SUNDRIES		
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 4 0	Nanital per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 7 0	(Contd.)
Shlong	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mangoes			Sugar	0 10 8	(Con.)
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 8 0
Beghda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 7 0	1 12 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhanguar	1 8 0	2 0 0	score			" (Sugarandy) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhathi	1 0 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer...	0 8 0	0 4 0	(Ration Shop)	0 8 0	(Con.)
Bhila	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	DAL.		
Kol & Magoor	1 10 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			Arshar per seer (medium)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Paray	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes			Chana	0 9 0	
Crab each	0 2 0		Grapes			Khari Masoor	0 12 0	0 14 0
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 5 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	0 9 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 9 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kalai	0 10 0	0 11 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Biuli	0 10 0	0 11 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 9 0		Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Mung (Hart) (Katcha)	6 12 0	0 14 0
Fowl's eggs	1 9 0		Almond	2 8 0	3 0 0	" (Sona) per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mattar	0 9 0	0 10 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		Salt (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per			COKE & COAL		
*Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	0 1 0	0 6 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
*Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Coal		
*Tomato per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0	per doz.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Brand per bottle		
Ginger per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 8 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Garilo	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 12 0	Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			Do.		
Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Barley Pearl 1 ..		
Pome (Ranchi)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Madras			Do.		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee			Corn Flower 1 ..		
*Turnip	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Robinson's Barley		
*Carrot	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0	6 0 0	Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
*Beetroot	0 8 0	0 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Jelly		
			Milk					
			FLOUR.					
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)			
			Atta White No. 1	0 6 0				
			Atta Brown per seer	0 6 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N. B.—Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the author- ity.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	29 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0		30 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores Non-foodstuff.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0	"			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
16 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
17 S. B.	1 2 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
18 S. B.	1 2 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	64 "	0 2 0	Egg.
19 S. B.	1 2 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	65 "	0 2 0	C. V.
20 S. B.	1 2 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	66 "	0 2 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	1 2 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	67 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	1 2 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	1 2 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
24 S. B.	1 2 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	70 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
25 S. B.	1 2 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	71 "	0 5 0	"
			25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	72 "	0 5 0	"
			Chandney			73 "	0 5 0	"
Perk 3	0 9 0	Perk.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	74 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0		75 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"				76 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"				80 "		

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR 1947-48

(Appointed by the Corporation on 2nd July, 1947).

VIGILANCE STANDING COMMITTEE

1. Mr. A. A. Wise
2. Mr. Jogindra Lal Saha
3. Mr. Purnendu Sekhar Basu
4. Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Mitter
5. Mr. Hirendra Kumar Ganguli
6. Raju B. N. Ray Chowdhury

SERVICES STANDING COMMITTEE

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2. Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Mitter
3. Mr. I. B. Beed
4. Mr. Jagannath Kolay
5. Mr. Nanda Dulal Sreemany
6. Mr. Jogindra Lal Saha
7. Mr. P. E. Walde
8. Mr. S. M. Usman
9. Mr. Mohd. Israil
10. Mr. A. Rezak
11. Mr. Haji Md. Yusuf
12. Mr. Hirendra Kumar Ganguli

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3. Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen
4. Mr. Provangsu Kumar Sett
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6. Dr. M. N. Sarkar
7. Mr. Dharendra Nath Ghosh
8. Mr. F. E. Spence
9. Mr. B. B. Ray
10. Mr. S. M. Taufiq
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12. Syed M. Salahuddin

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3. Mr. A. C. Banerjee
4. Mr. Anandilal Poddar
5. Dr. Bhupendra Nath Bose
6. Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee
7. Mr. Ganapati Sur
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2. Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma
3. Dr. S. C. Law
4. Mr. C. W. Tassie
5. Syed M. Salahuddin
6. Mr. Karam Hossain

Associate Members

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2. Mrs. Fatim Das
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8. Mr. I. J. Cohen
9. Dr. B. Mondal
10. Mr. Md. Hashim
11. Mr. Ghulam Hussain
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4. Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli
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4. Mr. Badridas Barman
5. Mr. N. C. Sen
6. Mr. A. S. Naskar
7. Mr. B. B. Ray
8. Mr. A. A. Wise
9. Mr. E. H. Edney
10. Mr. T. Ahmed
11. Mr. S. M. Solaiman
12. Mr. Nabi Rasul

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STANDING COMMITTEE**

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
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| 2. Mr. I. B. Beed | 8. Mr. W. I. N. MacEwan |
| 3. Mr. Netai Charan Paul | 9. Mr. M. M. Haq |
| 4. Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen | 10. Raja B. N. Ray Chowdhury |
| 5. Mr. Ganapati Sur | 11. Mr. S. M. Usman |
| 6. Mr. R. N. Gaggar | 12. Mr. S. M. Taufiq |

In Memoriam

July 22, 1933



DESHAPRIYA JATINDRA MOHAN

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 5th—26th July, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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EDITORIAL

DESHAPRIYA

BELOVED of his people Jatindra Mohan Sen-Gupta was beloved of the country. And no man deserved more to earn the title. His countrymen, of their own accord, put the laurel on his noble brow as a worthy successor of Deshabandhu, and he wore the "triple crown" with unequalled dignity and distinction. But his claim to an abiding niche in the Valhalla of India's fighters for freedom rests neither on his achieving the unique distinction of occupying the Mayoral Chair in the Corporation of Calcutta for five terms, nor on his leading the Congress in this province for many years with great vigour and skill; it rests on his reckless courage that knew no fear or feebleness, his suffering which few have equalled and the supreme sacrifice he offered at the altar of the Motherland. May his spirit continue to guide us and inspire us and his colleagues and collaborators who are now on the threshold of the Promised Land he had seen but, alas, which it was not given to him to enter.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 5—25, 1947

Wednesday: 25th June

ADMINISTRATION IMPROVEMENT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The personnel of the Special Committee appointed some two months ago to suggest ways and means for improvement of the administration of the various departments of the city's municipal institution was raised from 6 to 7 by the Corporation at its meeting on Wednesday, the 25th June.

IMPORTANCE OF CALCUTTA

The *Hindusthan Standard* of the 1st July wrote as follows:—

The plea put forth by Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, about the future of Calcutta will undoubtedly command general approval. The division of India with the consequent partition of Bengal, far from detracting anything from the importance of Calcutta, will rather enhance it to a considerable extent. This city in future will be important not only to the new province of West Bengal but also to the Indian Union as a whole as a base of military defence and should therefore be developed to the maximum possible extent. As we visualise it, the city will have to be remodelled and rebuilt in respect of a number of essential services, so hopelessly out of date has it become at the present time, and its area more than doubled within a short time if it is to cope with the pressure of population which is also certain to be considerably heavier in future on account of the latest political developments. That, however, is the reason why the problem deserves more than a parochial approach. The task is a gigantic one to the accomplishment of which should be mobilised the resources not only of Calcutta, not even only of West Bengal but of the whole of the Indian Union. Since the matter is one of common importance the citizens of Calcutta need not be unduly apprehensive of the intervention of the other parts of the province through their representatives in the Legislature and in the Government.

Councillor S. M. Usman was taken in the Committee.

The matter came up before the Corporation on a requisition by 18 Muslim League Councillors.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said that the requisition meeting was called against the resolution that had been passed for constitution

of a Special Committee according to the arrangement that had been made by him with the Minister for Local Self-Government.

Afterwards, he had been to the Governor for a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs when he found that a representation had been made to the latter that no Muslim member was taken in the Committee. But the fact was that the name of Councillor S. M. Usman was actually moved and seconded but Councillor Usman had not agreed to serve in the Committee, while acquainting the Governor with the fact it was agreed between them that if any of the Muslim League members agreed to serve in the Committee then the number of the personnel of the Committee would be raised to 7 in place of 6 and further that if no Muslim

STREET LIGHTING DURING DISTURBANCES

Street lighting in Calcutta was greatly affected by the communal disturbances in the city. Nearly 80 per cent. of the gas lights and 10 per cent. of the electric lights out of a total of 16,000 and 5,000 respectively were either out of order or were not lit. The worst affected areas were Cossipore, Manicktolla, Belliaghatta and Kidderpore, according to Mr. D. N. Gunguli, Chief Engineer.

Because of the disturbances, it was extremely difficult for them to light, extinguish and maintain street lights properly. Several in disturbed areas were left to burn during the day and in some cases they could not be lit at all for days on end.

During periods of curfew, which sometimes extended up to 72 hours at a stretch, the inspecting and labour staff found it impossible to carry out their duties. In spite of the "essential service" badges supplied to them, they were on several occasions arrested while on duty and detained and fined. Matters had worsened recently because of the contractors' failure to supply matches at controlled rates.

The number of unlit lights would have been far higher had the public and some Councillors not supplied matches to lamp-lighters.

League members agreed to do so the Committee of six would continue to function.

The Muslim League Councillors agreeing to the proposal Councillor Usman was taken in the Committee.

MISSING BUTTER TINS ENQUIRY

The House accepted the report of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances leading to the alleged disappearance of a certain quantity of butter sent to the Corporation by the

military authorities for destruction as being unfit for human consumption.

The Committee reported 'inter alia' that 85 cases containing butter tins were missing and it was clear from the facts that the District Health Officer II had not done what he could be expected to do.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, informed the House that 202 cases of butter tins were still in their godowns and they would be destroyed after the Corporation arrived at a decision on the report of the Committee.

CONDOLENCE

The House condoled the death of Mr. Suprakash Sarkar, President, Entally Congress Committee.

NEW STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1947-48

The Corporation at a special meeting held on Wednesday, the 2nd July, appointed the various Standing Committees for the year 1947-48.

A new Standing Committee, entitled the Vigilance Committee, was formed. This Committee will advise the Chief Executive Officer in matters of general administration and will set up a Watch-and-Ward Committee to check corruption, regulate attendance of employees, and award prizes for efficient service.

The personnel of the different Standing Committees appointed for 1947-48 will be found in the Supplement to this issue.

Monday, 7th July

C. E. O.'S NEW POWER

To Make Appointments to Posts Up to Rs. 200

The power to make appointments to posts carrying salaries up to Rs. 200 was delegated by the Corporation to its Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, at a special meeting held on Monday, the 7th July. This power was being exercised by the Services Committee No. II, which was dispensed with this year.

The Chief Executive Officer could only make appointments to posts carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 40 per month.

Last year, the powers to make appointments to posts carrying a salary over Rs. 40 to Rs. 750 were delegated to the different Standing Committees. The powers of appointments to posts carrying a salary over Rs. 200 up to Rs. 750, will remain with the Services Standing Committee No. I.

The Chief Executive Officer will, however, be required to submit a monthly statement of the appointments made by him before the Corporation which will have the power to nullify any appointment made in contravention of the rules.

Among the conditions he will have to abide by, will be that the candidates possess necessary qualifications and that there are no supersessions.

Following is the text of the resolution adopted at the Corporation meeting:—

"The Corporation by their resolution dated the 7th July, 1947, finally delegated to the Chief Executive Officer power of appointment and dismissal of its employees whose maximum pay does not exceed Rs. 200 per month.

The Chief Executive Officer has to observe the following rules:—

(a) He is to hold competitive examinations.

(b) The candidates must possess the requisite qualifications.

(c) Claims of departmental candidates if they are properly qualified, should not be overridden.

(d) There should be no supersession in making appointments.

(e) All appointments must be made on the lowest pay of the grade.

(f) Not more than one annual increment should be given to any employee in the course of a financial year.

(g) Interest of the minority communities should be safeguarded.

(h) The Chief Executive Officer shall submit a statement to the Corporation in the first week of every month regarding the appointments made by him in the previous month stating therein the names of the candidates, their respective qualifications and the considerations that weighed with him in making the appointments.

(i) In case any appointment is made in contravention of any of the aforesaid rules, the person so appointed shall not be allowed to draw his salary."

The House did not proceed with any other business as Councillor Nares Nath Mookerjee referred to the disturbances in the city and remarked that the members were anxious to go back home."

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, in a statement published in the local Press on the 10th July, said:—

"The Corporation came to a drastic decision on the 7th July, 1947, to ensure proper appointments in future. It is necessary that both the members of the public and the employees of the Corporation should know that in future appointments are going to be made in accordance with the accompanying rules and that it would not be possible in future to secure an appointment by canvassing."

Wednesday: 9th July

WANT OF QUORUM

The meeting of the Calcutta Corporation fixed for Wednesday, the 9th July, fell through for want of quorum.

Thursday: 17th July

CONDOLENCES

The Corporation adjourned its meeting, fixed for Thursday, the 17th July, for ten minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Haren Ghosh, the well-known impresario, and Dr. Hiralal Dutta, a distinguished medical practitioner of the city.

The Corporation recorded its "profound sense of sorrow and loss at the sad untimely death, under tragic circumstances" of Mr. Ghosh.

In condoling the death of Dr. Dutta, the Corporation strongly condemned the reported 'outrage' on the deceased.

TRAM-WORKERS AND DISTURBANCES

Councillor Md. Ismail said that in the disturbances in the city 4 or 5 tramway workers had lost their

ALDERMAN HAJI MOHAMMAD HOSSAIN

HIS DEATH CONDOLED BY CORPORATION

The Corporation at its meeting held on the 30th June, condoled the death of Haji Mohammad Hossain, sitting Alderman of the Corporation and adjourned its meeting without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Paying tribute to the memory of the late Haji Sahib the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said that he came to the Corporation in 1942 as a Councillor and in 1944 he was elected as an Alderman which position he held till the time of his death. He was a perfect gentleman and was an influential merchant of Colootola.

lives. They had urged upon the authorities to issue special badges to workers but without success.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said that the new Ministry was trying their best to restore the situation to normal. With the police arrangement already made he hoped the situation would improve. He, however, promised to move the authorities so that tramway workers might get badges.

RECOVERED LOOTED PROPERTY

On the suggestion of Councillor Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, agreed to make a representation to the Government asking them to take steps for return of the recovered articles and goods which had been looted during riot-days in August, 1946, and were subsequently identified by their owners.

J. M. SEN-GUPTA'S DEATH-ANNIVERSARY

A sum of Rs. 800 was sanctioned for expenses in connection with the observance of ex-Mayor J. M. Sen-Gupta's death anniversary.

Wednesday: 28th July

CONDOLENCES

The Corporation at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 28th July, expressed its sense of sorrow and indignation at the assassination of U. Aung San and his colleagues in the Burma Interim Government.

The House also recorded its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden death of Sir Shaafat Ahmed Khan, member of the First Interim Cabinet.

As a mark of respect to their memory the meeting was adjourned without transacting any business.

CHIEF MINISTER MEETS INDIAN EMPLOYERS

All possible measures were being taken to ensure that August 15—the date on which power would be transferred to the two new Dominions—passed off peacefully in Bengal. This was announced by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal, at a conference of Indian employers in Calcutta on the 16th July.

Both the Congress and Muslim League, said Dr. Ghosh, had accepted H.M.G.'s June 3 plan for the transfer of power, which envisaged not only the division of India but also the partition of certain provinces. Because of this agreement between the two major parties, there should not be cause for apprehension that the transfer might be accompanied by disorders. The West Bengal Ministers would do everything in their power to see that the transfer was implemented in an atmosphere of peace and harmony.

CHIEF MINISTER CONFERS WITH POLICE OFFICERS

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose, Chief Minister, West Bengal, met officers of the Calcutta police force at Lalbazar Headquarters on the 14th July and exhorted them to do their utmost to put down lawlessness in the city and work for speedy restoration of peace and order.

Mr. D. R. Hardwick, Police Commissioner, Mr. P. Norton Jones, Additional Commissioner, Mr. P. K. Sen, Deputy Commissioner, Detective Department, Mr. Haflizuddin, Deputy Commissioner, North District, Mr. S. Brahmachari, Deputy Commissioner, Central District, all Assistant Commissioners and thana officers were present.

AMERICA'S HOUSING PROBLEM

Frank Creden, Federal Expediter of Housing has appealed to the building trade to reduce prices in order to stimulate residential construction. It seems certain, however, that the plea will fall to a stony ground. One of the most specious failures of American economy at present is the virtual collapse of the housing programme. It had been hoped that one and a half million new houses should be started this year, instead the country will be lucky if the number reaches 150,000. Even during 1946 the programme is far smaller than expected.

The most important single factor is the fantastic increase of the cost of building which is now almost double the pre-war level. The average American can pay at most 1250 sterling for a house, whereas it is almost impossible to build anything at present for less than 2500 sterling. A great part of this increase has come since last November when the Government removed nearly all controls on building material.

Middles

Deshapriya Jatindra Mohan

Fifteenth Death Anniversary

IN observance of the 15th Death Anniversary of Deshapriya Jatindra Mohan Sengupta, tributes were paid to his patriotism and sacrifice by different Congress leaders at a crowded meeting held under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at the Calcutta University Institute on the 22nd July.

Mr. Kamal Krishna Roy, Relief Minister, West Bengal Cabinet, in paying homage said that it was the duty of every Indian to remember those who had kindled the flame of patriotism and set high ideals before the country during the grim days of the battles for Indian freedom. Deshapriya was a great soldier and his example would long shine in the nation's memory, and inspire Indian youths through generations.

Mr. Loknath Bal, ex-prisoner of the Chittagong Armoury Raid case, said that Deshapriya Jatindra Mohan was a great soul. He would never die in the hearts of his countrymen. His ideal was freedom for the masses and the freedom battles would never end till that was won.

Mr. Jaglal Choudhury, Relief Minister of Bihar, who was in Calcutta, paid his tributes to the mighty soul of Jatindra Mohan.

Mr. Bipin Behari Ganguly emphasised that Jatindra Mohan would ever live in his sacrifice, patriotism and qualities of a true soldier of freedom.

Messrs. Jnananjan Niggi, Purushottam Roy, Dr. D. N. Moitra, amongst others, paid homage to the memory of Deshapriya.

Mr. Bhupati Mazumder, who presided, said that Jatindra Mohan lived and died for the cause of freedom. He reminded all that battles for freedom had not ended but just began. People should now look at things from the angle of view of a true revolutionary and prepare themselves for marching shoulder to shoulder with the free citizens of the world.

LABOUR MINISTER IN RIOT-AFFECTED AREAS

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Labour Minister in the West Bengal Cabinet, accompanied by Mr. Sudhir Mookerjee, a labour leader, visited a disturbed area under Manicktolla Police Station and addressed a gathering of labourers there in the morning of the 13th July. He advised them to forget the past and be ready for the bright future.

Dr. Banerjee said that the Congress Ministry which would be functioning now would treat equally both the Hindus and the Muslims, and though the Muslims will be in a minority in West Bengal, yet they had no cause for any fear of oppression at the hands of the majority.

He subsequently visited a Muslim area in Belliaghata and had a talk with Muslim leaders of the locality as to the aim of the Congress Ministry and also of the safety, freedom and progress which they could expect from the Ministry.

REVENUE MINISTER VISITS RIOT-AFFECTED AREAS

Mr. Kalipada Mookherjee, West Bengal Minister for Jails and Revenue, accompanied by Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar, M.L.C., and Mr. Sushil Kumar Banerjee, M.L.A., toured the riot-affected areas of Manicktolla, Belgachia and Howrah on the 13th July last.

Late Mr. J. N. Gupta

A Short Life-Sketch

THE smadh ceremony of the late Mr. J. N. Gupta was held on the 29th June last at 1, Outram Street, residence of his son, Mr. S. N. Gupta.

Acharya Kshiti Mohan Sen conducted the prayer.

Among those present at the ceremony were Sir G. S. Mukherjee, Sir S. N. Ray, Justice S. C. Mookerjee, Mr. S. C. Mukherjee, Mr. G. Farouque, General Manager, E. I. Railway, Mr. S. K. Dutta, Mr. Sumantra Das Gupta and Major S. C. Mullick.

The death of the late Mr. Gupta was reported in the previous issue of the *Gazette*.

Mr. J. N. Gupta was born in 1869. His childhood was spent in various parts of Bengal and Bihar with his father, Mr. Ghanashyamdas Gupta who was a District Judge.

After passing the Entrance examination Mr. Gupta joined the Metropolitan College of which Pandit Lwar Chandra Vidyasagar was the Principal. The relation between Vidyasagar and his pupil were very cordial. A brilliant scholar all his life, Mr. Gupta passed his B.A. with triple Honours and left for England in 1891 with Mr. C. K. Das (Deshabandhu) and Mr. G. P. Roy (later Sir), his friends of college days. He successfully competed in the I.C.S. examination in 1892. He returned to India in December, 1893 and joined service. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Ramesh Chandra Dutt who was then working as Commissioner at Cuttack. Mr. Gupta accompanied Lord Sinha as Secretary when the former went to England in 1918 to join the War Cabinet. In 1921 Mr. Gupta went to Geneva with Sir Atul Chatterjee as delegate to the League of Nations labour branch. Mr. Gupta retired from the Civil Service in 1928 as Member of the Board of Revenue.

Throughout his life Mr. Gupta devoted himself wholeheartedly for the betterment of the lot of the poor and in whichever district he was posted during his service career he tried his level best to provide the poor agriculturists with all sorts of necessary implements. Mr. Gupta was also a member of the old Bengal Legislative Council.

RIOTS ENQUIRY COMMISSION

The proceedings of the Commission inquiring into the Calcutta riots were adjourned *sine die*, when the Commission met on the 8th July after a long recess. Mr. Jyoti P. Mitter (for the Congress) asked for an adjournment of the inquiry for six weeks to enable the Government to consider the situation.

Mr. S. A. Mazumdar (for the Muslim League) said that no useful purpose would be served by continuing the inquiry. Now that FMG's plan had been accepted by the two major political parties, there should be an atmosphere of amity to allow them to build up their respective States.

Mr. M. N. Ghosh (for the Bengal Government) suggested that the proceedings be adjourned *sine die*.

Sir Patrick Spens, President, and the two members of the Commission, Sir Fazal Ali and Mr. B. Somayya, ordered that the proceedings be adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Haren Ghosh Murdered

Well-Known Calcutta Impresario

Mr. Haren Ghosh, the well-known impresario, was murdered on the 9th July. His body was found the same evening cut into pieces, packed into a closed suitcase and thrown near Rawdon Square.

Mr. Ghosh had his office at an address in Dharamtalla Street and he attended his office on the day he was murdered. A durwan under his employ in his office stated that the deceased left the office at about midday. When he failed to reach his residence in Madan Baral Lane the police were informed and a missing report was entered. Later, the body was found in the suit case. The body has since been identified by one of his relations. The durwan was taken into custody on suspicion. The Park Street Police were making enquiries.

Mr. Ghosh was a very popular figure in the cultural world of Calcutta and other cities. The foremost impresario of India, his reputation travelled beyond the borders of India. Uday Shanker before he became famous was the first presented by Mr. Ghosh. Besides his many other achievements in introducing famous artistes may be mentioned the success he met when he took the Saraukella group of dancers on European tour.

Ten persons had been arrested so far in connection with the murder of Mr. Ghosh.

A student of Presidency College, Mr. Ghosh had shown his brilliance from his student life. A favourite student of the late Mr. Ishan Chandra Ghosh, he was the founder of the Hare School magazine.

On graduating Mr. Ghosh began his life as a motor car salesman but soon he was called to other fields. In 1921-22 he toured the whole of India with

Mahatma Gandhi and organized relief in Bankura. In 1926 he went to England as the first Indian impresario and made a name among the art connoisseurs of the West.

On his return to India he took a prominent part in popularizing Film industry in India.

Mr. Ghosh, who was 51, had for many years been associated with the production of Indian and European theatricals. His help was frequently sought by sponsors of charity concerts and dance recitals. He organized touring companies of singers, dancers and musicians to visit military camps during World War II.

Mr. Sudhi Pradhan, Organizing Secretary of the Artists' Association, Bengal, says:

"The tragic death of S. Haren Ghosh, the foremost impresario of India has come as a great loss to us all

"I trust that the Artists' Association of Bengal would do all in its power for preserving the memory of the distinguished impresario of our country."

CALCUTTA RIOTS COMMISSION DISSOLVED SINCE 20TH JULY

The Commission enquiring into the Calcutta riots was dissolved with effect from the 20th July. Announcing this, a Bengal Government Gazette Extraordinary stated that because of the present political situation in the province, the Government considered it unnecessary to continue the inquiry any further.

Sir Patrick Spens, Chief Justice of India, was the President of the Commission and Sir Saiyid Fazl-Ali and Mr. B. Somayya were its members.

The Commission first met on the 14th October, 1946. The last sitting was held on the 8th July when the proceedings were adjourned *sine die* on the suggestions of the parties concerned.

TO RESUME TRAM AND BUS SERVICE

CHIEF MINISTER'S CONFERENCE

Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal, held discussion with the Additional Commissioner of Police, Mr. Norton-Jones and with the D. C., Central and D. C., North on the 11th June regarding the situation in the city and as to how tram and bus services could be resumed.

The situation in the city was reviewed at a conference in Government House in the afternoon, which was attended by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Dr. Suresh Banerjee, Mr. Mohammad Ali and Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Ministers.

AUGUST 15

SHOULD BE A DAY OF REJOICING

Addressing a Press Conference at the Writers' Buildings on the 17th July Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal, reiterated his determination to take all necessary steps in connection with any possible disorders on or about August 15 next.

Dr. Ghosh agreed with Pressmen that Government should be fully prepared to meet all eventualities on the occasion of transfer of power.

Asked if August 15 should be celebrated as a day of rejoicing, Dr. Ghosh said that in the present atmosphere of tension in Calcutta he would like to have no special celebration but "everybody was at liberty to do anything he liked in this respect within the four corners of his own home, he added.



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CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES

Day-To-Day Report Of Incidents

RECRUEDESCENCE of communal riot in the several localities of the city on the 25th June brought in curfews, even running to 35 hours, on certain worst affected areas of the city. For the next four days, the number of incidents for each day was about a dozen or more.

On the 25th June 12 incidents were reported in the city, in which one person was killed and fifteen injured.

Despite the enforcement of 35-hour and 32-hour curfews in three of the hitherto worst-affected areas of Calcutta, more than 20 incidents were reported from the city on the 26th June.

There were disturbances in certain areas in the Belliaghata police station jurisdiction, with the result that these localities were placed under a 35-hour curfew.

The casualties were 6 dead and more than 40 injured.

The incidents comprised use of private firearms, throwing of bombs and acids, brickbatting, looting, arson and stray assaults on unwary pedestrians.

No less than 15 incidents were reported from the northern, southern and central parts of Calcutta on the 27th and the 28th June.

On the 27th a member of the Police Force was seriously injured in Ballygunge area when firearms were used.

Three men were killed and 14 injured.

MORE AND MORE INCIDENTS

Four persons were killed and nineteen others injured in incidents on the 29th June.

The incidents occurred in the Chitpore, Muchipara, Watgunj, Entally, Manicktolla, Amherst Street and Belliaghata police station areas.

Incidents, larger in number and affecting a wider area than on previous days, were reported on the 30th June.

Fourteen persons were killed and 25 others injured in about 30 incidents in different parts of the city in course of the day.

The incidents included a large number of cases of use of firearms by private persons. Besides, cases of bomb and acid throwing, brickbatting, stray assaults were also reported.

154 persons were arrested in connection with those incidents.

The most disturbed area in the city was the localities under the jurisdictions of Watgunj, Belliaghata and Chitpur Police Stations.

Following the incidents a 40-hour curfew was imposed on Watgunj and a 35-hour curfew on some parts of Belliaghata Police Station areas. The entire area under Chitpore Police Station was brought under daily curfew.

Three incidents were reported on the 1st July. In one of these a pedestrian was fatally assaulted in

an area under Chitpur thana shortly before midday. The other two were cases involving the use of bombs, one in Manicktolla and the other in the Belliaghata thana area. No one was hurt.

Unofficial estimates placed the casualties at four killed and nine injured.

The Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy issued an appeal in which he stated that no political party, no responsible person, no leader, Hindu or Muslim, desired that there should be a revival of disorder of any kind.

The partition of India and Bengal had been decided upon and all had to carry that out both in the spirit and in the letter.

COMPARATIVELY QUIET ON 2ND JULY

Calcutta was comparatively quiet on the 2nd July. Only three incidents, in which two persons were slightly injured, were reported.

One person died and five others were injured in incidents that occurred on the 3rd July in the city. The incidents ending fatally occurred in Manicktolla area while other incidents took place in Chitpur, Muchipara and Jorasanko areas.

Three persons were killed and twenty-eight others injured in incidents on the 4th July.

Manicktolla police station was the worst affected area where three persons were reported to have been killed and seventeen others received bullet injuries in an incident in which private firing was resorted to.

Other incidents occurred in Bowbazar, Amherst Street, Muchipara, Hare Street and Belliaghata police station areas.

Conditions in Calcutta showed no improvement on the 5th and the 6th July. Four persons died and nine received injuries in the disturbances on the 5th July. Twelve incidents were reported to have occurred in some parts of north and central Calcutta.

The shooting of the officer-in-charge of the Muchipara Police Station was the principal incident of the 6th July.

THE BLACK DAY OF JULY

Grave disturbances, worst since the days of August riots of 1946, occurred in the city on the 7th July.

The funeral procession carrying the body of the officer-in-charge of the Muchipara Police Station, who had been shot on the previous evening, resulted in a serious outbreak of disturbances.

The day's casualty figures, most of which occurred in course of incidents arising out of the procession, were well over 200, including nearly 50 killed.

The funeral procession started from the residence of the deceased in Park Circus area at about 3 p.m. Police officers, including a D.C. and other high-ranking officers, sergeants and police men, a large number of whom were of the armed section, followed the bier in lorries, buses and cars. It passed through Park Street and when it reached Chowringhee it was joined by a crowd, which was about 500, who were in an excited state. The van of the procession was made up of people who were in a menacing mood, shouting slogans and uttering provocative words.

HARMONY MUST BE REESTABLISHED

RELIEF MINISTER'S ADDRESS

The West Bengal Relief Minister, Mr. Kamaal Krishna Roy, addressing a mixed gathering in one of the most disturbed areas in Calcutta on the 11th July appealed to Hindus and Muslims to eschew communalism so that peace and harmony might once again be re-established in the country.

Another incident, involving the use of a bomb, the target of attack being a bus, was reported from the Chitpur police station area. One person was injured. Three arrests have been made in this connection.

By an order issued the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, further amended the hours of curfew in force in 11 thana areas in the city.

Two persons were killed and five other injured in stray incidents in Calcutta on the 20th July.

The day's incidents included several cases involving use of firearms by private individuals.

Taking advantage of temporary absence of police pickets on account of heavy downpour in the morning, miscreants were reported to have fired at as many as four running buses from time to time in Jorasanko Police Station Area.

The day's other incidents were in the nature of stray assaults reported mostly from Municktolla, Jorasanko, Beliaghata, Entally and Amherst Street Police Station areas.

The assaults proved fatal in two cases, one in Amherst Street and the other in Jorasanko Police Station area.

Eight incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 21st July from the Amherst Street, Muchipara, Bowbazar and Taltolla thana areas. They included shooting at a tramcar, throwing of a bomb at a police picket, and assault on pedestrians. Three persons were killed and over a dozen others injured in the day's incident.

A 60-year-old passenger was killed and four injured when miscreants fired at a tramcar in the Bowbazar section.

Two incidents were reported on the 22nd July. There was a case of bomb throwing and firing by miscreants in Entally area leading to the arrest of 5 persons. Shyampukur police station reported a case of assault proving fatal. Three arrests were made in this connection. Two persons died and two others sustained injury in this day's incidents.

Police pickets on duty in areas under Sham-pukur and Burtollah thanas were fired on by private individuals on the 22nd July. In the latter instance, the police returned fire, firing 10 rounds with injury to none. In the former case, two constables were injured, one of whom died afterwards in hospital.

Two bombs burst and a man was assaulted in areas under the Muchipara police station.

HAPPENINGS OF THE 7TH JULY

Citizens Demand Open Trial Of Police Officers

Demand for open trial and enquiry into the conduct of police officers responsible for terrible loss of life in Calcutta on the 7th July was made by different speakers, addressing a crowded public meeting held at University Institute Hall on the 14th July.

The meeting passed a resolution demanding *inter alia* removal of Commissioner of Police, Calcutta suspension of police officials responsible for tragic occurrence of the 7th July and also urging withdrawal of armed Punjabi police men from duty on public streets and their disbandment.

Mr. Narendra Kumar Basu was in the chair.

The meeting demanded :—

(1) That the Commissioner of Police be immediately removed.

(2) That an enquiry be held into the circumstances relating to the funeral procession on the 7th July, and the conduct of some of the Police Officers who took part in this procession in violation of Sec 144, or otherwise encouraged it, and that these officers be suspended pending the result of the enquiry.

(3) That the officials and members of the armed Police found responsible for the tragic occurrences on the 7th July be suspended and punished.

(4) That the Punjabi armed Police be immediately withdrawn from duty on public streets and be disbanded and sent back to their Province.

The meeting resolved "that a Publicity Committee consisting of the following persons be formed to receive and collect statements from eye-witnesses of police excesses and get them published in newspapers and make such use of them as may be necessary :—Chairman—Mr. Makhanlal Sen; Members—Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Mr. Chapala Kanta Bhattacharjee, Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, Mr. Ramesh Banerjee, Principal Prasanto Bose and Secretary of the Burrabazar Defence Committee."

Moving the resolution, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor, said that they had cherished the hope that after the partition decision there would be an end of all their troubles but that hope had been falsified and the situation had worsened.

Referring to incidents of the 7th July, the Mayor wanted to know who had given permission for carrying the police officer's dead body defying Section 144. He also wanted to know what steps had been taken by Government to bring the offending police officers to book. "Those who are fit to be hauled up for trial," he remarked, "are still in charge of the administration of the city's police service." The time had come, he said, when the police administration of the city should be purged of evil-doers and entrusted entirely to their charge.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee said that there was no doubt that steps had been taken by the West Bengal Cabinet for bringing about an improvement in the Calcutta situation but much yet remained to be done.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose said that he failed to understand why necessary action should not be taken against the officer who issued the notice concerning the procession.

Referring to the ban imposed on the publication of news regarding excesses by the police, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose suggested that attempts should be made to publish accounts of these excesses in newspapers outside Bengal.

Mr. Makhan Lal Sen said that the offending police officers should not be allowed to go scot free. They should see to it that their demand for public trial of offenders was fulfilled.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee said that citizens had the right to demand the removal of an officer who was the custodian of law and order, if in the opinion of the public he had failed to discharge his duties. No independent country had denied that right to the citizens.

In that view Dr. Mookerjee urged that Dr. Ghosh, Chief Minister of the West Bengal Cabinet, should press the Governor of Bengal for removal of the present Police Commissioner of Calcutta.

Mr. Narendra Kumar Basu, who presided said that the State was governed by law and according to that law, it was the duty of the Governor to see that the officers who were responsible for the calamity of the 7th July should be suspended immediately and tried in a court of law.

Muslim League Claims Calcutta

Boundary Commission Hears Different Organizations

THE Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, arranged a meeting of the representatives of the districts of 24 Parganas, Jessore, Khulna, Nadia, Murshidabad, Faridpore, Maldah, Dinajpur etc., as also of Calcutta, in the Mayor's Room, Central Municipal Office Buildings, in the afternoon of the 1st July to discuss the question of the boundary of the new West Bengal province and to adopt necessary steps in the matter.

UNITED INDIA DAY

Speeches protesting against the division of India were made at a meeting held in observance of "Akhand Bharat (United India) Day" in Calcutta on the 8th July.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, who presided, said that Pakistan had been imposed on them by the British Government "in collusion with the Muslim League." The Congress had been outmanoeuvred.

The Hindu Mahasabha stood for the partition of Bengal into Hindu and Muslim majority areas, but they demanded that the two provinces thus created must remain in an all-India Union.

He wanted Hindus to be careful of the Muslim League, who had accepted a "truncated Pakistan," and urged the Congress not to compromise Hindu interests further.

MAYOR CONVENES CONFERENCE

The view that Nationalist Bengal should place a joint and united demand before the Boundary Commission on the question of fixation of the boundary line between the divided parts of Bengal, was expressed by the different speakers at a conference of representatives of the Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca and Burdwan divisions held at the University Institute Hall on the 5th July.

Mr. Narendra Kumar Basu presided at the conference which was convened by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri.

Explaining the object of the conference, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri said that for some time past different organizations were working and preparing their viewpoints for placing them before the Commission which would shortly begin its work. But the case of the people of West Bengal could not be strong and substantive unless all these diverse arguments and viewpoints were brought under a joint demand.

The people of this part of Bengal should make it a point to demand for them so much tracts of land as could accommodate the Hindus of East Bengal, if the question of transfer of population ever took concrete shape. The speaker said that personally he was convinced after what he had seen of the Muslim League fanaticism from the 'Direct Action Day,' that the lives and properties of the Hindus of East Bengal could never be safe under the Pakistan Government.

It was, therefore, imperative upon the representatives of West Bengal to demand before the Boundary Commission a natural boundary which would be satisfactory to both the parts of Bengal.

TWO BENGALS: EAST AND WEST

Inaugurating the conference, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose said that partition of Bengal was now a settled fact. The next question that awaited solution was,

A NOTE ON CALCUTTA

1. *Introductory: Calcutta is the heart of West Bengal. It is a city within the boundaries of the district of 24 Parganas in which district the non-Muslim population forms 67.53 per cent., of the total, excluding the population of Calcutta. The area of the City of Calcutta is 34 sq. miles, its population according to the Census of 1941, is 21,08,891 of which 4,97,585 i.e., only 23.59 per cent. are Muslims.*

2. *Position of Muslims in Municipal Electoral Roll: The total number of electors in Calcutta is 68,567 of which only 10,149 or 14.8 per cent. of the total are Muslims. (N.B. The figures relate to the Electoral Roll of 1944).*

3. *Premises owned by Muslims: Out of a total of 81,159 premises in Calcutta, only 6,863 i.e., 8.45 per cent. are held by Muslims. There are 32 Municipal Wards in the City of Calcutta. In seven out of these 32 Wards, the percentage of Muslim holdings is less than 1 per cent. There are as many as 18 Wards in which the percentage is less than 5 per cent., and 23 Wards in which it is less than 15 per cent. There is not a single Ward where the percentage of Muslim holdings is 50 per cent., or above.*

4. *Consolidated Rates payable by Muslims: The total amount of consolidated rates payable in Calcutta is Rs. 52,19,674-4-6 out of which those payable by Muslims amount to Rs. 3,23,824-4-0 i.e., 2 per cent. of the total. In 19 out of 32 Wards the percentage of rates payable by Muslims is less than 5 per cent. There is not a single Ward where this percentage is above 5 per cent. There are only 4 Wards where it is above 25 per cent.*

5. *Position of Muslims in Greater Calcutta or the Calcutta Industrial Area: The City of Calcutta is after all a part of what is known as the Greater Calcutta or the Calcutta Industrial area. So, a comparison of the position of the Muslims with that of the non-Muslims in relation to this extended area of Greater Calcutta may be considered relevant. (Incidentally, the whole area practically coincides with what is known as the Calcutta Industrial Rationing Area and what, for the purposes of Rationing, is treated as one unit and it is subject to the jurisdiction of the Controller of Rationing, Calcutta).*

In this area, there is a total population of 35,71,899 out of which only 8,09,608 or 22.6 per cent. are Muslims.

what would be the demarcation line of the two parts of Bengal.

In settling the demarcation line, several factors had to be taken into consideration. The first factor

that confronted a state was the safety of the State. Unless and until the division was a natural one, the safety of West Bengal could be jeopardized by the presence of an independent state which might be in any time be hostile. So, it should be their joint demand that the division be such as would eliminate a perpetual conflict between the two States over trifling things which might result in border skirmishes.

Mr. Narendra Kumar Basu, who presided, said that after the partition of Bengal the fight had now been shifted to the question of demarcation of the boundary of the new province. In demarcating the boundary line emphasis was always put upon the existence of big mountains and big natural rivers. In the Indian Independence Bill that had been placed before Parliament, it was stated that there

mention of the term 'Hindu'. The British Government had characterised the Hindus as non-Muslims. But the 80 crores of Hindus could not tolerate that absurd position.

Dr. Mookerjee said that the question of exchange of population would not arise now but one could not be blind to the long-range view of things. A time might come and it would not be too distant when concrete steps might have to be taken by the Government of this province to make the exchange of population a reality.

SACRIFICE EAST BENGAL PEOPLE

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghose, President, B.P.C.C., said that the Congress was the reflection of the masses and it could never go against the wishes of

CALCUTTA AS COMMON CAPITAL

Suggestion By Mr. Mohammad Ali

A suggestion that Calcutta should be the common capital of both East and West Bengal for some time after August 15 was made by Mr. Mohammad Ali, Finance Minister, Bengal, in an interview on the 16th July.

He said that until such time as the assets and liabilities were divided the administration of the Government institutions in the city and the rest of the province as a whole should be under the joint control of the East and West Bengal Governments. This would be possible if Calcutta was the seat of both Governments during the transition period.

Such an arrangement, he argued, would obviate difficulties involved in rushing an important matter like the building of a capital for a new province. This would guard against waste of labour and money on any makeshift arrangement.

Mr. Mohammad Ali said that he had already sanctioned Rs. 5,00,000 to meet the preliminary expenses in connexion with the organization of departmental offices of the East Bengal Government in Dacca. A further sum of Rs. 20,00,000 would be given shortly to complete the arrangements on a permanent basis.

REPLY BY DR. P. C. GHOSH

"Calcutta cannot be the seat of two Governments, East and West Bengal, after August 15. Only West Bengal Government will function in Calcutta."

Announcing this at his daily Press Conference at Writers' Buildings on the 17th July Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal, contradicted the statement issued by Mr. Mohammad Ali, Finance Minister, League Cabinet, that Calcutta would continue to be the seat of the two Governments even after August 15.

Dr. Ghosh said that the suggestion of Mr. Mohammad Ali was that Calcutta should be the capital of East Bengal for some time after the 15th August. "I wish," Dr. Ghosh remarked, "he had not made any such statement. After the 15th August West Bengal will be part of a separate Dominion from that of East Bengal. So, in my humble opinion two Governments cannot function in Calcutta. Only West Bengal Government will function here."

Dr. Ghosh added: "The division of India and the division of Bengal and the Punjab have been agreed upon knowing full well the advantages and disadvantages. Now, it is not fair to have both ways."

would be two Bengals—East Bengal and West Bengal.

The complex question was what would be the dividing line of the two parts of Bengal. If the census of 1941 was taken as the basis, though according to the speaker that census was not a correct one, then it could be seen that a large proportion of Hindus would be left in East Bengal where they would have to live under the rule of the Muslims.

EXCHANGE OF POPULATION

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee said that, however much we could cry for nationalism, the division of Bengal was made on communal considerations. In the British system of administration there was no

the masses. A Committee had been formed on behalf of the B.P.C.C. Similar organizations had been started by different District Committees.

Mr. P. R. Thakur said that it should be the duty of the new Ministers of West Bengal to see to it that Hindus of East Bengal including the Scheduled Castes who had given so much at the call of the Congress were not oppressed.

A move was afoot that some portions of East Bengal should be included in the new province of West Bengal at the sacrifice of the people of East Bengal. But the speaker warned that if such a move was ever contemplated, then the Hindus specially the Scheduled Caste people, who had not the means to shift to West Bengal should not take it lying down.

Three Main Schemes Of Partition

THE Bengal Boundary Commission met for the first time at the Belvedere, Alipore, on the 15th July, when procedure and other preliminaries were settled.

Parties representing different interests had been asked to submit memoranda stating their respective cases for determining the boundary, areas etc., of the two Bengal Provinces before the 15th July.

The Commission decided that on the 16th July Mr. Atul Gupta would open the case on behalf of the Congress. He would be followed by Mr. N. C. Chatterji (for the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, the Indian Association and the New Bengal Association).

CASE FOR THE CONGRESS

The memorandum presented to the Bengal Boundary Commission on behalf of the Indian National Congress asked for the inclusion in West Bengal of an area of 40,187 square miles with a total population of 2,80,82,000. That would consist of 27.00 per cent. Muslims and 70.67 per cent. non-Muslims, and would form 46.67 per cent. of the present total population of Bengal.

The Congress scheme asked for the inclusion in West Bengal of the Burdwan Division and Presidency Division excluding small areas in Nadia,

INDIA INDEPENDENCE BILL

Presented In Parliament

Two Independent Dominions, known as India and Pakistan, were formulated to come into being on the 15th August, 1947, under the provisions of the India Independence Bill, presented in Parliament on the 4th July.

The Dominion of Pakistan would include the territories which on the 15th August were included in the Provinces of East Bengal and West Punjab.

Bengal as constituted under the Government of India Act of 1935 would cease to exist.

Two new provinces, East Bengal and West Bengal would come into existence.

A Governor-General for each Dominion would be appointed by the King unless the Legislature of either Dominion decided that the same person might be Governor-General of both the Dominions.

Full power to make laws both for internal and extraterritorial operation would be vested in each of the Legislatures of the new Dominions, and no law would be void or inoperative on the ground that it was repugnant to British law.

The British Government would give up on the 15th August all responsibility for the government of any of the territories at present included in British India.

MR. ATTLEE'S ANNOUNCEMENT

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, announced in the House of Commons on the 10th July that Lord Mountbatten had been recommended as Governor-General of India and Mr. Jinnah as Governor-General of Pakistan.

The Prime Minister also announced that, on transfer of power on the 15th August, "British Army forces will immediately start to be withdrawn from India. This withdrawal will be carried out as rapidly as shipping permits and is expected to be completed by about the end of this year."

He said that the Muslim League had agreed that Lord Mountbatten should be the Chairman of the Joint

Defence Council, which would be responsible for the central administration of the Armed Forces until such time as India and Pakistan were themselves in a position to administer.

It was proposed, he added, to appoint a Minister for Commonwealth Relations to assist in the change-over in India. He would be submitting a recommendation to the King for filling the post in due course.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee told the British House of Commons that 71-year-old Mohammed Ali Jinnah had been recommended as Governor-General of the Dominion of Pakistan and the present Viceroy, Lord Louis Mountbatten, as Governor-General of India.

Both recommendations, he said, came from the Indian leaders themselves.

While the formal announcement must await the passing of the Bill, King George had intimated that he would be prepared to accept these recommendations as soon as the India Independence Bill was passed.

Moving the second reading of the Bill Mr. Attlee expressed the "earnest hope" that this severance (partition) "may not endure."

Speaking directly of the Indian States, Mr. Attlee said he hoped they would in due course "find their proper place within one or other of the two Dominions within the British Commonwealth."

"If any Indian State decides to cut adrift and assert its independence," Mr. Attlee said "I would say to the Ruler of that state: "Take your time. Think again. And I hope no irrevocable decision to stay out will be taken permanently."

Describing the Independence Bill as "not abdication but the fulfilment of Britain's mission in India," Mr. Attlee said it was very rare for one nation which had enjoyed power over another "to surrender it voluntarily."

Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury would then submit the case for the Muslim League.

All the four members of the Commission—Mr. Justice B. K. Mukherjee, Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, Mr. Justice Abu Saleh Mohammed Akram and Mr. Justice S. A. Rahman—were present.

Five main committees and twenty-five departmental committees, all of them official in composition, were reported to be functioning under the Steering Committee and the Bengal Separation Council on the work of separation of Bengal.

Jessore and Khulna and a large slice of Rajshahi Division, and certain other areas. The thanas of Gournadi, Najirpur, Sarupkat and Jhalakati, in Backergunj district and the sub-division of Gopalganj, and the police station of Rajair in Faridpur District were demanded on the ground of being contiguous to the Hindu majority areas.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts with an area of 5,000 sq. miles and population of 2,47,000 were kept out of consideration and was not included in the totals.

MAHAHASABHA'S STAND

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, on behalf of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha and the New Bengal Association, maintained before the Commission on the 18th July that Calcutta was a predominantly Hindu city and must be the capital of West Bengal. The life and prosperity of the West Bengal State depended on Calcutta. The non-Muslim population of the city was 76·4% or roughly 2,108,891 (1941 census).

About 91·55% of the buildings of the city were held by non-Muslims. As regards rates and taxes, non-Muslims paid Rs. 1,95,85,280 and Muslims Rs. 12,98,296, the percentages being 98·8 and 6·2 respectively.

The industry of the city was mostly in the hands of the non-Muslim population. Educational Institutions were mainly owned and managed by non-Muslims. Of the total endowments made to the Calcutta University, amounting to about

MUSLIM POSITION IN CALCUTTA A Ward-By-Ward Table

The following is a table showing the total number of premises owned by Muslims, and the total amount of consolidated rates payable by Muslims in Calcutta, Ward by Ward, as in January, 1947.

Ward No.	Total No. of premises in the Ward.	Total No. of premises owned by Muslims in the Ward.	Percentage of Muslim holding.	Total amount of Consolidated rates at 20% per quarter	Total amount of Consolidated rates at 20% per quarter payable by Muslims.	Percentage of Consolidated rates payable by Muslims.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	5185	27	0·5 %	2,06,889	688	0·3 %
2	2985	2	0·07 %	1,19,120	32	0·03 %
3	4843	111	2·3 %	1,75,046	2,080	1·2 %
4	3498	16	0·5 %	1,61,567	972	0·6 %
5	2232	12	0·58 %	2,36,408	2,819	1·2 %
6	3613	32	0·9 %	1,91,632	2,869	1·5 %
7	2002	137	6·8 %	5,29,958	16,005	3·04 %
8	1688	350	20·72 %	2,48,153	34,222	13·9 %
9	4089	327	8·0 %	2,29,463	14,009	6·1 %
10	1414	219	15·5 %	1,63,240	36,893	22·6 %
11	2472	9	0·37 %	98,209	791	0·8 %
12	551	32	5·8 %	3,66,231	11,996	3·4 %
13	1663	369	22·2 %	1,98,063	24,030	12·1 %
14	2380	583	25·1 %	98,354	22,058	22·5 %
15	801	249	31·1 %	80,420	12,370	15·4 %
16	594	62	10·5 %	1,62,528	6,806	4·2 %
17	219	16	7·3 %	58,622	4,237	7·2 %
18	1083	236	21·7 %	18,919	6,349	33·6 %
19	2047	243	11·8 %	95,387	8,473	9·0 %
20	2283	999	43·8 %	1,19,069	38,162	32·1 %
21	3164	1060	33·5 %	2,02,179	35,229	17·5 %
22	4850	87	1·8 %	2,66,511	5,823	2·2 %
23	2213	17	0·77 %	68,256	755	1·1 %
24	2157	116	5·4 %	2,10,125	2,779	1·3 %
25	1568	416	25·9 %	67,864	10,440	15·4 %
26	1620	163	10·1 %	1,16,151	3,154	4·4 %
27	8585	129	1·5 %	3,29,679	3,123	1·00 %
28	2466	182	7·3 %	64,243	3,335	5·2 %
29	3403	481	14·1 %	89,195	7,875	8·8 %
30	1185	49	4·1 %	53,860	876	1·6 %
31	2576	65	2·5 %	49,374	589	1·2 %
32	1785	67	3·7 %	1,44,924	1,567	1·1 %
Total	81159	6863	8·45 %	52,19,659	3,23,306	6·2 %

Muslims, he claimed, formed 23·59% of the population, their total being 497,535. The contiguous areas were all predominantly non-Muslim. The district of the 24 Parganas, on the north, east and south of the city, had a non-Muslim majority of 67·6% ; while on the west, on the other side of the river, in Howrah, 80·12% of the population were non-Muslim.

Calcutta was the outlet for the bulk of the trade flowing from Hindustan. Besides Bengal, it served Bihar, Orissa, the C.P., the U.P., Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim.

Rs. 1,90,00,000 only Rs. 1,00,000 came from Muslims. About 99% of the endowments were from non-Muslims. The cultural and intellectual life of the city had been predominantly developed by Hindus—from Raja Rammohan Roy to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

The Muslim League claim for Calcutta's inclusion in East Pakistan, Mr. Chatterjee said, was extravagant, if not fantastic. The League's point was that Calcutta was predominantly a city of jute and that, as jute came from East Bengal, therefore, Calcutta should be included in that province. In

that case, Dundee might as well claim Calcutta because most of this jute went to Dundee.

Calcutta was not built on the jute trade. There were the tea, coal, hardware and other industries and trades. In the partition suggested by both the Hindu Mahasabha and the Congress 40% of the jute-growing areas would be in West Bengal.

CLAIMS BY MUSLIM LEAGUE

Inclusion of Calcutta in East Bengal was claimed on behalf of the Muslim League before the Bombay Commission on the 22nd July by Mr. Md. Wasim, who maintained that the rivers Bhagirathi and Hooghly should be the boundary line between the two new provinces.

Instead of going through the complicated process of dividing the province on the basis of districts, sub-divisions, thanas or union boards, this, he said, would be the best course to follow. West Bengal would thus comprise Burdwan division and East Bengal the rest of the province.

The rivers Hooghly and Bhagirathi up to Katwa and the Brahmani thereafter should form the boundary line between the Muslim majority and non-Muslim majority States of Bengal.

According to the Muslim League scheme, the new East Bengal would comprise Chittagong, Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions, almost the entire Presidency Division with the exclusion of three police stations and certain portions of Burdwan Division.

The League accepted contiguity of areas and majority of population as determining factors for the partitioning of the Province.

LEAGUE'S CLAIM ON CALCUTTA

The Muslim League claimed Calcutta on various grounds. The city, it said, had been built mainly by the resources of East Bengal. Nearly half of its population was engaged in industries maintained by East Bengal. It was the only usable and sizable port for trade and commerce of the entire province. Chittagong could not serve as well for East Bengal because of difficult communications. The city was

EAST-BENGAL HIGH COURT

TO SIT AT CALCUTTA TILL MARCH 1, 1948

Information was received by the Calcutta High Court towards the middle of July to make assortment of cases relating to the two parts of Bengal before August 15 next.

To facilitate the division of records no further cases of East Bengal would be taken up for hearing in the Calcutta High Court probably after July 20 next.

The Judges of the court as also the officers and employees were asked to make their choice as to which court of the two Dominions they wished to serve.

With regard to the creation of a separate High Court for East Bengal the following official notification was issued :

"As a temporary arrangement the East Bengal High Court will also have their seat at Calcutta and function in the same building as the High Court for West Bengal, i.e., the building at present occupied by the Calcutta High Court. This temporary arrangement will cease by March 1, 1948. Officers who elect to serve in the East Bengal High Court will therefore not have to leave Calcutta probably before March, 1, 1948. Assurance has been given by the authorities in Delhi that the salaries and other conditions of service of officers will not be disturbed as a result of their election to serve in either High Court."

situated within that part of the country which nature had made one where the Muslims were in the majority.

Referring to Calcutta Mr. Wasim said that Bengal was a "one city province." The Congress had made it a point that Calcutta should be included in West Bengal because large endowments had been made by Hindus to the Calcutta University and that many palaces were owned by Hindus in the city. But why should they draw a line between Muslims and Hindus and not between East and West Bengal?

Mr. Justice Biswas : The whole scheme of partition proceeds on a communal basis. We wish it were not so. We are creating two communal States—that unfortunately is the background.

Mr. Wasim said it was necessary to show that Calcutta could not be a city of Hindus who had no interest in East Bengal. Calcutta was a common city of Muslims and Hindus of East and West Bengal. It had developed into its present position of pre-eminence by the joint labour of Hindus and Muslims. It was the pride of both sections of Bengal.

He would love to have a share in the greatness of Calcutta with them and keep it as a joint city. They should not proceed in a spirit of antagonism in the belief that after August 15 there would be war between East and West Bengal. It would be impossible to administer the country except by mutual understanding and effective co-operation. So the best formula was that the Hooghly should be the boundary so that Calcutta would retain its position of pre-eminence. He would be sorry if Calcutta were taken away from East Bengal. They had to act in a spirit of co-operation.

Mr. Justice Mukherjea : Calcutta is only on one side of the Hooghly. If the river is to be the boundary the whole of Calcutta will go to East Bengal. But if counsel says that Calcutta is to be shared jointly how can the river be the boundary?

Mr. Justice Akram : Take Calcutta as it is and suggest a division equally.

Mr. Wasim : I suggest the Hooghly should be the dividing line ; Howrah being on the other side.

Mr. Justice Akram asked if, with Calcutta as it existed, he could draw a line on the eastern side of the city with areas like Sealdah, Bellaghatta, Narkeldanga, etc.

Mr. Wasim said that he could not suggest anything at present, but he would consider it.

Mr. Justice Mukherjea asked why, then, was counsel talking of sharing Calcutta.

Mr. Wasim said they could have a joint settlement—a joint commission.

Mr. Justice Akram : Can you do that?

Mr. Wasim : We have to do that.

Proceeding counsel said that the port of Calcutta must exist and the importance of the city must be retained and he considered Howrah as only a part of Calcutta.

Mr. Justice Mukherjea said that nobody, Hindu, Muslim, Christian or Anglo-Indian could say that.

MORE LEAGUE ARGUMENTS

During the sitting of the Commission on the 28th July Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq proceeded to explain why they wanted Calcutta for East Bengal. One of the arguments advanced was that Calcutta was to

the east of the river which falls in territory which was East Bengal. Then, Calcutta was the terminus of the entire railway system of the eastern part of the country.

Mr. Huq: The other party has said that we claim Calcutta because masons are Muslims and so on.

Mr. Justice Mookerjee: That is not what has been said by the other party. You give a list of such people in your memorandum and it was said in that connection.

Mr. Huq: As a matter of fact it is the workers who are owners to-day. The order has changed (laughter).

Mr. Justice Biswas: That is not the order yet. Possibly we are advancing towards it (More laughter).

Mr. Justice Mookerjee: Mr. Huq, the coat you are wearing—does that belong to you or to the tailor who made it? (prolonged laughter). Continuing Mr. Huq argued that because jute was one of the biggest industries of Calcutta it should be in that area where jute is grown. He then argued that West Bengal only gave coal to Calcutta, sources of supplies or other materials were in East Bengal.

Mr. Justice Mookerjee: Very well, East Bengal has given so much to Calcutta. Therefore if Calcutta is kept away from East Bengal it is Calcutta that is going to lose and not East Bengal.

Mr. Huq said that Calcutta was the nerve-centre of the entire economic system of the province and it was East Bengal which mostly contributed to Calcutta's prosperity.

NEW WEST BENGAL CABINET

Eleven Members Sworn In

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh and eight other members of his Cabinet took the Oaths of Office and Secrecy at Government House, Calcutta, in the morning of the 3rd July. The Governor of Bengal administered the Oaths.

Earlier on the 30th June a *communiqué* had been issued from Government House stating:

"To meet the unprecedented situation arising out of the decision of the 20th June that the province of Bengal shall be partitioned, arrangements have been made to appoint Ministers to represent the view point of West Bengal. The relationship that will subsist between the existing Government of Bengal and the new Ministers has been agreed to by leaders of the two major political parties here and in New Delhi."

Sir Frederick Burrows, Governor of Bengal, in a broadcast from Calcutta on the night of the 1st July announced the decision to set up "a Cabinet in respect of the non-Muslim majority part of the province."

He had asked Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Leader of the West Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, to nominate members of the new Cabinet. The persons so nominated would be sworn in as Ministers and would be entitled to participate in all meetings of the Cabinet.

Explaining the relationship between the existing Government and the new Ministers, the Governor said that the Ministry would be in actual administrative charge of the various portfolios but the policies which they formulated would be implemented only in East Bengal, unless the West Bengal Ministers agreed to their application to, and implementation in, West Bengal.

On all questions affecting West Bengal, the new Ministers would be consulted. They would also have the right to initiate policies in matters solely concerning West Bengal and any decisions reached by them would be implemented by the Government.

Communal disturbances in Calcutta and Howrah figured prominently in the discussions at the first informal meeting of the West Bengal Cabinet in Calcutta on the 4th July. The meeting was held

at the residence of Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister, and was attended by all members.

Broadcasting from All-India Radio, Calcutta, the same afternoon Dr. Ghosh said:

"We must stop this internecine quarrel in Calcutta and other places at any cost. Our immediate task will be to devote all our energy to put an end to communal trouble."

The following *Press Note* was issued from Government House, Calcutta, on the 7th July:—

"H. E. the Governor has been pleased to direct that the Hon'ble Dr. P. C. Ghosh and his colleagues in the Council of Ministers shall be concerned with the Departments of Government noted against their names below:

1. Hon. Dr. P. C. Ghosh—Chief Minister's Department and the Home Department excluding the Jail Branch.
2. Hon. Dr. B. C. Roy—Finance Dept. and Department of Health and Local Self-Government.
3. Hon. Dr. S. C. Banerjee—Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries.
4. Hon. Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar—Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries.
5. Hon. Mr. Nikunja Bihari Maiti—Education Department and Department of Irrigation and Waterways.
6. Hon. Mr. Kamal K. Roy—Department of Co-operation, Credit and Relief.
7. Hon. Mr. Radhanath Das—Department of Civil Supplies.
8. Hon. Mr. Kalipada Mookerjee—Department of Land and Land Revenue and Jail Branch of the Home Department.
9. Hon. Mr. Mohini Mohan Barman—Judicial and Legislative Department.
10. Hon. Mr. Bimal Chandra Sinha—Department of Works and Buildings.

"His Excellency has been pleased to direct further that the Hon. Mr. Jadabendra Nath Panja shall be concerned with Finance Department and the Dept. of Health and Local Self-Government until the Hon. Dr. B. C. Roy assumes office as a member of His Excellency's Council of Ministers".

Mr. B. C. Sinha, the eleventh member of the West Bengal Cabinet, was sworn in at Government House, Calcutta, on the 7th July.

THACKERAY ROAD—II

By B. V. Roy, M.A.

In the previous instalment* I have informed the reader that William Makepeace Thackeray the first, who was Collector of Sylhet for some time, was called "Sylhet" Thackeray to distinguish him from his famous grandson the novelist, who bore exactly the same name. Sylhet Thackeray having committed certain illegal or improper acts contrary to the orders of the Government during his Collectorship, was deprived of his appointment. He accordingly left India after only ten years of service, with his wife, at the age of 26 years in 1776, and settled down in England. He had eleven children born to him there, of whom the following came out to India:—

(1) William Thackeray—Member of the Council of Fort St. George (Madras) from 1820—1823.

(2) Richmond Thackeray—Collector of 24 Parganas in Bengal 1811 to 1815, and father of the novelist William Makepeace Thackeray.

(3) Webb Thackeray—in the Madras Civil Service, killed in the fighting at Kettur Fort in October, 1824.

(4) Charles Thackeray—a Barrister in Calcutta "clever, witty, an able writer and a charming companion. Charles fell a victim to his own convivial tastes. His practice at the Bar was of the slightest, but he was on the staff of the leading Calcutta newspaper, the then newly created "Englishman," and might have prospered but for the vice (drink) which dragged him down. He died in his early forties, leaving none to mourn him."

(5) A daughter named Emily who married at St. John's Church in 1803, John Talbot Shakespeare of the Bengal Civil Service. She died of cholera in Calcutta on the 29th September, 1824 at the age of 40, and was buried in the South Park Street cemetery. Her son was Col. Richmond Shakespeare, and her daughter Emily was married in 1833 to W. F. Dick, a Judge of the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*.

I will now deal with No. (2) above, viz., Richmond, and his son the novelist. Richmond was born in England on the 1st September, 1781. At the age of 17 years, having secured an appointment as "writer" in the service of the East India Company, he sailed for Calcutta, but immediately after his arrival in Calcutta he was struck down with illness. He thereafter spent some time with his elder brother William in Madras to recover his health. Coming back to Calcutta he studied for a time in the college of Fort William founded by Lord Wellesley in 1800 for the training of Civilians. He was then appointed assistant to the Collector of Midnapore. In the year 1802, Richmond (like his father "Sylhet" Thackeray before him) brought out two of his sisters Emily and Augusta, from England. In the next year Emily was married in Calcutta to a young civilian named John Talbot Shakespeare. In the same year Richmond was transferred to Birbhum as officiating Collector, where he remained for four years, till 1807. While at Birbhum he had observed the durable roads metalled from the iron strata and nodular lime stone in the District, and on coming to Calcutta in 1807, he compared the inferior material—broken bricks or lumps of burnt clay—used for metalling the roads here. He accordingly used the advantages of Bir-

bhum gravel for road-metalling before the Committee for improving the Town, and obtained samples for their inspection. The Committee adopted his suggestion, and thereafter Birbhum gravel was used for road-metalling in Calcutta. After a short period at Tipperah, Richmond was next appointed Secretary to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta.

The offices of the Board were at that time located in No. 39, Free School Street, later occupied by the Armenian College. Excepting for a short period in 1808 when Richmond had gone back as Judge to Midnapore, he seems to have lived in Calcutta from 1807 up to his death in 1815. While in Calcutta he married Anne Becher, daughter of John Harman Becher in the service of the Company, on the 18th October, 1810. It was in his official residence, No. 39, Free School Street, that his son William Makepeace Thackeray was born on the 18th July, 1811. Five months later, Richmond was appointed Collector of 24 Parganas and moved out with his



39, Free School Street, the birth place of William Makepeace Thackeray, the Novelist.

family to Alipore, to the official residence of the Magistrate of 24 Parganas, situated in what is now known as Thackeray Road. This house is a very old one, and has numerous historical associations. In the 18th Century the house was known as the "Lodge," and was the "country-house" of Sir Philip Francis, first Member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta. The house was sold to Mr. Living when Francis left India, and was later taken over by Government and made the official residence of the Magistrate of 24 Parganas. It is still used as such, though a wing and an upper story have been added since. Two tablets are affixed to each side of an inner doorway within the entrance hall, one of which bears the following inscription:

"In this House resided
Sir Philip Francis
Member of
Warren Hastings' Council
1774—1780 A. D."

The other tablet has this on it:—

"W. M. Thackeray
the Novelist
also lived here
During his Infancy
1812—1815 A. D."

*Published in the issue of the 15th—22nd February 1st.

Special Article

Home And Community Living

By S. N. GHOSE

WITH THE CHANGE-OVER to independence, a new outlook noticeably refreshes public life. In the same context it should spread to matters municipal, if only for concrete crystallisation of freedom in home and community living which constitute the fundamental concern of municipal self-government. On the eve of the World War the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* commenting editorially ("Calcutta For Ever") to preface its Municipal Bill Special Number (July, 1939) wrote :

"The real problem that we have to solve in India to-day is, what should be the basis of the beliefs on which a rising generation will shape the course of affairs. The cry for liberation—from the bondage of a superannuated social and economic order, from freedom-denying conventions and incapacitating laws—has swelled to a mighty chorus. Enemies of human freedom have rightly taken fright at the threatened destruction of their own house of cards. No country in the world is free, to-day, from the grim struggle between evil exploiters and honest sufferers who are doomed to perpetual misery through no fault of their own. The call for a new adjustment of human relations on a juster and humane basis has been sounded throughout the world and all humanity has risen to respond."

BUTTRISS OF FREEDOM

To-day, in a nation which has so lately spent much blood and treasure to maintain Democracy—that is to say, its free institutions and the personal rights and liberty of its citizens—we should not now have to be exercised about the apathy of its citizens towards their municipal rights, which form a vital buttress of democratic freedom. If we are not sufficiently interested yet in our own affairs concerning the municipal administration of the great city of our own homes and the community, we shall probably go on eternally being under the heels of persons interested solely in their own affairs who will continue putting up candidates with no option of choice on our part.

A good move to "ring out the old and ring in the new," entirely and in a most thorough manner, in the future civic life in America has been taken by the inauguration of the "Future Homemakers of America," a national organisation sponsored by the United States Office of Education and the American Home Economics Association.

The Future Homemakers of America draws its membership from boys and girls studying home economics in rural and city high schools. The organization's purpose is to promote better home and community living, foster development of creative leadership and democracy in family and community life, provide wholesome individual and group recreation, promote international goodwill and further interest in home economics. It emphasizes that teamwork is the essence of democracy and that the combined strength of individuals acting as a group—in the family, in a club, in a community—totals up to a tremendous force.

FOUNDED ON NATIONAL SCALE

The Future Homemakers of America grew out of the idea that high school clubs interested in better homemaking could accomplish more by uniting on a national scale. In March, 1944, home economic education workers and pupil representatives of homemaking groups met in Chicago, Illinois, and made recommendations for developing a national high school homemaking club. The plan called for grouping the states in 12 regions, each region having chartered state associations made up of local chapters in junior and senior high schools offering courses in home economics. Each chapter was to be self-governing and a national board would consist of 12 students, one from each of the 12 regions.

In November, 1944, the first state membership in the new organization was accepted. In June, 1945, the national board met to complete the organization. On compilation of the recommendations from the sub-regional groups, the new organization was called "The Future Homemakers of America" and the motto adopted was "Toward New Horizons." In the centre of the club emblem is a house supported by two hands, one feminine and one masculine, which symbolizes that the future homes of America are in the hands of its youth.

At the annual June convention a national programme of work is developed from suggestions compiled by the 12 regional representatives. The theme for 1946-47 programme is, "Building today for tomorrow." Local chapters adapting the national programme to suit their local needs plan activities having to do with various aspects of health, such as nutrition, safety and posture; personal appearance and grooming; recreation, such as mother-daughter banquets, dances and summer camps; improved home, school and community surroundings; national and international fellowship.

Degrees of achievement in the Future Homemakers of America emphasize the growth of the individual through participation in better home, chapter, and community living. As the students complete their projects, they advance from Junior Homemaker to Chapter Homemaker, to State Homemaker and finally American Homemaker.

ACTIVITIES ARE STUDENT-DIRECTED

The Future Homemakers of America is student-directed and student-organized, including election of officers, conduct of meetings, choice and planning of activities and goals. Through discussions, polls, forums and individual study the members decide on their activities and methods to use to achieve their goal.

Sometime their activities carry them out of their immediate club into working with other school and community groups. In Oklahoma, the Future Homemakers, in co-operation with the Parent-Teachers Association, worked out a school lunch programme for the younger children and started nurseries to take care of children while the parents attended meetings.

The Mandan, North Dakota, Future Homemakers worked with Future Farmers in canning

food for relief overseas. Carrots, beets, and tomatoes grown by the boys and girls were processed in a community canning centre in Bismarck, eight miles away.

In North Carolina the Future Homemakers worked with the State Roadside Development and Beautification Council and planted trees, shrubs, flowers and grass, cleaned up cluttered vacant lots, and landscaped school grounds.

HEALTH WORK

The health project of some Future Homemakers in a small Southern town so impressed the school authorities that they asked the club's help in planning a school health programme. The girls consulted parents and physicians to determine what a schoolwide health project should be and how it should be organized. As a result, health programme including physical examinations, immunization and corrective work was outlined and accepted.

The Home Economics Club of Bay County High School, Panama City, Florida, has a membership of 972 students who are organized into six chapters of Future Homemakers. All work together on major activities, which include a sanitation programme for the girls' restrooms, keeping the cookie jar filled at the U.S.O. centre, and sponsoring food, clothing and salvage drives. At a fun night which featured a mock wedding, tickets for admission were canned food, used fat, clothing, or waste paper. The amount received and turned over to relief agencies was 2,015 cans of food, 105 pounds of used fat, a truckload of paper, and 1,600 garments.

The 45 Future Homemakers of the Floyd, New Mexico, Consolidated School, took as their goal world citizenship through understanding and tolerance. Their specific theme was "Our Next Door Neighbour, Mexico." Three girls were responsible for each programme meeting. From local Spanish-Americans they learned about Mexican food and tried making tortillas and enchilladas. They invited guests to speak on the customs, music, arts and crafts of Mexico. They had exhibitions of Mexican pottery, weaving and silverwork. At their annual Christmas party, the girls had the Mexican pinata instead of the traditional Christmas tree. By the end of the year they had seen how their south-western country had been enriched by the mingling of Mexican and American cultures.

In both rural and urban communities Future Homemakers have solved the problem of entertainment for high school youngsters.

They have worked for community recreation centres, sometimes using the home economics cottage or the scout house or even building a small hall. They sponsor plays, dances, sports and summer camps. They have teas and parties for mother and daughter and for father and son, so that all the family may get a broader viewpoint on family and community problems.

MEMBERS LEARN LEADERSHIPS

Through their meetings and activities they learn how to become leaders and followers. They learn not only how to make a speech and conduct meetings according to parliamentary rules, but how to

lead a discussion, to stimulate group thinking, and to use each individual's special ability.

The *Teen Times*, the official Future Homemakers of America magazine, features articles and poetry by members and other material which helps the girls in their projects on manners, budgeting, child care, conservation, home decoration. In the magazine the chapters read news stories of other chapter activities as well as articles on national and international events.

During the first year of its national organisation the Future Homemakers of America grew from 2,487 chapters with 92,516 members in June, 1945, to 4,840 affiliated chapters with 168,259 members on June 1, 1946. It is a young but thriving organisation helping boys and girls to learn to live better today in order that their lives and the lives of their families may be better tomorrow.

—THACKERAY ROAD—II

(Continued from page 59).

Richmond died on the 18th September, 1815 at the early age of 84 years, and was buried in the North Park Street cemetery (a sketch of his tombstone is appended). At the time of his death his only son, the future novelist, was aged only four years. The widowed mother (aged 28) found a home with her relatives in India, but had soon to part from her son, as Thackeray was sent away, in 1817, to England to remain with his grandmother. Forty-four years later, Thackeray in one of his "Round about papers," described a similar parting: "remembering, in long distant days, such a ghaut or river-stair at Calcutta; and a day when down those steps, to a boat which was in waiting, came two children whose mothers remained on shore." The two children were Thackeray himself and his cousin Richmond Shakespeare (later Sir Richmond), who were sent away to England.

The beautiful young mother was the dream of Thackeray's childhood, and his mother's influence remained with him through life. "Divided by half the world, the child clung to her memory." The first extant letter of Thackeray was written when he was six and a half years old, soon after his arrival in England, and his grandmother wrote to his mother in Calcutta: "He drew me your house in Calcutta, not omitting the monkey looking out of the window, and black Betty at the top drying the towels." The separation between mother and son was followed by years of tender reunion, which terminated only with his death. "Walk into the drawing room" writes Thackeray of the home which he made for his mother's evening of life—"There sits an old lady of more than four score years, serene and kind, and as beautiful in her age now as in her youth. She is as simple as if she had never had any flattery to dazzle her. Can that have been anything but a good life which, after more than eighty years of it was spent, is so calm?"...Thackeray's own life, and his writings, were characterised by a robustness of character, a hatred of sham, and a scorn of all things base. He has been called "the manliest and tenderest man of letters of his age."

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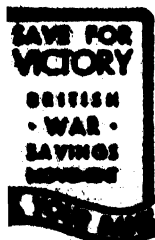
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Public Health Of India In 1945

The First Post-War Report

THE first post-war report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, which was published, towards the middle of July deals with the state of public health in 1945. For security and other reasons the annual public health reports were suspended to be published from 1941.

With the cessation of hostilities widely devastated areas of the world were found to be in urgent need of rehabilitation. Shortage of food and fuel supplies, combined with transport and communication difficulties, gave rise to malnutrition of populations on a scale not previously encountered. The threat of widespread world epidemics was apprehended.

In India, watch was maintained at ports to check any importation of influenza. "Sporting" stations were organized in the provinces, most of which prepared skeleton plans to meet any serious outbreak of epidemics. As influenza virus vaccine was produced on a small scale at the King Institute, Madras. A move was also made to take over American stocks of sulpha drugs.

Another danger arising from the war was that yellow fever might be brought into the country. Not satisfied with the adequacy of disinfection arrangements in Egypt and the Sudan, the Government of India decided to consider as infected any aircraft that had been to yellow fever areas. All persons on board these planes and not holding valid yellow fever inoculation certificates had, therefore, to go into quarantine at Karachi. Arrangements for the manufacture of yellow fever vaccine at the King Institute, Guindy, were proceeded with.

INTERNAL HEALTH FRONT

On the internal health front, authorities had to contend with conditions created by a lack of sufficient medical personnel with the provincial civil departments. In some cases, the supply of drugs and disinfectants became difficult thus hampering the speedy control of epidemics. The result was that in certain provinces, smallpox, cholera and plague of which India (according to the report) continues to be "the largest reservoir," raged in a virulent form than for many years past.

An important advance in the control of epidemics at fairs and large religious gatherings is the increasing introduction of compulsory inoculation of pilgrims. In April, 1945, for the first time in the history of the Ardh Kumbh Mela at Hardwar, there was no outbreak of cholera. As another useful innovation in combating epidemics may be mentioned the setting up of field hospitals in rural areas in the U. P. which proved popular.

The report draws attention to the fact that a large proportion of deaths from smallpox are from amongst children below 10 years, indicating that efforts for primary vaccination require to be augmented. The report briefly recapitulates the reason why results in the direction of control of epidemics are unsatisfactory. Chronic malnutrition, low level of environmental hygiene, absence of controlled and protected water supply in rural areas, lack of general

health education, prejudices against preventive measures like vaccination and inoculation are some of the main stumbling blocks. To add to these a multiplicity of fairs and festivals, bad communications and

CALCUTTA MORTALITY

CHOLERA CEASES TO BE AN EPIDEMIC

Cholera epidemic, which had been raging in epidemic form from March 9 to June 28, was declared non-epidemic by the Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, during the week ended July 5.

Attacks and deaths during the epidemic period averaged 205 and 68, respectively, weekly. The total number of attacks was 3,281 and deaths 1,018.

There were 112 attacks and 19 deaths from cholera during the week ended July 5, against 152 and 48 the week before. In the corresponding weeks last year there were 20 and 27 attacks and 9 and 7 deaths.

Small-pox numbered 17 and deaths 10 against 32 and 22, respectively, the week before. During the corresponding period last year there was one attack and one death.

Malaria caused 21 deaths against 28 the week before, and 22 and 20 deaths in the corresponding weeks last year.

Deaths from all causes totalled 765 during the week ended July 5, against 644 the week before and 614 and 583 in the corresponding weeks last year.

Mortality figures for the week ended July 5 were not available earlier on account of the disturbed conditions in the city.

There was an all-round improvement in Calcutta's health during the week ended July 10.

Deaths from all causes during the week were 609, a drop of 165 from the previous week's figure. Mortality figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 669 and 584.

Attacks and deaths from cholera numbered 44 and 14, against 84 and 35, respectively, in the preceding week. In the corresponding weeks last year attacks totalled 28 and 25 and deaths 11 and 9.

Small-pox attacks and deaths were 15 and 10, against 48 and 18 respectively in the previous week. During the corresponding fortnight last year there were 8 attacks and the same number of deaths.

Malaria accounted for 11 deaths, against 22 the week before. The figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 24 and 7.

lack of transport facilities make it difficult for the already microscopic staff, which is ill paid and inadequately supervised, to reach the remote interiors in time to control outbreak of an epidemic.

The incidence of malaria was not unusually severe, and there was no epidemic of enteric fever. World supplies of quinine continued short owing to the loss of Java to the enemy, but in India a large extension of the acreage under cinchona was undertaken. Mepacrine as an "anti-malarial" was more widely used. There was a great shortage of the supply of prethrum during the year and the insecticide DDT, giving highly satisfactory results, was released for civilian use only during the last quarter of the year.

FALLING DEATH RATE

Provinces were not able to report progress in their fight against tuberculosis. The inadequacy of institutional arrangements to deal with actual cases and their contacts remained much as before. The Government of India appointed a special officer to co-ordinate and develop anti-tuberculosis work in India.

It is estimated that India has at least a million sufferers from leprosy, and it is gratifying to learn that Provincial Governments are now taking up direct responsibility for anti-leprosy work instead of leaving the entire field to voluntary organizations.

The general death-rate for British India fell from 24.1 per mille in 1944 to 21.5 in 1945. The total recorded deaths were 6,608,716. There was 6,874,468 births in British India during the year, giving a birth-rate of 27.8 per mille. The tendency towards a falling birth-rate noticed in the previous three or four years showed signs of lessening. It is gratifying to record that the infant mortality rate in 1945 showed a marked decrease. Infant deaths in British India totalled 1,264,008, giving a mortality rate of 150.9 per 1,000 live births, as against 169.8 in 1944. This is the lowest on record for British India.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

MUSLIM CLAIM TO CALCUTTA—A REJOINDER

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sir,—The Muslim claim to Calcutta is simply preposterous. The only Wards of Calcutta, where they are in a majority, according to the census of 1941, are Wards Nos. 8, 14, 20, 21 and 25. In Ward 21 their majority is of 927 in a population of 62,519. The total area of these 5 Wards is 2708 acres out of an area of 38.70 sq. miles; and they are in 3 different blocks.

The Muslims are 23.6 per cent., of Calcutta's population; and out of 81,159 municipal premises they own 6,868 or 8.4 per cent. only; and of the rates they pay 6.2 per cent. only. Still they claim portions of Calcutta as an integral part of Pakistan. Their position in Industrial Calcutta or Greater Calcutta stretching from Kanchrapara to Budge-Budge on the left bank of the Bhagirathi and from Bansberia to Sankrail on the right bank is still worse. They form less than *one-fifth* of its population according to the 1941 census; and if the present industrial development be taken into account, their numerical strength is estimated to be less than *one-sixth*. Of the Indian Assembly voters, they are less than *one-seventh*.

The only example where a city forms part of two different states is the Vatican City in Rome. For proper appreciation of the question we give below a very brief account of the "Roman" question and its solution by Mussolini and the limitations placed upon the Vatican City. On September 20, 1870 the practically undefended city of Rome, the capital of Christianity, which belongs to all Catholic nations, was forcibly occupied by the troops of the Kingdom of Italy. Rome became the capital of Italy. The so-called Guarantee Law of May 13, 1871 conferred on the Pope the rights and honours of a sovereign, granted him an annual endowment, and recognised the *extra-territoriality* of the papal palaces, but these were declared the property of the Italian State, and the Pope was only allowed the usufruct of them. "An international matter was thus settled by an individual state without any other guarantee," says the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

The Pope refused to recognise this unilateral act of the Italian State, and never came out of his palace. The position of both the Pope and Italy remained somewhat anomalous. This was the famous Roman question. This was solved by Mussolini in February, 1929.

On February 11, 1929 three documents were signed by Cardinal Gaspari, the Papal Secretary of State and Mussolini. The treaty, concordat and financial convention, which received ratification within 4 months, took effect immediately. The political treaty recognises the full property, exclusive dominion and sovereign jurisdiction of Holy See over the Vatican and for this "The City of the Vatican" is constituted in which there can be no interference by the Italian Government. The right of the Holy See to send its own diplomatists to foreign countries, and receive foreign diplomatists according to the general rules of international law, is recognised by Italy.

It is also declared that the Vatican wishes to remain and will remain, extraneous to the temporal competitions between other States, as well as international congresses convened for the purpose, unless the parties in conflict appeal unanimously to its mission of peace, and reserves the full right, in any case, to the exercise of its normal and spiritual power. *In consequence thereof the Vatican territory will always be considered neutral and inviolable.* It is for this reason that during the Second World War neither the Allies nor the Germans (after its occupation by the Allies) bombed it from air.

It has further been expressly declared that the Vatican City State "will remain extraneous to the temporal competitions between other States" and that "it will only endeavour to fulfil its mission of peace if invited to do so." The Vatican will not therefore apply for admission to the League of Nations (or to the U.N.O.) as membership of that body would involve military obligations which a Spiritual Power such as the Holy See, can hardly do. What has been done is hardly more than the palpable assertion of a right, when the insignificant size of the new State is considered. The area of the Vatican City is 109 acres; and its normal population (consisting entirely of persons in the service of the Holy See) is about 450. All that the Pope asked and received was "what was indispensable to true sovereignty and necessary for his spiritual ministry."

From what has been stated above it will be crystal clear that the claim of the Muslims to have a portion of Calcutta included in Pakistan is fundamentally different from the arguments in favour of the establishment of the Vatican State. The Vatican City State is perpetually neutral and so is its territory; not so Pakistan, nor any portion of it. Pakistan to be born is already receiving congratulations from Saudi Arabia, and other Arab States; it will surely seek admission into U. N. O. Like Italy, Hindustan had not appropriated or misappropriated any territory which belonged to all or any of the nations of the world, so that it will return it to any Spiritual Power, Pakistan is going to be an Islamic State, but not a Spiritual Power like the Holy See.

Calcutta is a Hindu City, in the midst of three Hindu majority districts of the 24 Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly. Here the Muslims are 23.6 per cent. of the population—and that is their highest claim. Look to the High Court, the Hindus are dominating both the Bench and the Bar, not merely in number but in quality. Look to the Calcutta University, both the staff and the students are overwhelmingly Hindu.

If we turn towards public endowments and charities, the Muslim is conspicuous by his absence or insignificance. It will not do to say that he is comparatively poor. If we turn to the membership lists of such non-communal bodies like the Refuge or the Society for the Protection of Children, the Muslim name is a rarity. We need not go on multiplying instances.

Look to the great dailies and periodicals. The circulation of the Hindu dailies run to 60,000 or 70,000; that of the *Azad*, for the purchase of whose printing press Rs. 30,000 was given by the Fazlul Huq Ministry from the public exchequer, is much less than half the above figure.

In every field of beneficial public activity not only is the Hindu the pioneer, but he has outshone the local Muslim.

A British writer in the "Nineteenth Century and After" said that Bengal is Hindu in everything excepting numbers. Unlike Bengal, Calcutta is Hindu in everything including numbers.

Now look to the daily practical difficulties of partitioning Calcutta between Hindusthan and Pakistan. Suppose Ward No. 8 Colutolla is a part of Pakistan. It is an island in Hindusthan, and Hindusthan shall have every right to demand passports from the Pakistan citizens crossing the border. Hindusthan shall have to maintain a cordon of police round the area; which means expense; and the inhabitants of Colutolla shall have to undergo the daily trouble of obtaining passports. What the trouble means we can partially realise when a curfew is imposed upon a certain area and curfew permits are required for medical assistance, etc.

The goods, when taken to the godowns in the Pakistan area, shall have to pay customs duties, and when, taken out for sale in Hindusthan area shall have to claim draw-backs. There will be no direct telephonic communications between two Pakistan areas; letters and telegrams are likely to be censored and delayed.

The Muhammedans are claiming a portion of Calcutta on account of their local majorities in certain Wards of Calcutta. These areas will be pockets in Hindusthan. Will they agree to create pockets in Eastern Bengal by the inclusion in Hindusthan of the city of Dacca, which has a Hindu majority of 61 per cent., and other district towns like Comilla, Faridpore, Mymensingh etc., which have Hindu majorities? Will they divide the town of Chittagong,

where the Hindus are at least 48 per cent. of the town population? Not only in the cities and towns where the Hindus are in a majority, but even in Chittagong, the Hindus pay the major share of the municipal taxes and rates. They have a juster and stronger claim to these towns than the Muslims' claim to Calcutta. Let them divide Karachi and Chittagong first, we will then give them a share of Calcutta. Yours Etc.

JATINDRA MOHAN DATTA.

Barrackpore Trunk Road,
Calcutta.

The 18th July, 1947.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

A WORLD CONFERENCE IN LONDON

Eminent doctors from Britain, the British Commonwealth and many foreign countries met some time ago in London at a conference on the prevention of tuberculosis.

Welcoming them, Dr. Williams, General Secretary of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, described the disease as "probably the world's most important, single health problem." In India, he said, half a million people died from it every year. In Britain, 500 perished weekly.

The Association's Commonwealth and Empire Health and Tuberculosis Conference followed some time after. Some of the delegates had been in England for several months visiting tuberculosis centres and studying British treatment methods.



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Calcutta News & Views

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

Prof. Anath Nath Basu of Calcutta University was invited by the Government of India to represent them at the 10th International Conference on Public Education to be held at Geneva from the 14th July and also to attend the U.N.E.S.C.O. Summer Conference to be held in Paris in July and August. Prof. Basu left for Geneva by air on the 8th July via New Delhi.

A NEW REVOLUTIONARY PARTY FORMED

A political conference convened by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in Calcutta on the 13th July authorized him to take all steps to form at an early date "a revolutionary political party" based on the ideology, policy and programme of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

The resolution was moved by Lala Saukar Lal, seconded by Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, and supported by Mr. Shah Nawaz.

In a statement issued later Mr. Bose said:

"The acceptance of the June 3 Plan by the two major political organizations in the country has created a situation which calls for the mobilization of all Leftist and revolutionary forces. The domination and exploitation of the two Indias by British imperialists will continue, but possibly in a more subtle and insidious form, under the name of Dominion Status."

The conference was attended by among others, Maulana Haarat Mohani, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Lala Shankar Lal, Prof. Tripurari Chakravarty, Mr. Mubhoob Ahmed, Mr. D. M. Khan, Mr. Harendranath Ghosh, Mr. Purna Chandra Das, Mrs. Leela Roy, Mr. Anil Roy and Mr. Satya Bhushan Gupta.

STREET ROBBERY IN DAYLIGHT

A daring daylight robbery involving the use of bombs and revolvers by the miscreants was reported on the 14th July from the Burrabazar area.

It was stated that a man who had with him Rs. 72,000 was attacked at the junction of Karleskar Street and Bartolla Street by assailants, who threw a bomb at him and snatched away the money at the point of revolver. The man who was dangerously injured by the bomb was removed to hospital.

Two persons had so far been arrested in that connection.

CALCUTTA BUSINESS MAN INVOLVED IN AIR-CRASH

Mr. Keshav Prasad Goenka, a well-known Calcutta business man, son of Sir Badridas Goenka, one of the survivors of the Pan American Clipper which crashed at Meyadin in Syria on the 19th June was taken to the American hospital in Beirut.

Mr. Goenka had boarded the plane at Karachi and was on his way to London with his wife, Mrs. Rukmani Goenka, who was killed.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM FOR CALCUTTA

The decision to automatize the Calcutta telephone system, the steps taken to effect a smooth transition from war economy to peacetime conditions and the development of postwar schemes for the extension of postal and telephone communications in urban and rural areas, are some of the important points in the first postwar report (1945-46) on the work of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The report says that during the period under review it was decided that the existing manual telephone exchange in Calcutta should be replaced by the automatic telephone system. The preliminary planning of the system for the installation

of automatic equipment has been done on modern lines and the telephone authorities were assisted in this by a team of British experts representing the Telephone Manufacturers (India) Ltd.

These experts commenced their work in India in December, 1945 and the Department will endeavour to have the first exchange ready for work by the middle of 1949.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITS FOR LONDON ART EXHIBITION

The "Bull Capital" of Rampurwa, the crowning piece of the Asokan pillar, is among some of the finest archaeological specimens that are now being moved from the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for display at Royal Academy's exhibition of Indian art in London this winter. Weighing about six tons, this piece of sculpture, eight feet high and made of chunar sand stone in the third century B.C., was excavated in 1908.

Other exhibits include Mathura Yakshi, a 5½ ft. standing figure of Buddha from Mathura, Bodhisattava of Lalitagiri and terracottas of ancient, mediaeval and later periods. Textile specimens and a number of portraits, including "Akbar and Jehangir with a hawk," "Shahajada" and "Three ladies before a Mohammedan Fakir," are also being sent by the Art, Section of the Museum for the exhibition.

The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Asutosh Museum and the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad are sending some of their valuable collections.

Contained in about 50 wooden cases and weighing over 37 tons, the specimens are now being moved from the Indian Museum, Chowringhee, to Howrah Station by Army transport. Arrangements have been made for special armed guards to accompany the trains which will carry the exhibits to Bombay.



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FIRST SHIP LOAD OF SIAMESE RICE ARRIVES

The first ship carrying rice from Siam to Calcutta discharged its cargo in port on the 14th July. The vessel, SS San Rafael, had on board 7,000 tons of rice. The entire quantity was allotted to Bengal by the Food Department, Government of India.

Bengal also received nearly 2,900 tons of Canadian flour from the consignments brought recently by SS Salitaga, SS Silver Teak and SS Steel Recorder.

The Central Food Department also recently despatched another 6,542 tons of Australian wheat to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA-BOUND AIRCRAFT CRASHES

All members of the crew were killed and 12 passengers, including Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member, Government of India, were injured when a BOAC York aircraft bound from London to Calcutta crashed while landing at Shribah aerodrome, near Basra, on the night of the 16th July.

TRAMWAY FARES TO BE INCREASED

An increase of approximately 60 per cent., in tram fares will be introduced from August 1 in Calcutta and Howrah, according to a report of the 22nd July.

Explaining the reasons for the increase, Mr. T. Godley, Agent of the Tramways Company, said that, apart from the 250-300 per cent. rise in prices of material, there had been a steady increase in wages.

The following is the revised rate of tram fares to come into force from August 1:—

From Kalighat, Behala, Ballygunge, Tollygunge, Gariahat, Park Circus, Galiff Street and Belgachia to Dalhousie.—1st class, 2 as 6 p; 2nd class, 2 as.

From Kidderpore to Dalhousie.—1st class, 1a 9 p; 2nd class, 1 as 6 p.

From Sealdah Station to Dalhousie or High Court.—1st class, 1 a 6 p; 2nd class 1 a 3 p.

From Nimtollah to Dalhousie and Howrah to Esplanade.—1st class, 1 a 6 p; 2nd class, 1 a 3 p.

From Shambazar to Dalhousie.—1st class, 2 as; 2nd class, 1 a 9 p.

On all routes in Howrah: 1 as 3 p.

UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES STAGE ONE-DAY STRIKE

Employees of Calcutta University, numbering about a thousand, staged a one-day strike on the 25th June protesting against the authorities' "callous" attitude towards their demands for revision of grades, provident fund rules and other facilities. As a result, work in the different departments of the University was completely suspended.

CALCUTTA AS WORLD'S TEA-CENTRE

Calcutta's present importance as a tea centre is derived mainly from the fact that, with the world demands for tea far exceeding supply, and production in the Netherland East Indies, China and Japan practically at a standstill, India and Ceylon are the principal exporters. But when other tea-producing countries, especially China, are able to take up full production again Calcutta is liable to lose much of its present importance as a tea market. And Ceylon could not, of course, be expected to close the tea auctions now held on the island in favour of Calcutta. Then, again, even with regard to tea grown in India, it is fairly well known that the Nilgiri and Travancore tea growers would prefer to develop Cochin as a tea centre because of its proximity to their estates and of the port facilities available there.

It is maintained in some circles that Calcutta could keep a pre-eminent position in the tea world if auctions of Indian tea now held in London were transferred to Calcutta and the north-east Indian transactions are finalized here. The Government are understood to be considering a proposal mooted in April last on these lines. But the proposal is not wholly acceptable to traders.

MUNICIPAL NEWS

MADRAS TO NATIONALIZE BUS SERVICE

As a first step towards complete nationalization of the bus transport service in the Province, the Government of Madras have, it is learnt, decided to take over the entire bus service in Madras city from October next.

The Government have already taken up the matter with the existing bus services. The scheme is expected to cost the Government about Rs. 67 lakhs.

FUTURE OF KARACHI CORPORATION

It is understood that the Karachi Corporation will shortly be suspended as the Pakistan Central Government do not want any civic fetters. Powers of the Corporation will be vested in a Commissioner who will be helped by ten advisers, five of whom would be Hindus. The Commissioner will be an I.C.S. Officer. This move is very strongly resented by the City Fathers of Karachi.

IMPROVING BOMBAY'S ROAD SYSTEM

Mr. William J. Cox, former State Highway Commissioner, Connecticut, is reported to be flying to Bombay shortly to survey traffic conditions there. Mr. Cox intends to spend between three and five weeks in Bombay. He will advise the authorities there on traffic control, the lay out of new streets and the better utilization of existing streets, as well as increasing traffic facilities with the mainland.

WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM STRANGELY SOLVED

A *sadhu* has solved the water supply problem of Kalka.

When he visited the town a few days ago the people surrounded him and complained of the acute shortage of drinking water.

"Come with me," he said to them, "and I will see what can be done about it." A party of local residents thereupon followed him.

After an hour's ramble he came to a stop, closed his eyes and said: "Dig here, and you will strike water at ten feet. Go down another 30 feet and there will be ample water for all of you."

Digging was commenced immediately and to the surprise of all, water was reached at ten feet.

Engineers have since confirmed that drinking water can be pumped from a depth of 40 feet.

BERLIN'S BURGOMASTER

The election of Herr Ernst Reuter as the senior burgomaster of Berlin gives an interesting insight into the true motives for Russian and Communist opposition to Herr Reuter's candidature.

When Herr Reuter was first proposed by his party, the Social Democrats, at the beginning of June, the Russian military administration announced publicly that he was unacceptable to them because of his anti-Soviet opinions. Since then the Socialist Unity Party, which is under Communist control, has in general opposed Herr Reuter on the same ground, though in the City Assembly they concentrated on the allegation that he is the enemy of working-class unity.

There had been suggestions that the Russians might be glad to withdraw their opposition to Herr Reuter when his election comes before the Allied commanders for confirmation but their announcement of his unacceptability was so recently made, was so explicit and has been so often repeated by the German Communists that its retraction in the interests of municipal progress might be difficult.

If there is no agreement among the allies—and approval of Herr Reuter's appointment must be unanimous—the British or Americans may ask the Russians to state in detail their objections. This would seem to be the only possible step but whether it would help provide Berlin with a permanent burgomaster is less clear.



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But however fresh the milk the fact remains, that milk, particularly cow's milk, is more easily perishable and an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms, specially in the warm climate of the tropics. Moreover, in our country at every step beginning from milking process down to the vessel from which milk is sold, it is open to

serious contamination by dust, bacteria and other extraneous matters. The only way, that is adopted in Indian homes to render it safe is to boil it before drinking. This practice, however, affects the nutritive value of milk.

Of late, in all the western countries, with the advancement of the science of nutrition, Doctors and Dieticians have recommended the use of powdered milk in which the essentials of whole milk can be preserved. In this form milk is perfectly free from contamination.

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One cup in the morning and one in the evening is sure to lend extra weight, energy and vitality within a month.

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VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 5th July, 1947.**City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)*

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 766 against 644 and 784 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 151. The general death-rate of the week was 14.70 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 5th July, 1947, was 617 against 571 and 660 in the two preceding weeks. There were 16 deaths from cholera against 34 and 35 in the two preceding weeks. There were 11 deaths from small-pox during the week against 19 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 59 and 117 respectively against 41 and 89 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 13.53 per mille per annum.

There were 15 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 13.30.

There were 87 deaths from respiratory diseases against 83 in the previous week.

There were 37 deaths from tuberculosis against 54 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 148 against 73 and 24 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 3 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 23 from fevers, 26 from bowel-complaints and 20 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 22.85 per mille.

There was 1 imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was 22.70.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 2 in the previous week.

(II)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 12th July, 1947.**City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)*

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 777 against 765 and 644 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 193. The general death-rate of the week was 14.93 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 12th July, 1947, was 660 against 617 and 571 in the two preceding weeks. There were 33 deaths from cholera against 16 and 37 in the two preceding weeks. There were 12 deaths from small-pox during the week against 11 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 54 and 108 respectively against 59 and 117 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 14.46 per mille per annum.

There were 10 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 14.26.

There were 96 deaths from respiratory diseases against 87 in the previous week.

There were 49 deaths from tuberculosis against 37 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 117 against 148 and 73 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 2 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 18 from fevers, 23 from bowel-complaints and 13 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 18.07 per mille.

There was nil imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was nil.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

(III)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 19th July, 1947.**City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)*

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 607 against 777 and 644 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 62. The general death-rate of the week was 11.66 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 19th July, 1947, was 513 against 660 and 617 in the two preceding weeks. There were 12 deaths from cholera against 33 and 16 in the two preceding weeks. There were 10 deaths from small-pox during the week against 12 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 36 and 100 respectively against 54 and 100 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 11.26 per mille per annum.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 11.06.

There were 65 deaths from respiratory diseases against 96 in the previous week.

There were 41 deaths from tuberculosis against 49 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 94 against 117 and 148 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 2 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 16 from fevers, 18 from bowel-complaints and 9 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 14.52 per mille.

There was nil imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was nil.

There were 6 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

Ghosh & Sons
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WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS

16-1 RADHABAZAR ST. CALCUTTA

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CHINA CLAY

**CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CO. LTD.**
PHONE 88, 1397

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Fruit—A to D	0 6 0	Fruit.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Potatoes
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.			Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 44	1 18 6	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 100	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	F. 12	1 18 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.			Mudikhana	" 13	2 4 0	
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	B. 4	1 0 0	Do.			
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.			---	E. 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-160	0 18 6	Do.	C. 51-52	45 0 0	To be approved by the Committee.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 160-163	0 9 0	Do.		Monthly each.		" 111	0 10 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.						
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.						

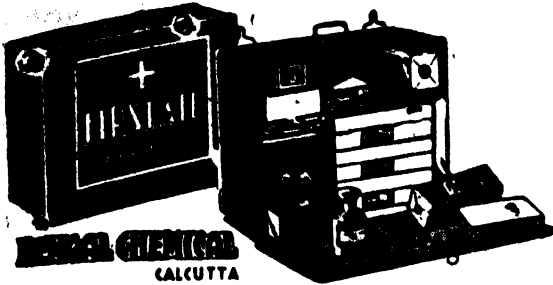
M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day. As. 7-6 each	To be approved by the Committee.		Per day.	
A. 1 & 1			Potato—		
E. 8	" 7-6 "	Do.	" 9, 12* & 13*	As. 5 each	Potato
G 9	" 9 "	Do.	Betel—3 & 4	" 4	Betel leaves.

*The stalls are temporarily occupied by the spices dealers shifted from the fire damaged portion.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

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FIRST-AID OUTFIT

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TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

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BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessees thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM, BAR-AT-LAW.
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.					
Vegetables	...	...	Upward	—	
Beef	...	...	—	—	As it was
Mutton	...	...	—	—
Fresh fruits	...	...	Upward	—	
Dry ..	...	...	—	—	As it was
Eggs	...	...	Upward	—	
Poultry	...	...	—	—	As it was
Fish	...	...	—	—	As it was

MEAT MARKS

BUFFALO MEATS				BEEF			
MUTTON				VEAL			
COW & BUFFALO MEATS				SHEEP & GOAT MEATS			

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Sound Plumbing
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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th July, 1947

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.					VEAL (a)				
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 40	Head each	2 120	3 20	2 00	2 40
Fillet rounderout per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
Hump per seer	2 120	2 120	2 80	2 100	Loin "	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 80
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	Shoulder "	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 80
Round "	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	3 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Stout (Kidney)	3 40	4 40			Hind-quarter "	3 00	3 80		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do Malted "					Leg per seer	5 00	3 120		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
Brain each	0 120	1 00			MUTTON.				
Heart each	0 140	1 00			1st Class.				
Oxtails each	1 00	1 00			Chops per seer	3 00	3 120		
Shinbones each	0 140	1 00			Breast "	3 00	3 80		
Skink each	0 80	1 00			Curry Mutton per seer	3 00	3 80		
Tongue each	2 00	2 120			Leg per sr.	3 00	3 80		
Kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00			Saddle per lb.	3 00	4 00		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Shoulder per lb	3 00	3 40		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 120			Kidneys each	0 80	0 80		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Heart "	0 68	0 80		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00				Liver "	2 40	2 140		
Smoked Ham "	2 00				Brain "	0 60	0 80		
Back Bacon "	2 00				Tongue "	0 140	1 00		
Stricky Bacon "	1 120				Trotters "	0 16			
Pork Sausages "	1 20	1 80			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
Pork "	1 40	1 120			Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	2 40	2 80		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 80	2 120		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	3 00		3 80	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20		1 80		Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120		4 00	
Chops per seer	3 00		3 80		Do. (without shell) per seer	2 120		3 120	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120		2 40		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 120		4 60	
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00		3 40		Pomfrets per seer				
Bolled Ham per lb.	3 00		4 80		Bhetkee "	4 00		5 80	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40		1 80		Maldine "				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 50		1 120		China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb	0 00		3 40		Do. large per "				
Roasted Pork	0 80		4 00		Ball chau per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00		3 00		Papadams per 100	3 00			
Gamou Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00		5 00		Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 80		5 120	
Cocktail Sausages "	1 80		2 00		Dry Prawns per seer	3 80		4 60	
Bologne "	1 120		2 80						
Compressed Pork	1 120		2 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

PHONE B.B. 1397
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CALCUTTA

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each	0 14 0	1 2 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Nagpur			Apples (Cooking) "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Capon	5 0 0	6 8 0	Do. Lahore			Do. S. Africa	—	—
Duck (curry)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Darjeeling p. lb.			Do. Kulu per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. (roasting)	3 4 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad			Do. Nainital	—	—
Do. (special)	3 4 0	3 12 0	Do. Country each			Do. White Pearman	—	—
Fowl (curry)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. American	—	—
Do. (outlet)	2 0 0	2 10 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)	2 4 0	2 12 0	Celery Each	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. King David	—	—
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 12 0	Cucumber per score	2 0 0	2 12 0	Do. Jonathan	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Luton per lb.	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goose	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ginger	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Quetta	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pigeons	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Delicious per seer	2 12 0	3 8 0
Turkey Cook	20 0 0	25 0 0	Turmeric	1 8 0	1 10 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Hen	12 0 0	15 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 2 0	0 2 6	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in	2 6 0	2 12 0	Knol kohl Darjeeling p. lb.	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bael Fruit each	0 4 0	0 10 0
Do. heavy lots	3 0 0	3 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6	Bedana Kabul per lb.	4 8 0	6 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	—	—	Do. Do. per score	—	—	Black Berry per score	—	—
EGGS.			Leek per lb.	0 2 0	0 3 0	Cocoanut each	0 5 0	0 7 0
Ducks per score	2 6 0	3 4 0	Lettuce each	3 12 0	4 8 0	Country Apples per doz.	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 8 0	3 2 0	Lettuce per score	—	—	Gooseberry per seer	—	—
Do. (special) per score	3 4 0	3 12 0	Lobia per seer (small)	—	—	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			Do. Do. (large)	—	—	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Leek (Country) each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	2 8 0	3 0 0
Gulinea fowl	3 0 0	4 0 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 2 0	0 11 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Portridge	—	—	Do. Patna red (old)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Pheasant	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. white	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Partridge	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. Country red	0 2 0	0 10 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	9 0 0	12 0 0
Flowers each	—	—	Parsnip per seer	1 4 0	—	Jaffa Orange per doz.	10 8 0	12 8 0
Quail	10 0 0	15 0 0	Peas Modhupur per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Anar per seer	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rabbit	—	—	Do. Darjeeling " lb.	—	—	Guava (Local) per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Snippets per each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Hazaribagh	—	—	Jack Fruit each	—	—
Snipes	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 8 0	3 12 0
Teal (large)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Simla	2 0 0	2 12 0	Khurbanee	1 4 0	1 8 0
Teal (cotton)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Country	—	—	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Wild Duck each	2 8 0	3 0 0	Snake Coil	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
And Grouse each	—	—	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 11 0	0 18 0	Lime patty per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
Wild Duck (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Darjeeling	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 11 0	0 13 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Country)	—	—
Do. (Hen)	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Locket per score	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy)	5 0 0	50 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 14 0	1 0 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New) Small	0 10 0	0 11 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
*Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.	—	0 8 6	Do. Madras (Controlled)	—	—	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Do. (Small) (Round)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mask Melon " lb. (Lucknow)	—	—
Artichoke per seer	0 8 0	—	Do. Shillong (Contd.)	—	—	Mangoes Alfaua per doz.	—	—
Beetroot Darjeeling	—	—	Rhubarb per lb.	—	—	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Do. lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0	Fulbu. (Patil) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	—	—
Do. Agra	0 12 0	0 14 0	Radish English per bundle	—	—	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
Do. Country per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Country per bundle	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Sipra	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Spinach per lot of 20	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Fazile	—	—
Do. French Darjeeling	—	—	Squash per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Mohon Bhog	5 8 0	6 0 0
Do. Butter per score	—	—	Country Spinach per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Green per score	3 0 0	4 0 0
*Brinjal " seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Golapkhana	—	—
Cabbage each	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Himsagore	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Tomato per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Begamfuli	—	—
Do. Darjeeling lb.	—	—	Do. Darjeeling per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Kanchan	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Country	—	—	Do. Bombay	—	—
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Ranchi	1 10 0	2 4 0	Do. Safeta	—	—
Do. Darjeeling per lb.	—	—	Do. Shillong per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	—	—
Do. (Allahabad)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind (Green)	—	—	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
Do. (Lucknow)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling	0 1 0	0 14 0	Mulberry per score	—	—
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	1 10 0	0 12 0	Nagpur Mossom per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0
			Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Poona	3 0 0	3 12 0
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 7 0	0 12 0	Bombay	3 0 0	4 0 0
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Oranges Sylhet	—	—
			Red " per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
			Tarai per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Darjeeling 5-6	—	—
			Kankrole per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Madras per doz.	3 8 0	4 0 0
						Do. Nagpur 3-4	1 0 0	—
						Do. (Squeezing) 12-16	1 0 0	—

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies

At present Peas, Cabbages, F. Beans and Beetroot are the only varieties available on controlled rates.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	2 0
Pineapple Country each ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0
Do. Singapore „ ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Ohilgooja per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8
Do. Jessore „ ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Quince (Darj.) „ ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. Madras „ ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score „ ...			Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla „ ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Sofata 5—10 „ ...	1 0 0		Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling „ ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	5 0 0	5 8 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Ohampa Bunch „ ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Star Apple per score „ ...			Dates Arab per seer „ ...	1 0 0	1 4
Do. Martaban „ ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) „ ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Amritasagar „ ...			Do. Country per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8
Do. Kabul „ ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet „ ...	1 4 0	1 8
Papaya Jasore each „ ...	0 8 0	2 0 0	Tamarind per seer „ ...	0 0 0	0 8 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Water melon Country each „ ...			Khurma per seer „ ...	2 4 0	
Plums per lb. (Kabul) „ ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Goalund each „ ...			Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...		0 10 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul „ ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet „ ...	2 0 0	
Do. Country per score „ ...			Do. Farakkabad „ ...			Pears dry per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer „ ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each „ ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet „ ...	4 8 0	
Do. Kandahar „ ...			Water fruit per seer „ ...			Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...		
Pumalo each (country) „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...		5 0 0
Pumalo balhar each „ ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	O. Apples „ ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer „ ...		
Do. S. W. per tid (8 lb.) „ ...	32 0 0		DRY FRUITS			Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	5 8 0	8 0 0
Do. Liby do. „ ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. „ ...			Do. „ 1 lb. packet „ ...			Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Galasia do. „ ...			Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. (red) per lb. „ ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Do. (Mainital) „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0		Do. Sultana per lb. „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Kulu 6—8 „ ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 8 0		Do. Do. 1 lb. packet „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. California per lb. „ ...			Almond Iranl per lb. ...			Do. Table 1 lb. packet „ ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. „ ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...			Do. American 1 lb. „ ...	1 8 0	2 8
Do. Australian per lb. „ ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. „ ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet „ ...		
Do. (Cooking) 6—8 „ ...	1 0 0		Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. „ ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Bankist) per lb. „ ...		
Do. S. African per lb. „ ...			Do. (Salted) „ „ ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cake Raisin per lb. „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Cashmere „ ...	2 0 0	2 8 0						
Peaches America dry p. lb. „ ...	2 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Do. Punjab „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Pineapple per tin „ ...	1 12 0	2 4 0						
Peaches fresh „ ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*E. (New) 49-50	1 0 0	Cheese.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
						„ 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 6	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	„ 6	2 10 0	Do.
						„ 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 83)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	1 00	1 40	(Contd.)			Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	1 80	2 00	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 20	(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	2 14 0	
Mango Juice ...	2 00	2 80	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin. ...	1 80		(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb. ...	1 80	2 80				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 80	
BUTTER ETC.			*FLOUR			*Matches—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	3 00	3 40	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 sticks each box ...	0 06	
Bombay " ...	2 12 0	2 14 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price			
Dinapur " ...	2 12 0	3 00	Patent flour No. 1 per		0 60	*COAL AND COKE		
Butter for cake per seer ...		4 12 0	seer ...			*Domestic Coke (retail)		
Jow's Ghee " ...	7 80	9 00	Californian flour per bag			per md. ...	1 60	
Butter Ghee " ...	6 00	6 80	of 5 lbs. ...			*Domestic Coke (whole		
Ag Mark Ghee " ...			Californian flour No. 2			sale) at the Depot ...	1 60	
MILK AND CREAM.			per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			Country flour per seer ...			Spices—		
seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	*Atta Red (Chaundash)		0 56	Chillies per seer ...	1 00	1 40
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 80	2 12 0	Do. White per seer ...					1 00
FISH.			Do. Red " " ...			Halud " ...	0 60	0 70
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	3 00	3 80	Wheat " " ...		0 86			
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 80	5 00	Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 60			0 80
Do. (salt-water) ...	3 00	4 00	Suji " ...		0 80	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 80	6 00				Hard Cakes per doz ...	0 12 0	1 00
Cutla per seer ...	2 80	3 00	*RICE			Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 40	2 00
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 12 0	3 40	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6	Control	Plum Cake ...	1 80	3 00
Boli per seer ...	2 80	2 14 0	Rice (retail) ...		0 66	X'mas Cake "Almond		
Do. (out-pieces) ...	3 00	3 20	Rice per seer (retail) ...			iced) per lb ...	2 00	
Baddock (whole) ...	2 80	3 00	Bhasmanik rice per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Bilas (Padma) per seer ...	2 80	3 80	Medium per seer ...	0 66		per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 40	1 80	coarse per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with-roe ...			Do. per seer ...	0 46		packet ...		
Do. without-roe ...			*DALDA VEGETABLE			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Bilas (Ganges, whole) per			GHEE			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...			1 lb. tin ...		1 50	lb. ...		4 00
Mullet per seer ...	2 80	3 00	2 lb. tin ...		2 46	Short bread per lb. ...	2 40	
Butter fish per seer ...	2 00	2 80	5 lb. tin ...		3 76	English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...			10 lb. tin ...		10 46	per lb. ...		
Prawns per seer (small) ...	2 80	3 00	*SUGAR			Caramels Assorted per lb ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Gur per seer ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Do. (Large) ...	3 00	3 80	Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 12 6		Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lebster ...	2 80	3 12 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Bolled Sweet per lb ...	0 14 0	
Sea fish ...	2 00	2 80	Crystall (best) ...			PEAK FREEBIE BISCUITS.		
Other fish ...	1 40	2 00	Medium (small grain			Glaxo ...		
Loke Salmon (whole) ...	2 80	3 00	white) ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	3 80	4 40	Medium (small grain)			Golden Puffs ...		
Kakkerol ...	2 80	3 00	Bengal ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Kajal (Entire) ...	1 80	1 10 0	*DAL. Etc.			per lb. ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	1 40	2 00	Kalai per seer ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Adies finger ...	2 80	3 00	Arahar " ...			per lb. ...		
BREAD CHEESE AND			Chola " ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor " ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Khasari " ...			per tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10		Mung (Bhaja) " ...			BUTTER.		
Dinner Roll ...	0 10		*COCONUT			Stanford " " ...	2 12 0	Price
Cheese Bunsel ...	0 80	0 86	9 lb. tin ...			Polsons " " ...	2 14 0	Sale
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	5 00	3 40	4 lb. " ...			Champion " " ...	2 12 0	Tax.
Do. Madam ...	4 00	4 40	8 lb. " ...			Compressed Butter 6 1/2 lbs.		
Do. Overland per lb. ...			Coconut Oil per seer ...	2 80	Selling	tin ...	7 80	
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0		Castor Oil ...		Price	BRITANNIA		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			Mustard Oil (Mull) ...	1 12 0	2 00	Cheese ...		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 00	1 40	*KEROSENE OIL			Gem ...		
Cream per lb. ...	0 80	0 10 0	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Gem Iced ...		
			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 53		Ginger Nut 7 lb		
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 19		Ko-Nut (Reg.)		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 80	Control-	Marie ...		
			No. 1		led	Milk ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 29	rates.	Mixed (House-		
			No. 2			hold)		
						Nice ...		

A. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.				OILMAN'S STORES.				OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.			
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—				LIPTON'S TEA—				Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)			
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.				Yellow Label 1 lb. packet				per tin			
Bimbi				Red do. do.				Cowlac Skim Milk Powder			
Petit Biscuits				Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "				1 lb. loose			
School				TOSH'S TEA—				Soups, Assorted Small tin			
Thin Arrowroot "				Special Darjeeling Red				Tart Fruits, Bott.			
Water "				Label 1 lb. pkt.				Isinglass per pkt.			
Zoological Loose				Yellow Label Orange Pa-				White Sugar, 5 seers per			
Cream Cracker, Special				koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.				bag			
size tin & Loose				Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.				Rosela Assorted Jams			
Cow & Gate Milk Food				Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.				per tin			
				Broken				O. & B. Assorted Jams			
								per tin			
				SPICES				Delmonte Prunes per 1-12			
				Gloves ground per phial				oz. tin			
				Cinnamon "				Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.			
				Ginger "				per pkt.			
				Mixed Spice "				King George Chocolate,			
				Sage "				1 lb. per tin			
				Nutmeg "				U. & V. Vinegar per bot-			
				" ISPAHANI'S TEA "				tle			
				Mountain Bouquet				Radgate or Nickson Ham			
				1 lb. packet				per lb.			
				Green Spot Loose per lb.				Radgate or Nickson Ba-			
				Yellow Spot "				con per lb.			
				Red Spot "				Oatmeal (Australia)			
				Gold Dust "				3 lb. tin			
				Star Dust "				Indian Oats per packet			
				LOOSE TEA				Rolled Oats (Canadian)			
				F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.				per tin			
				O. P. Darjeeling and				Frugtnell's King Cocoa-			
				Assam per lb.				nut Hair Oil			
				DUST TEA				Cobra Root Rollen,			
				Darjeeling and Assam				Chamois Leather large			
				Dust per lb.				Mosquito Destroyer, box			
				Red Ensign Coffee per lb.				Kno's Fruit Salt			
				Cococoa 1 lb. packet				Bisurated Magnesia, large			
				Quaker Oats 20 oz.				Elierman's Embrocation			
				Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.				Zam-Buk			
				Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.				Amrutnanjan Pain Balm			
				Delmonte Fruits 2 "				Oriental Balm			
				Chutneys 1 "				Sloan's Liniment			
				Pickles (Country) per bot.				Kruschen Salt			
				Mustard Colman per tin				Blattabane Cock-			
				Do. (Country) 2 lb.				roach Extermina-			
				Mustard (India) per bottle				tor			
				Panama				1 1/2 Oz. tin			
				Pepper				Do. 3 Oz. "			
				Sauces, Worcester Bott.				Do. 5 Oz. "			
				Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin				Do. 16 Oz. "			
				Sausages Australian per tin				Do. 7 lb. "			
				Salad Oil (India)				Do. 55 lbs. bag			
				Quaker Oats 20 oz.				PAINTS.			
				Glaxo per tin				Enamel Paint English			
								per dos.			
								Do. (India) per dos.			
								Do. (Japanese) "			

***Controlled Price.**

<p>Tea Merchants</p> <p><i>Head Office:</i> 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: R. B. 2001)</p> <p><i>Rangoon Branch:</i> 222, Fraser Street Rangoon.</p>	<p>BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA</p> <p>A. TOSH & SONS</p> <p>Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)</p>	<p>Tea Merchants</p> <p><i>Local Branches:</i> 2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1981)</p> <p>153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Stn.)</p>
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Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Stock and Shell Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Stock and Shell Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	
Onion Fish 15 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut Fish	Onion A & B	0 5 0 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
(G. K.) 5 & 6	0 5 0 "	G. K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET Rates quoted on the 23rd December, 1946.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Allgarh " ...			Brinjal	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Pear		0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Biswaswar) (Sree		6 2 0	Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) Mark)			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Onion	0 4 0	0 6 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil (Controlled Price)			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Deshi Boilea			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khasht	2 8 0	3 0 0
Dudhkailma			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			Sugar (White Java) } Control.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	2 0 0	2 5 0
" (Coarse)			Do. (Brown Java) }		0 10 3	Other		
Rupel			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0
Katari Bhog			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)			Prawns		
Chamanmani			Atta (brown) Control		0 6 0	Parsey		
DAL.			Do. (white)		0 5 6	Bagda	1 8 0	2 8 0
Gram (Patna whole)		0 10 0	Suji			Bheski	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal)			Gur (Bali) (control)		0 8 0	Crab per pair	0 8 0	0 9 0
Mug Dal	0 10 0		" Khajure			Koi	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)		1 0 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			Potatoes Manital			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Arahar Dal		0 12 0	Potato (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		
Kalai Dal		0 10 0				Egg (Duck) per score	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khasari Dal	0 7 0					(Fresh)		
Mosoor Dal (Split)								
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt (Control)		0 8 0						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET Rates quoted on the 23rd November, 1946.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	1 0 0	1 2 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.	2 8 0		Mutton		3 8 0
Mug Dal per sr. (Kasha)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		3 8 0
Arahar Dal	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pabna per seer		0 10 0	EGGS		
Kalai Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)			Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 13 0	0 14 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
GHEE			OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Gawa per seer		6 0 0	*Mustard Oil per seer	Contd.	1 7 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Sanchi			Cocconut Oil		1 4 0	Coffee Poisson's 1 lb.		
Sree (Mark)		6 3 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Khurja		6 3 0	Apples 4—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		
Shadawa do.			Alubokra per seer	3 8 0		H. & P. Do.		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Oranges 4—6	1 0 0		Household per tin		
(Controlled)			Bedana per seer		8 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Pasta			Rice		
Sugar (White) per seer			Dates Arat	1 0 0		CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Brown)		0 10 3	Grapes per seer	3 0 0		State Express Ciga-		
Do. (Bata)			Maspati 12—22	1 0 0		rettes 555		
Flour per seer (White)		0 6 0	Mango 4—6	1 0 0		Passing Show Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 6	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
Do. B			Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0		Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Gur (Bhai)		0 6 0	VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
Flour (Whole Meal)		0 6 0	Patal (Dad)			Quaker's Oats		
			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pascal's Loggans		
			Potatoes New (Dad)	0 12 0	0 14 0	(glass) each		
			Potatoes (Nanita)			Jam		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jelly		
			Ginger	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 6 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 14 0	(Large)		
			Cabbage per seer			KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			FISH			Do. per bottle		
			Parsey per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " bulk		
			Poma	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Bagda	2 12 0				
			Bheski	1 8 0	1 12 0			
			Crab (each)	0 16 0	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0			
			Hilsa Fish					

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 27th May, 1947

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	3 00	4 00	Mango Sukni	—	—	Rice	—	—
Do. 2nd " "	2 90	3 00	Do. Sepia	—	—	Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog	—	—
Goat per seer	2 80	3 00	Do. Begamfully	—	—	Deshi (Nagra) per md.	—	—
Goat Lever	8 80	4 00	Do. Bombay 4-5	1 00	—	Do. (Medium) " "	—	—
EGGS			Do. Langra	—	—	Patnai (Atap) " md.	—	—
Ducks per score	2 80	2 12 0	Do. Bhastara	—	—	Hilly (old) per md.	—	—
Fowls " "	2 80	2 12 0	Do. Kalicut	—	—	Nagra (old) No. 2 per md	—	—
VEGETABLES			Do. Fazli	—	—	Jhingasal per md.	—	—
Brinjals per seer	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Nilambari	—	—	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	—	—
Cucumber per pair	0 30	0 40	Do. Totapuri	—	—	per maund	—	—
Garlic per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Sapeda	—	—	Do. No. 2 per md.	—	—
Ginger " "	0 10	—	Do. Golapghas	—	—	Chamormoni	—	—
Pati Lemon each	—	—	Do. Himsagar	—	—	Balam (old) per md.	—	—
Ladies finger per seer	0 10	0 10	Do. Kissen Bhogh	—	—	Chini Shakkar No. 1 per	—	—
Kagji Lemon per pair	—	—	Kharbuza per seer	—	—	maund (old)	—	—
Onions Patna red per seer	0 60	0 70	Orange Ichangore	—	—	Kalma (polished) No. 1	—	—
Do. Bombay " "	—	—	Do. Madras	—	—	per maund	—	—
Do. Country " "	—	—	Do. Darjeeling	1 00	—	Kalma (polished) No. 2	—	—
Potatoes Nainital " "	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Nagpur 4-5	—	—	per maund	—	—
Do. (controlled)	—	—	Do. Bombay	—	—	Kamini per maund	—	—
Do. Madras " "	0 80	0 96	Pesta Bagdad per seer	—	—	Peshwar Rice per md.	—	—
Do. Gauhati " "	—	—	Do. Multan	1 00	—	Dhaki Chata " "	—	—
Country " "	—	—	Do. Kabul	1 00	—	Fine per seer	—	—
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	—	—	Pears 6-12	1 00	3 00	Coarse " "	—	—
Patil Murshidabad per	0 60	0 80	Pineapple Singapore each	—	—	Medium " "	—	—
seer	—	—	Do. Assam (Local)	1 12 0	2 00	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer	0 10 0	—	Do. Country each	—	—	Crystal Sugar per seer	—	—
Do. Hilly " "	—	—	Peaches	0 80	0 10 0	Java " "	—	—
Cabbage " "	—	—	Plantain Champa per score	1 40	—	Cocoanut Oil " "	—	—
Cauliflower each	—	—	Do. Martaban per score	2 00	2 90	Mustard Oil " "	—	—
Peas Ranchi per seer	—	—	Musket per seer	—	—	Salt per seer	—	—
Do. Darjeeling " "	—	—	Pomegranate per seer	4 00	—	Flour " "	—	—
Do. Deshi " "	—	—	Do. Multan per seer	—	—	Atta " "	—	—
Beans " "	—	—	Do. Kandahar	—	—	Sujee " "	—	—
Squash " "	—	—	Bedana (Kabul)	6 00	—	Atta fresh per seer	—	—
Tomato " "	—	—	Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 80	3 00	Chandausi Atta per md.	—	—
Green Mangoes each	0 06	0 09	Do. Sultana " "	—	—	Til Oil per seer	—	—
Bit per seer	—	—	Almond shelled	3 00	4 00	Fine per seer	—	—
FRUITS			Do. without shell	3 00	—	DAL		
Apple Cashmere 3-4	1 00	—	Do. do. large	5 00	—	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	1 00	1 40
Do. Kulu	—	—	Surdah Quaman per seer	—	—	Mug Dal " "	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Quetta 4-8	1 00	—	Water melon Goaland	—	—	Arhar " "	0 14 0	—
Do. Nainital	—	—	Do. Deshi each	—	—	Kalai " "	—	—
Alubokhara per seer	—	4 00	Do. Farukabad	—	—	Khesari " "	0 80	0 10 0
Apricot " "	—	3 00	Do. Quetta	—	—	Mosoor (split)	0 12 0	—
Batavia each	0 12 0	1 00	Do. Bhagalpur each	—	—	Do. (khari)	0 14 0	—
Bal fruit each	—	—	Sarbati Lemon 5-6	1 00	—	Matar " "	0 12 0	—
Cocoanut each (green)	0 80	0 40	Munembi 6	1 00	—	Chana Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. dry each	0 40	0 60	Walnut per seer	—	3 00	TEA.		
Chilghosa " "	1 80	—	Do. Shelled " "	—	2 00	Rose Mixture	2 80	2 14 0
Dates Arab	—	—	Nut Ground " "	—	—	Golden Orange Pekoe	—	3 60
Do. Bagdad " "	—	—	Sharifa " "	—	—	Quality per lb.	—	—
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	—	—	Nona (each)	—	—	Rose Orange Pekoe	—	2 00
Do. Naik	—	—	BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	—	—
Do. Quetta " "	4 00	5 00	Darjeeling do. per lb.	—	—	Orange Pekoe	—	—
Do. Chaman	—	—	Bombay " "	—	3 00	Pekoe per lb.	—	—
Do. Australia	—	—	Aligarh " "	—	—	Darjeeling Autumn	—	—
Khorma per seer	2 00	—	Jessore " per seer	—	4 00	Special per lb.	—	1 14 0
Kasur Deshi " "	—	3 00	Dinapur " "	—	3 12 0	Pekoe Dust	—	—
Khubani " "	—	—	Pabna " "	—	—	KEROSENE OIL.		
Kajoo Nuts	4 00	5 00	Darbhangha " "	—	—	Elephant Brand per bottle	0 30	Contro
Lichis Country per 100	1 80	2 00	Masafferpur	—	—	(white) " "	—	lled
Do. Mozafferpur " "	2 00	2 80	Cow's Ghee	7 00	7 80	SPICES.		
Black Raisins per score	0 40	1 00	Do. Milk	0 12 0	0 14 0	Jeera per seer	3 00	3 80
Papaya Country each	—	—	Bhalsa Ghee	5 00	4 80	Haldi " "	1 40	1 80
Plums per score 1 lb.	0 80	0 40	FISH			Dhonia " "	1 00	—
Jamrul " "	—	—	Bagda per seer	2 80	3 00	Red Chillies per seer	1 12 0	2 00
Golepjam	—	—	Bhetkee per Sr.	2 80	3 00	Pepper " "	1 12 0	2 80
Penifal per seer	—	—	Prawns " "	—	1 12 0	Sago " "	3 00	3 80
Kancha-Mita Mango each	0 16	0 20	Hilsa " "	—	2 80	Cloves " "	2 80	—
Shunk Ali per seer	—	—	Rohi " "	—	2 80	Cinamon " "	4 00	—
Safata	—	—	Rohi (cut pieces)	—	2 80	Cardaman " "	10 00	12 00
Mango (Local Bandel) 5-12	1 00	—	Small fish	—	1 00			
			Chetel	—	—			
			Crab per pair	—	—			
			Koi per seer	—	8 00			
			Singhee per seer	—	2 00			
			Mageor per seer (small)	—	4 00			
			Do. (large)	—	—			
			Gaida	—	—			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO., LTD.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description

ARTICLES		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
FISH.				VEGETABLES—Contd.				FLOUR.				
Pom per seer	...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per	...			Flour per seer (Rationed)	...			
Do. (Out pieces)	...	2 0 0	2 8 0	seer (Controlled)	...			Sujee Do.	...	0 8 0		
Gilong	...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer	...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta Brown Do.	...	0 8 0		
Lobster	...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	...			Flour (Wholemeal) Rationed	...	0 5 6		
Bagda	...	2 8 0	3 0 0	score	...			Wheat	...	0 5 0		
Bhangaur	...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Squash per seer	...			RICE.				
Shetki	...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 8 0	0 4 0	Rice (Controlled)	"A" ...	0 10 0		
Other Fish	...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each	...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. do.	"B" ...	0 6 0		
Hilsa	...	1 8 0	2 0 0	New Potato	...	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. do.	"C" ...	0 4 0		
Koi & Magoor	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	FRUITS.				SUNDRIES.				
Paray	...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes	...			Mustard Oil per seer	...			
Crab each	...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Grapes	...	6 0 0		(Rationed)	...	1 1 6		
MEAT.				Alubokhora per seer	...	2 8 0		Sugar (Controlled)	...	0 8 6		
Goat & Kid per seer	...	1 14 0	2 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	...			Tea per lb.	...	1 5 0	2 8 0	
Mutton	1 14 0	2 0 0	Bedana per seer	...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Gur per seer	...	0 12 0	0 14 0	
EGGS.				Real each	...	0 1 6	0 6 0	DAL.				
Duck's eggs per score	...	1 14 0	2 0 0	Dates per packet	...	0 5 0	0 10 0	Arabar per seer	...	0 6 0	0 10 0	
Fowl's eggs	...	1 14 0	2 0 0	Almond .. seer	...	2 8 0	8 0 0	Chana	...	0 6 0		
VEGETABLES.				Lime per score	...			Masoor	...	0 8 0	0 12 0	
Bean (French) per seer	...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Orange 2-3	...	1 0 0		Bhanga	...			
Brinjal	0 6 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per	...			Khasaree	...	0 6 0		
Cabbage (Country) per seer	...	0 8 0	1 0 0	score	...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Kulai	...	0 7 0		
Cauliflower each	...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Do. (Martaban) per	...			Biuli	...			
Tomato per seer	...	0 6 0	0 8 0	doz.	...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mug (Hart) (Katcha)	...	0 11 0		
Cucumber per score	...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Papaya each	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	" (Fried) per seer	...	0 14 0		
Stinger per seer	...		3 8 0	Sugarcane each	...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Mattor	...	0 7 0		
Garilo		0 12 0	Pomegranate per seer	...			Salt	...	0 3 0		
Green Chilly	...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Apples	...			COKE & COAL.				
Onion		0 6 0	Green Coconut	...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md.	...			
Peas (Darjeeling)	...	0 8 0		Lichi	...			Coal .. (Control)	...	1 6 0		
Potato (Nainital)	...	0 11 0	0 12 0	BUTTER.				Fuel	...	2 8 0		
				Butter per seer	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Kerosene	...			
				Madras	...			Oil—Elephant	...			
				Ghee Lakhee	...			Brand per bottle	...			
				Do. Bhadwa	...							
				Do. Sree	...							
				Pure Cow Ghee per seer	...		6 0 0					
				Milk	...		0 12 0					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
FISH & MEAT.		Rs. A P	Rs. A P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		Rs. A P	Rs. A P.	FLOUR.		Rs. A P.	Rs. A.P.
Pons per seer	-	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer	-	0 12 0	-	Flour per seer (Rationed)	-	-	-
Do. (out pieces)	-	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly	-	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sufee per seer	-	0 8 0	-
Gilone	-	2 0 0	-	Onion	-	0 7 0	0 8 0	Flour (Wholemeal) p. sr.	-	0 6 0	-
Lobster	-	1 8 0	-	Peas (Darjeeling) (Contd.)	-	0 8 0	-	Atta (Rationed) per seer	-	0 5 6	-
Bagda	-	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Ranchi) "	-	-	1 6 0	Wheat	-	-	-
Bhangaur	-	2 0 0	2 4 0	Potatoes Doshi "	-	0 5 0	0 1 0	"	-	-	-
Bhetki	-	-	2 0 0	Do. Madras (controlled)	-	-	-	RICE SUNDRIES ETO.	-	-	-
Other Fish	-	1 4 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer	-	0 3 0	0 4 0	Rice (Rationed) per seer	-	0 10 0	-
Hilsa	-	1 4 0	-	Ladies finger "	-	0 6 0	0 1 0	" " " " " " "	-	0 6 0	-
Koi & Magoor	-	1 0 0	2 8 0	Raddish "	-	0 14 0	-	" " " " " " "	-	0 4 0	-
Parsey	-	-	-	Squash "	-	0 4 0	0 6 0	Patnai per seer	-	-	-
Strab (each)	-	0 1 6	0 2 6	Sweet Potatoes "	-	0 12 0	1 8 0	Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	-	-	-
Beef per seer	-	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	-	0 6 0	0 1 0	Do. (Kora) "	-	-	-
Mutton "	-	2 8 0	2 12 0	White "	-	0 6 0	0 1 0	Do. (Atap) "	-	-	-
Goat & Kid ..	-	2 8 0	2 12 0	Tomato Ranchi per seer	-	-	Contd.	Rangoon per seer	-	-	-
Suet	-	1 12 0	-	Do. (Country)	-	0 6 0	-	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	-	-	-
								md. ...	-	-	-
				FRUITS.				Deshi (Boiled) per md.	-	-	-
				Almond per seer	-	-	-	Golap Sorn	-	-	-
				Alubokra "	-	-	-	Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	-	-	-
				Amla (Belati) per score	-	-	-	Sugar (Rationed)	-	-	0 8 0
				Badana per seer	-	0 1 6	0 4 0	Sugar	-	-	2 8 0
				Rael each	-	-	-	Tea per lb.	-	1 6 0	-
				Date per seer	-	2 6 0	-	Gur	-	-	-
				Grapes "	-	0 12 0	1 0 0	Cocunut oil	-	-	-
				Lime per score	-	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Contd.)	-	-	-
				Plantain (Champa) per doz.	-	0 6 0	0 12 0	Arahar	-	0 8 0	0 10 0
				Do. (Martaban) "	-	0 8 0	0 4 0	Chana	-	0 6 0	0 7 0
				Papaya per seer	-	1 4 0	1 6 0	Khari Masoor	-	0 7 0	0 8 0
				Pomegranates per seer	-	-	-	Khasaree	-	0 5 0	0 6 0
				Mangoes (Green) per 100	-	0 8 0	0 4 1	Kalai	-	0 6 0	0 7 0
				Sugarcane each	-	1 4 0	2 0 0	Biuli	-	0 7 0	0 8 0
				Orange per score	-	1 0 0	-	Mug Katch	-	0 10 0	0 12 0
				Mangoes 2-6	-	-	-	Do. (Sona)	-	0 10 0	0 12 0
								Mattor	-	0 7 0	0 8 0
								Salt	-	0 2 0	-
				BUTTER				Barley Lily ½ lb. tin.	-	1 4 0	-
				Butter per seer	-	8 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	-	1 3 0	-
				Ghee Lakhee	-	-	-	Robinson's Barley	-	-	-
				Do. Bhadwa	-	-	-	Jelly	-	0 14 0	1 0 0
				Do. Sree	-	4 14 0	-	Kerosene oil—Elephant	-	-	-
				Pure Cow Ghee per seer	-	4 8 0	-	Brand per bottle	-	-	-
				Milk (Co-operative)	-	-	-	Coal per md.	-	1 0	-

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 19th June 1947

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 40	1 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 80	0 100	Keshin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Mutton "	3 00	3 80	Sweet Potatoes "	0 20	0 30	Fash 4—6	—	—
Goat and Kid "	3 00	4 80	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 100	1 00	Prnes S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 00	2 00	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	1 00	—	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugar cane each	0 60	—
Duck each	2 00	2 80	White Pumpkin each	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each	2 00	3 00
Fowl "	1 80	3 00	Turnip (Darjeeling) per	0 20	0 100	BUTTER.		
Onleken "	1 00	2 00	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	—	0 140	Allgarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	—				Dinapur "	—	4 00
EGGS.			FRUITS			Ghee per seer	6 00	7 00
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	2 30	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 80	Pure Cow's Milk	0 100	0 120
Fowl's " "	—	2 30	Apricot	1 40	1 80	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples 4—6	1 00	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 50	—
Pona per seer	2 00	2 80	Figs per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 26	—
Do. (Out pieces)	1 10	2 40	Amra (Belati) per score	0 80	0 100	Do. lb.	0 13	—
Silong	2 00	2 40	Bedana per seer	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lebster	2 00	2 80	Beal each	0 20	0 80	Flour per seer	—	—
Sagda	2 00	2 80	Pomegranate "	—	2 00	Atta "	—	—
Shangaur	—	—	Blackberries per 100	1 40	—	Sujee "	—	—
Shetki	1 00	1 80	Cocoanut each	0 80	0 60	RICE.		
Other Fish	—	0 40	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Orab per pair	2 00	—	Dates per seer	1 40	—	Banktulsh' (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	—	2 80	Almond "	4 00	5 00	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	—	Grape "	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	3 00	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRINS.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	0 80	1 80	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 120	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 80	1 20	Khubani per seer	—	—	Sugar	0 86	—
Do. (Dest)	1 00	0 60	Kharbuza "	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 40	1 120
Bean (French) per seer	—	—	Lichis per 100	1 40	2 00	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	—	—	Lime per score	0 100	1 00	Gur	0 120	—
Brinjal "	0 80	—	Lokote "	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	—	—	Oranges 3 to 4	1 00	—	Arahar per seer	0 120	1 00
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Pesta per seer	—	10 00	Chana "	0 60	—
Cauliflower	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per	0 40	0 50	Khari Masoor "	0 100	0 120
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per	0 80	—	Bhanga "	—	0 60
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Papaya each	0 20	0 40	Khasaree "	—	0 60
Celery per seer	—	—	Pineapple "	0 80	0 120	Mung (Hari) "	—	1 00
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 80	0 60	Do. (Sona) "	—	1 40
Ginger per seer	0 80	0 100	Raisins	2 00	3 00	Matior "	0 100	—
Garlic	0 80	0 100	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt "	—	0 20
Green Chilly per seer	1 00	1 40	Star apple	0 50	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger "	0 100	0 120	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Coal per md.	1 60	—
Onion "	0 80	0 80	Walnut "	4 30	6 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 140	—	Mangoes (Green) per 100	6 40	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 50	0 60	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Dest) "	1 40	0 50	Golap Khas 6—10	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 80	0 100	Langra 3—4	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 80	0 70	Bombay 6—8	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Dest) "	—	—	Totapari per score 6—8	1 00	—	Lily,	—	—
Palbul	0 60	0 100	Sipia	—	—			
Kaddish (English) per	—	—						
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
36A Office Godown	Rs. As. P. 0 5 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the	36B Chandney.	Rs. As. P. 0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the
34 Chandney	0 6 0 "		36 A "	0 5 "	
37 "	0 8 0 "				

N. M. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 80)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
B.	Rs. A. P.		M.	Rs. A. P.		Egg *	Rs. A. P.	Egg
						0 3 0		
32-33	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.				0 3 0		Do
34	2 0 0	Do.				0 3 0		Do
35	2 0 0	Do.				0 3 0		Do
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PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 18th January, 1947.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Pona per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes per seer Madras			Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Pona per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	New (Country) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	SUNDRIES		
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 4 0	Nanital per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 7 0	(Contd)
Silong	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mangoes			Sugar	0 10 8	(Con.)
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	2 8 0
Baghda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 7 0	1 12 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bhanguar	1 8 0	2 0 0	score			" (Sugarandy) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bkethi	1 0 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer...	0 8 0	0 4 0	(Ration Shop.)		
Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	DAL.		
Koi & Magoor	1 10 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			Arahar per seer (medium)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes			Chana	0 9 0	
Crab each	0 2 0		Grapes			Khari Masoor	0 12 0	0 14 0
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga	0 8 0	0 10 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 5 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	0 9 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0		Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kalai	0 10 0	0 11 0
EGGS.			Bael each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Biuli	0 10 0	0 11 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 9 0		Dates per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fowl's eggs	1 9 0		Almond	2 8 0	3 0 0	" (Sona) per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mattar	0 9 0	0 10 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Oranges 12 to 16	1 0 0		Salt (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per			COKE & COAL		
*Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	0 10 0	0 12 0	score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
*Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Coal		
*Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	per doz.	0 6 0	0 10 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 6 0	Brand per bottle		
Ginger per seer		1 0 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 8 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate	1 0	1 12 0	Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			Do.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
Pean (Ranchi)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Madras			Do. 2 "		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Ghee Lakhee			Corn Flower 1 "		
*Turnip	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Robinson's Barley		
*Carrot	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Sree	5 0 0	6 0 0	Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
*Beetroot	0 8 0	0 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	5 8 0	6 0 0	Jelly		
			Milk					
			FLOUR.					
			Flour per seer	0 6 0	(Con.)			
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. S.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—*Control.

RENTAL MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
—2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	2/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff.	20 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables
" S. B.	0 10 0	Do			Cloth, Shoe, etc.	20 "	0 8 0	"
" S. B.	1 2 0	Ollman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	"			
" S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11/A, W. B.	0 12 0	"			
" S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
" S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
" S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
" S. B.	1 2 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
" S. B.	1 2 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	64 "	0 2 0	Egg.
" S. B.	1 2 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	65 "	0 2 0	C. V.
" S. B.	1 2 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	66 "	0 3 0	Vegetable.
" S. B.	1 2 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
" S. B.	1 2 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
" S. B.	1 2 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
" S. B.	1 2 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	Chandney					
" 5	0 8 0	"						
" 6	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
						80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits



TWO VIEWS OF THE SWEARING-IN-CEREMONY

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
THE GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE TAKING THE OATH OF
ALLEGIANCE BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MITTER.



His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor of
West Bengal, administering the Oath of Allegiance
to the Ministers.



H. E. Sir Frederick Barron, talking to Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta
at Dum Dum while waiting for the arrival of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. Dr. P. C. Ghosh
is talking with Maj.-Gen. Ranking.



CIVIC RECEPTION TO MAHATMA GANDHI
MR. SUDHIR CHANDRA RAY CHAUDHURI, MAYOR OF CALCUTTA,
LEADING THE ADDRESS.



PEACE-PARADE

A part of the 3 mile long Peace Procession which paraded the Calcutta streets on the 26th August.
A huge portrait of Netaji Subhas Chandra formed a unique feature of the procession.
Gen. Shau Nawaz may be seen standing on the truck before the portrait of the great leader.

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 2nd—30th August, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

EDITORIAL

CALCUTTA MOURNS AUGUST DEPARTED

CALCUTTA will ever mourn the loss of two of her greatest citizens, Rabindranath Tagore and Surendranath Banerjee, both of whom departed this life in the month of August.

It was Surendranath, who won for Calcutta the glory of municipal "Swaraj." "I watched it at its cradle," he said. "I ministered to its growing wants. I rejoiced at the exuberant vigour of its manhood..." Today, on August 6th of the year, 1947, it would have been a great privilege to have him with us to welcome the achievement of independence for which he gave his whole life and labour. Though he is no more, his ideals and his burning patriotism remain as shining beaconlight to guide us up to the heights he had dreamed for his beloved city. As we mourn him today, let us again hold high the banner he gave us and march forth towards the goal he taught us to visualize.

Of Rabindranath Tagore, Calcutta still lacks a suitable memorial. It is a disgrace that Calcutta should speedily remove. His revered memory, certainly, needs no "perpetuating." But Calcutta owes it to herself to raise a suitable memorial for Rabindranath, just to perpetuate Calcutta's own pride in the fact that it was the Poet's city of birth, the city for which the Poet was always solicitous.

*Chronicle And Comment***CIVIC RECEPTION TO MAHATMA GANDHI**

The Civic Reception to Mahatma Gandhi on 24th August, 1947 was an occasion for rejoicing. Calcutta had amply demonstrated her deepest love and respect for this great saint who is verily the Apostle of Peace in a war-tortured century. And to assemble to honour such a man is to educate one's self anew to the fundamental lessons in human culture and civilisation. We pray fervently for his long life and hope that the inspiration of his august association will take us forward to attaining the glory of being the premier city in the world as the Mahatma has advised.

PRINCE YUSUF MIRZA

On the eve of the declaration of Independence in India the Oudh Restoration Mission of Lucknow gave vent to a sensational decision that an independent kingdom of Oudh, under a constitutional monarch, was to have been proclaimed on the 15th August.

Prince Yusuf Mirza, a grandson of the last Ruler of Oudh, Wajid Ali Shah, was to have been installed on that day as "King" at a ceremony for which preparations had been almost complete.

His "election" to the "throne" had been made at a secret meeting in Calcutta of the descendants of the last Ruler, including his 14 grandsons.

Prince Yusuf Mirza, who is 47, has been living in Calcutta since his birth. He was a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly until the division of Bengal, and was at one time Deputy Mayor of Calcutta.

Giving reasons for accepting his family's nomination to the "throne" of Oudh, Prince Yusuf Mirza is stated to have told a *Statesman* reporter that both legal opinion and the reactions of friends supported the proposal that Oudh should be restored to the descendants of the last Ruler of that kingdom. Pressure of public opinion in Lucknow and outside had convinced him that he would have the backing of a large number of the population. He made it quite clear, that the movement for the restoration of Oudh was not communal in character and that it had the support of all communities.

Soon after his arrival in Lucknow on the 12th August Prince Yusuf Mirza, accompanied by several members of his family, went through the city in a procession of several thousand people. In front of him were carried the flags of the Kings of Oudh. The procession slowly wended its way through several streets which are associated with the names of his predecessors. Prince Mirza, while at Lucknow stayed at Shishmal, a palace belonging to the Oudh Royal Family.

Oudh comprises the twelve districts of Lucknow, Barabanki, Gonda, Rae-Bareilly, Sitapur, Pratapgarh, Pilibhit, Bahraich, Hardoi, Unao, Sultanpur and Lakhimpur.

Under a treaty with the East India Company in 1837, the King of Oudh "surrendered" the rest of his territory totalling 80 districts.

The claim for the restoration of Oudh, therefore, related only to the 12 districts which had been retained by the ruling family until the kingdom was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in 1857.

'MAY I HELP?' POLICE-POSTS

"May I help," police posts are to be immediately established at Victoria Terminus, the Bombay Central, the Poona and the Ahmedabad railway stations under a scheme sponsored by the Inspector General of Police, Mr. N. M. Kamte.

The scheme is intended to improve the relations between the police and the public and also to provide more opportunities to the police to serve the public.

Each of the above mentioned stations will have two police-posts bearing "May I help?" posters in English as well as in regional languages. One of these posts is meant to assist third class passengers and the other to help first and second class passengers.

The passengers, in future, may seek the assistance of the policeman on duty at these posts in hailing a taxi, coolie or a tonga. The man in-charge of these posts will reply to the queries of passengers and supply any information that they might require regarding railway timings and tickets, hotels and refreshment rooms in the neighbourhood.

**FUTURE CHANGES IN LOCAL SELF-
GOVERNMENT**

A Bill re-introducing the system of joint electorate with reservation of seats for minorities in the next elections to the Corporation of Calcutta is likely to be brought forward by Government in the first session of the provincial legislature.

Another official Bill, abolishing the system of nomination in all local bodies is also expected to be introduced.

"Be polite and helpful to the public" is one of the instructions issued to the policemen who are to man these posts.

BENGALI MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

A proposal to introduce Bengali as the medium of instruction in higher studies in arts, science and medicine is under consideration of Calcutta University authorities.

The 'Paribhasha' Committee of the University has been asked to expedite its work of preparing appropriate Bengali synonyms for technical terms in foreign tongue now used in higher studies.

It is calculated that it is likely to take some eight to ten years in completely adopting the system of Bengali medium for instructions in higher studies.

Another proposal which is under consideration of University authorities is the question of introducing Hindi as an additional subject of study and examination at the Matriculation Examination from 1948. A proposal to introduce a diploma course in Hindi is also being considered by the University authorities.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEKS ENDING AUGUST 2—29, 1947

MONDAY: 29TH JULY

PROPOSED INCREASE OF TRAM FARES

The Corporation of Calcutta at its meeting held on Monday, the 29th July, authorized the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, to approach the Government of West Bengal and the Calcutta Tramways Company in regard to the proposed increase in the Tramways fares from the 1st August.

The Corporation should in the meantime request the Tramways Company to stay action in the matter of increase of fares for a fortnight.

Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli having drawn the attention of the House to the proposed increase in tram fares strong protests against such proposal were made by several Councillors.

The proposed enhancement, the Mayor opined, might invite fresh troubles in the already troublous times. If the Company could not carry on with its present resources, he said, they should dispose of the undertaking as the question of its purchase by the Corporation was not a closed chapter.

COUNCILLOR H. K. GANGULI

When the House met, Councillor H. K. Ganguli, rising on a matter of urgent public importance, referred to the decision of the Tramways Company to increase the rates of fares by sixty per cent. of the existing rates.

The House should condemn the decision as strongly as possible and vehemently protest against it, Councillor Ganguli said. Councillor Ganguli then described the financial position of the Company which would clearly show that sudden increase in the fares was not conscionable.

The gross income of the Tramways Company in 1946 and in 1946 from August right up to the end of the year, when the situation in the city was not normal, was Rs. 1 crore 47 lakhs. As against that, the expenditure up to October, 1946, was 1 crore 21 lakhs. So, roughly speaking their monthly expenditure, which was about 20 lakhs, would leave a considerable sum as profit to the Company. In 1945, which was the year in which their income rose to the highest, the income was Rs. 1 crore 87 lakhs. Every month the Company deposited to their reserve fund a sum of nearly Rs. 64 lakhs. So, from the income and expenditure side it would be clear that there was no reason anywhere that if the Company gave its employees an increased pay they would have to increase the fares.

Next, Councillor Ganguli suggested how the Company could very well reduce its expenditure by pursuing the following methods, namely,

- (1) by reducing the dividend that they were giving to the share-holders;
- (2) by reducing the fees of the directors;
- (3) by reducing the sum that they deposited in their reserve fund; and
- (4) by reducing the salary of the highly paid British officers of the Company.

Proceeding Councillor Ganguli said that the Company had started with a capital of 1 lakh several thousands and now it had a capital of 1 crore and 26 lakhs. It seemed that the Company wanted to punish the public for sympathising with the workers by increasing the rates by 60 per cent. As the burden would fall on the poor passengers, Councillor Ganguli said, it was their duty to interfere in the matter and to request the West Bengal Government to make, if it was possible, a thorough and sifting enquiry into the matter by appointing an impartial board. Till the report of that impartial board was before the public the 'status quo' should be maintained.

COUNCILLOR P. S. BASU

Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu suggested that a date be fixed for discussion of the matter so that they might come to a decision.

COUNCILLOR RAJA B. N. ROY CHOWDHURY

Councillor Raja B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that instead of fixing a date it would be better if the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer approached the Government of West Bengal and could find out what the Company was going to do. He certainly deplored the proposed increase in the fares and felt that the fares should not be increased at the present juncture when the people were already experiencing difficulties in regard to transport.

COUNCILLOR A. A. WISE

Councillor A. A. Wise, said that it was already the 29th July and the Company proposed to increase the fares from 1st of the next month. How could they come to a decision if they did not discuss the matter now, he enquired.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, asked what they thought of his suggestion that the Corporation should ask the Tramways Company to stay action for a fortnight within which they could have a debate or conference as desired so that there might be no trouble in the city. The Tramways Company felt that increase of rates was fair while the people of Calcutta considered these to be unwarranted. So there must be some compromise between the people, Calcutta Corporation, the Tramways Company and the Government. If the Tramways Company did not pay any heed to their demand

the people of Calcutta knew how to deal with the matter. The Mayor agreed to the suggestion that a conference of peoples' representatives, Government and the Company should be held.

Councillor Wise said that he had certain facts and figures with him which went to show that there was some justification in the increase of fares on the part of the Company.

The Mayor asked if Councillor Wise could assure them that in case a conference was held the Company was going to stay their hands for a fortnight until a decision was reached in the conference. The Mayor added that the Company should be well advised to do it otherwise there might be trouble in this already troublous city of ours.

Councillor Wise: We do represent the matter to the Tramways Company with a view to postponing their decision for a fortnight and to have enquiries made into the reasonableness of their suggestions of increasing their fares.

Councillor Raja B. N. Roy Chowdhury: I find Mr. Wise is representing his views.

The Mayor: That is more or less an assurance as I find he was instructed on behalf of the Company to say so.

COUNCILLOR DEBABRATA MOOKERJEE

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee requested the Mayor to take up the matter at once for the purpose of maintaining peace in the city and for the purpose of allaying panic that had been caused by the announcement of the decision of the Tramways Company.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor said that if the Tramways Company really thought that they could not carry on without loss to them, they could even now dispose of the undertaking to the Corporation on the latter's valuation. The Corporation would have no difficulty in acquiring it now as the Mayor thought that the West Bengal Government would not refuse them the sanction for raising loans.

Councillor Raja B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that in the meantime the Mayor should himself take up the matter in regard to increase of fares.

NEW DEBENTURE LOAN

The Corporation decided to ask the Government to sanction the raising of a debenture loan of Rs. 3 crores having a currency of 30 years at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent per annum, to finance "construction work, acquisition of land, etc. and to pay off Government debt."

It was also decided that the matter of expenditure of the money would be thoroughly scrutinized by the special committee which had been already constituted at a previous meeting of the Corporation.

TYPHOID FEVER IN MANICKTOLLAH

Councillor Ardendu Sekhar Naskar brought it to the notice of the House that typhoid had broken out in an epidemic form in Manicktollah area. He

exhibited a shrimp that had been found with filtered water in that part of the city.

NETAJI SUBHAS ROAD

At the meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 18th August, an unanimous decision was taken to rename the entire length of the roadway of Dalhousie Square West, Charnock Place and Clive Street up to Harrison Road as "Netaji Subhas Road."

THE MAYOR

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, informed the House that objections to such renaming of the entire roadway had been invited from the public, but no objection was received. A few letters had, however, been received, which were in the form of suggestions. Some had suggested that the road should be named after Nawab Sirajdowllah.

The Mayor also said that the question of naming a road after Sirajdowllah had been taken into account before the present proposal was brought before the House. He had personally consulted Dr. Kalidas Nag in that matter, who was of opinion that another road through which Sirajdowllah came to Calcutta

A MESSAGE FROM LADY MOUNTBATTEN

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 5th August read a message from Lady Mountbatten expressing her appreciation of the "warm welcome and kindness" shown by the Mayor and citizens during her two-day visit to Calcutta.

should be named after Sirajdowllah. Accordingly, Dr. Nag had suggested that Clive Row could be renamed after Sirajdowllah.

COUNCILLOR RAFIQUE

Councillor Mohammed Rafique said that he was not opposing the resolution, but there had been a demand from both the communities to name Clive Street after Nawab Sirajdowllah. It would have been better, if the road could be named after Sirajdowllah.

The motion was carried unanimously as stated above.

"SUBHASNAGORE"

Councillor Jogindra Lal Saha having drawn the attention of the Mayor to the fact that there had been a persistent demand from the public to name Calcutta as "Subhasnagore," said that the Corporation should take up that matter.

The Mayor said that several motions on the same question were pending and they should, therefore, take up the matter with the new Government for amending the Calcutta Municipal Act. According to the Statute, the name of the city could not be changed unless there was an amendment of the Act to that effect.

FIRST MEETING OF INDEPENDENT CALCUTTA

The meeting of the Corporation held on the 20th August, the first meeting after the advent of Independence, will ever remain unique for several unusual procedures adopted in the meeting.

At the outset, the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, greeted the Councillors with *Jai Hind*.

Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu extended a hearty welcome to the Mayor, and said that he was the first Mayor of Independent Calcutta. He hoped that with the dawn of independence the Councillors would co-operate with the Mayor for the improvement of the city and its administration more vigorously. He, then, referred to the miracle that had happened in the city on the 14th August and he hoped that the feeling of brotherhood would continue.

On the suggestion of Councillor Basu, the proceedings of the day's meeting commenced with *Bande Mataram* song. The House also decided that *Bande Mataram* song would be sung at the beginning of all future meetings of the House.

The House further referred to the Estates and General Purposes Committee for its consideration a proposal that meetings should henceforth be conducted in Hindustani or Bengali and not in English as at present.

Regarding a proposal to change the form of oath taken by Councillors, the Mayor said that he would write to the Government on the subject.

The Mayor then read out the following motion placed before him by Councillor Mohammed Israil :—

"In view of the fact that India has achieved Independence and out of the travails of long-drawn-out struggle two Dominions are born, I beg to move that the House do stand adjourned without transacting any business till Wednesday next. While moving the motion I must recall the pains and perseverance, sorrows and sufferings, trials and tribulations of those martyrs, heroes and patriots, who gave up their all for this priceless heritage which we have got to-day. Therefore, Mr. Mayor, it is fitting and proper that we should all pay our respect to those departed souls that are no more with us by standing and observing two minutes' silence."

The House accepted the motion and the meeting was adjourned without transacting any business.

"BANDE MATRAM" AT MEETINGS

The Corporation at its meeting held on the 27th August modified its previous resolution and decided to sing *Bande Mataram* on ceremonial occasions only instead of at the beginning of all ordinary meetings of the House.

All Muslim Councillors, excepting one, kept out of the Council Chamber so long *Bande Mataram* was being sung at the commencement of the day's meeting.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, disclosed in the House that some Muslim members had referred the Corporation's decision to

sing *Bande Mataram* before every meeting to Mahatma Gandhi in his presence. Mahatma Gandhi was of opinion that they were entitled to sing the song in which the Muslim members should participate but he advised that it should be sung on particular occasions and not every day as a public body had to transact various sorts of business. So far as participation was concerned the Muslim members had agreed, the Mayor added. He would, therefore, invite the opinion of the House in the matter.

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee said that it was a great good news that their Muslim friends had agreed to participate and moved that the song should be sung on ceremonial occasions of the Corporation as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi.

Councillor Anandilal Poddar supported the motion.

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee, ex-Mayor opposing the motion, said that they should be serious about the previous decision. He noticed with regret that the wishes of Gandhiji had not been respected by the Muslim members of the House, as excepting Councillor Shamsul Haque all the Muslim members had refrained from attending the meeting when *Bande Mataram* was being sung.

The Mayor put Councillor Mookerjee's motion to vote which was carried by a large majority.

CONDOLENCES

The House then referred to the deaths of Sir David Ezra, Mr. Ashutosh Das and Mr. Gopal Singh and adjourned the meeting as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

NOTE TO READERS

Other important decisions of the Corporation, adopted on different dates, which have not been included here, may be found recorded elsewhere in this issue or in the "Independence Commemoration Supplement" of the *Gazette* to be shortly out.

ISLAMIA AND BRABOURNE COLLEGES**OPEN TO ALL COMMUNITIES**

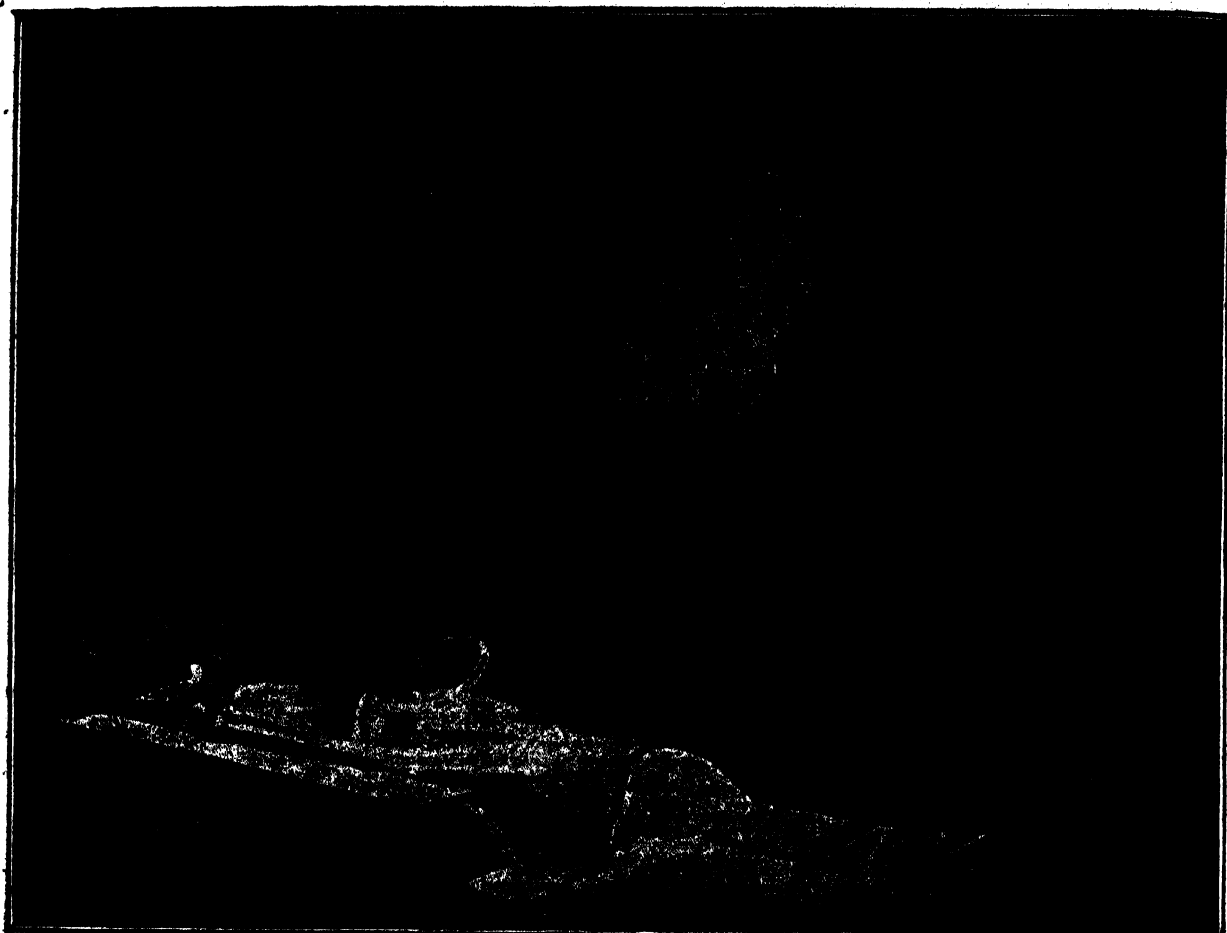
A *Press Note* issued on the 26th August by the West Bengal Government stated :—

"In pursuance of the declared policy of the West Bengal Government, it has been decided to run the Islamia College and the Lady Brabourne College henceforth as non denominational institutions, throwing them open to students of all communities. A certain percentage of the seats will, however, be reserved for the Muslims."

FUTURE OF CALCUTTA MADRASSAH

The Principal of the Calcutta Madrassah issued on the 26th August the following :

"The Bengal Partition Council had decided that one section of the Calcutta Madrassah will be retained in Calcutta and the other section will go to East Bengal and accordingly the Library, furniture, and equipments etc. of the Madrassah have been divided between them."



Sir Surendranath Banerjea

22nd Death Anniversary

TO the memory of Sir Surendranath Banerjea a most cordial homage was paid by his countrymen on the occasion of his 22nd Death Anniversary, which came on the 6th August. In this city, where his name is closely associated with the great departed, a public meeting was held in the afternoon at the Indian Association Hall, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee presiding.

Mr. Kamal Krishna Roy, Minister, West Bengal, said that Surendranath was the father of Indian nationalism. Surendranath appeared in the political horizon at a time when India was pervaded with darkness and people in despair were craving for a new outlet to give vent to their submerged feelings about their country. On the eve of India's attainment of freedom they should remember with gratitude the great part played by Surendranath in the country's struggle of freedom.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee said that Surendranath was the first Indian to agitate for the introduction of representative institutions in the country. He was a man of action and a born fighter. His contributions in the freedom movement would be written in letters of gold.

Mr. Makhan Lal Sen said that Surendranath was a man of indomitable courage who never hesitated to undertake the tasks which he considered best in the interests of the country and the people.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose said that it was time that the Calcutta University prescribed the famous book of Surendranath, *A Nation in Making*, as a text book for students.

Maj.-General A. C. Chatterjee said that it was the genius and personality of Surendranath which made other provinces of India to look up to Bengal

for guidance. Surendranath brought about a re-awakening in the people of Bengal and of India after a long stupor. He carried the message of nationalism throughout the length and breadth of India and inspired men to action.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, who presided said that Surendranath was the first passive resister of India. He never compromised with evil and always stood stubbornly against all sorts of injustice. It was Surendranath, he recalled, who unsettled the settled fact of Bengal Partition. Surendranath defeated the British Government in their sinister game and unfurled the flag of Nationalism over India.

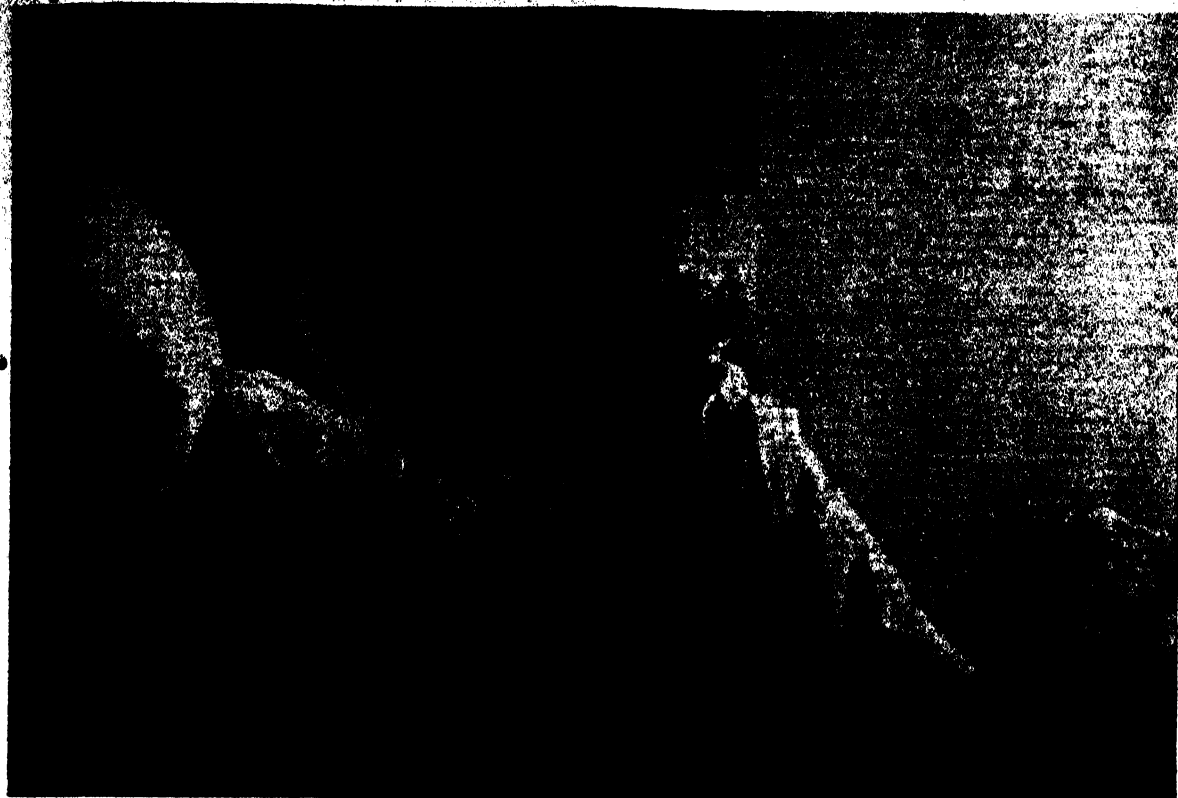
FUNCTION IN THE MORNING

In the morning wreaths were offered on the statue of Surendranath at the Curzon Park on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation, Indian Association and other organisations.

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal, visited Barrackpore in the morning and placed floral wreaths on the spot where Surendranath's last remains were consumed to flames over two decades ago. Another floral wreath was placed by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation.

After the ceremony, Dr. Ghosh presided over a public meeting held in the Debi Prasad H. E. School premises under the auspices of Sir Surendranath Institute. Dr. Ghosh spoke on the life and work of Sir Surendranath with special reference to the spirit of tolerance which was inherent in him in his attitude towards his political opponents.

Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Minister, West Bengal, and Alderman, Calcutta Corporation, also spoke at the meeting.



Rabindranath Tagore

Sixth Death Anniversary

POET RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S contribution to Indian culture, literature and nationalism were gratefully recollected by his countrymen on the 7th August, being the occasion of the sixth anniversary of his death.

An appeal to the people to contribute their mite to enable All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee to raise the target figure of Rs. 25 lakhs was made by Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal Government, presiding at a crowded meeting, held at University Institute Hall in the evening.

Dr. Ghosh assured the Memorial Committee that a decision would soon be taken by the West Bengal Government after consulting the Committee for raising a fitting memorial to the Poet.

Mr. Sures Chandra Majumdar, Secretary, All-India Rabindra Memorial Committee, said that out of the collections of about Rs. 15 lakhs so far made as much as Rs. 12 lakhs had been contributed by poor and middle class people. He expressed the hope that the rich would now come forward with their donations.

In the morning the admirers of the Poet assembled at the Nimtolla Burning Ghat and offered wreaths at the site where the mortal remains of the Poet were consigned to the flames six years ago.

Wreaths were offered, among others, by the following individuals and institutions: Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor; Mr. Sures Chandra Majumdar, Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, Mr. Hemanta Kumar Bose, Mr. Amarendra Nath Bose, Mr. Haridas Ghose, Mr. Jatindra Nath Biswas, Congress workers of North Calcutta and Simla Byayam Family.

In his presidential speech, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh said that Rabindranath belonged not to India alone but to the whole world. Such a poetic genius, according to the speaker, had never been born in this world. If they ransacked the entire field of literatures of the world, ancient or modern, from Kalidas of the East to Goethe of the West, with some of the works of Goethe he had the privilege to be acquainted,—they would not come across such a literary genius as Rabindranath. It was the duty of them all to pay their homage to the Poet and take steps for perpetuating his memory. "I take pride in the fact that he was a Bengalee," remarked Dr. Ghosh.

Referring to the appeal issued by the Memorial Committee for raising a fund of Rs. 25 lakhs, Dr. Ghosh said that it was a matter of profound shame and disgrace that this sum had not yet been raised. This was because they had not yet learnt how to honour their great men. He had every hope, however, that the money appealed for would be raised in no time.

His Government, Dr. Ghosh said, felt it their duty to do their part in this respect. But what exactly would be its nature would be determined in consultation with members of the Memorial Committee. It was time that they all did their duty in raising a memorial to their beloved Poet. If they did not, it would hardly affect Rabindranath's immortality. For, none knew exactly where Vyasa, Kalidas and Valmiki were born, but they were immortal all the same. Rabindranath would similarly attain immortality even if no memorial was raised.

[Continued on page 88(f)]

On The Eve Of Independence

Calcutta Developments

THE proposed formation of the two separate Dominions, Indian Union and Pakistan was followed by various political and other developments in the country. The city of Calcutta itself witnessed the different reactions of the public mind to the new constitutional changes.

Below are recorded the day-to-day reports, from the 27th July to the 23rd August, of the important political changes and the respective public reactions to them. Detailed mention about the celebrations on the 15th August, that is the Day of Independence, is made elsewhere in this issue.

EFFORTS TO SETTLE DISPUTES BETWEEN THE TWO DOMINIONS

July 27: The decision to form a committee to wait upon Mr. M. A. Jinnah on behalf of North and East Bengal Hindus with a view to persuading him to visit those parts of Bengal before August 15 and ensuring the safety of Hindus living there was taken at a public meeting convened by the South Calcutta Association on the 27th July at its premises at Ballygunge. Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar was in the chair.

The meeting in a resolution urged the Governments of Indian Union and West Bengal to enter into a treaty with the Pakistan Government with a view to implementing the declaration of the Partition Council that the rights of the minorities in the respective Dominions would be safeguarded and suggested that sufficient provision should be made therein that any violation of the terms would be regarded as a breach of the treaty.

The meeting further suggested that the Union and West Bengal Governments should set up a joint propaganda board in consultation with Pakistan Government for preaching goodwill amongst the people living in rural areas so as to restore amity and good feeling and to neutralise the evil effects of communalism.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

July 28: From the 28th July the Calcutta High Court began to function practically as the High Court for West Bengal.

Notice was hung up before a court stating that no case coming from Pakistan area would be taken up for hearing and such Pakistan cases which were in the day's list would not be taken up.

In regard to criminal matters coming from East Bengal, the hearing was limited to capital sentence cases and bail applications. The original side of the High Court remained unaffected.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT

July 30: The Viceroy arrived in Calcutta from Delhi by air on the 30th July to help the members of the Bengal Partition Council to settle their differences, if any, and to acquire first-hand knowledge regarding conditions in the city. The Viceroy was accompanied by Lady Mountbatten.

Presiding over a two-hour meeting of the Council at Government House, Lord Mountbatten announced the decision to appoint a joint tribunal for the Centre, the Punjab and Bengal to arbitrate on issues in dispute regarding division of assets and liabilities.

His Excellency urged the members to reduce their differences to a minimum and carry on with their work leaving controversial matters to be decided by the proposed tribunal.

The members placed their difficulties before His Excellency, who explained to them how similar problems were being dealt with elsewhere. A long discussion followed during which the Viceroy made several suggestions.

His Excellency spent the rest of the day studying conditions in Calcutta and in other parts of the province. He met Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal, at 6 p.m. at Government House and Mr. Suhrawardy again at 7 p.m. He had a meeting with Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Tuker, G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command, and Maj.-Gen. R. P. L. Ranking, Area Commander, Bengal and Assam. He also received the Metropolitan of India.

It was announced from New Delhi on the 30th July that no passports would be required for entry from one Dominion to another, until either Dominion took action to the contrary. This announcement was according to the recommendations of the Domicile Committee, as pending any constitutional changes, citizens of the two Dominions would continue to enjoy common citizenship.

CALCUTTA POLICE PARADE

"In a fortnight's time the successor Government will take charge of the fortunes of this great city. You must make it your resolve to give of your best to the new Government, to carry out your duties loyally, and to do equal justice towards all men," said Frederick Burrows in his last address to the Calcutta Police parade on the 30th July.

"World-wide interest", His Excellency added, "will attend the birth of the new Dominions of the Commonwealth. Calcutta as the greatest city in all the Dominions, will be a centre of careful observation. In the days to come no man will follow your fortunes with greater interest than I,—or, I believe, with greater appreciation of the hardness of your duties and greater admiration for your readiness to undertake them."

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy also addressed the parade.

Members of the police force and the Calcutta Fire Brigade took part in the parade.

SOME NEW APPOINTMENTS IN CALCUTTA

The West Bengal Ministry was reported to have decided to incorporate the two offices of the Director of Public Health and the Surgeon General into one to be known as the Director of Health Services. Dr. A. C. Chatterjee of the Indian National Army, who was at one time the Director of Public Health in Bengal was appointed to the post.

The Rowlands Committee in their recommendations on administrative change in the Province, it may be stated, had suggested the incorporation into one post of the three offices of the Surgeon General, Director of Public Health and the Inspector General of Prisons.

Mr. D. R. Hardwick, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, was reported to go on leave preparatory to retirement on the 16th August.

Dr. A. C. Ukil was appointed Principal and Superintendent of the Calcutta Medical College and Hospital. The present Principal and Superintendent, Lt.-Col. R. Linton, had chosen to retire after August 15 next, it was reported.

Dr. Amulya Chandra Sen, Civil Surgeon, Burdwan, was appointed Superintendent of Campbell Hospital while Dr. Dinesh Chandra Chakravarty was chosen to take charge of the Lake Medical College as Principal and Superintendent.

Dr. Panchanan Chatterjee was appointed Professor of Surgery, Calcutta Medical College.

THE INDIAN GOVERNORS

August 3: An India Office statement issued on the 3rd August announced the appointment of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Member of Industries, Supplies and Finance, as Governor of West Bengal. No announcement was, however, made about the Governorship of East Bengal.

The King approved the appointments of the following as Governors of other provinces with effect from August 15:—

DOMINION OF INDIA

West Bengal: Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.
East Punjab: Sir C. M. Trivedi.
Central Provinces and Berar: Mr. Mangaldas Palkya.
Bihar: Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.
Orissa: Dr. K. N. Katju.

DOMINION OF PAKISTAN

West Punjab: Sir Francis Mudie.
Sind: Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.
N.W.F.P.: Sir George Cunningham.

August 4: Dr. B. C. Roy, according to a London report, was appointed on the 4th August, Governor of the U.P. as from the 15th.

Since Dr. Roy was in the U.S.A. the King approved the appointment of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as acting Governor until Dr. Roy was available to take up his new duties.

ELECTION OF MUSLIM LEADERS

August 5: Khwaja Nazimuddin was elected Leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party in East Bengal including Sylhet on the 5th August. He defeated Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy by 75 votes to 39.

Mr. Suhrawardy was elected Leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party in West Bengal. There was no other candidate.

Deputed by the Central League Parliamentary Board, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Industries, Commerce and Supplies Member for the Pakistan areas in the Central Government, presided over both the meetings.

The meeting for the election of the Leader of East Bengal was held in the Council Chamber of the Assembly House, the proceedings occupying a little over an hour. Voting was by ballot.

THE INDIAN CABINET

August 8: A New Delhi report stated that Pandit Nehru, who would be Prime Minister of the Indian Dominion, had selected the following members to form his Cabinet and allocated the portfolios shown against their names. Pandit Nehru would also be Leader of the House and Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. His Cabinet was reported to be:

Sardar Patel—Deputy Leader of the House and Minister for Home Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and States.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad—Food and Agriculture.

Sardar Baldev Singh—Defence.

Mr. Shaumukham Chetti—Finance.

Dr. S. P. Mookherjee—Industries, and Supplies.

Dr. John Mathai—Transport and Railways.

Dr. Ambedkar—Law.

Mr. C. H. Bhabha—Commerce.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai—Communications.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram—Labour.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur—Health.

Maulana Azad—Education.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil—Works, Mines and Power.

EAST AND WEST BENGAL

August 9: "The Governments of East and West Bengal propose to work in a most friendly manner. Whatever differences we may have, we shall always try to resolve them by peaceful methods," declared Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy. Khwaja Nazimuddin and Dr. P. C. Ghosh in a joint statement issued on the 9th August. They added:

"We do similarly appeal to the people not to take the law into their own hands, but work in a peaceful and orderly manner. We want to give a fair deal to minorities in both parts of Bengal. But the minorities also must co-operate with the majority in making the States happy and prosperous.

"About a week from now, transfer of power from British to Indian hands will take place. Undoubtedly, it is an event of great

historical importance. By agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League, power will be transferred to two Dominions on Aug. 15. The boundaries of the two Dominions are not yet fixed. The matter will be decided by the Boundary Commission.

"Both the Congress and the Muslim League have agreed to abide by the decision of the Boundary Commission. We do appeal to all sections of people in Bengal to accept the decision of the Boundary Commission, however unpalatable it may be to one community or to the other. We have no doubt that the vast majority of the people, who own allegiance to the Congress and the League will respond to the wishes of these organizations.

"But during the transitional period, some undesirable elements may try to create trouble for their own interests. If they do so, the Government would deal with them sternly.

"The flag of the Dominion of India has been accepted by the Constituent Assembly. We do hope that that flag will be hoisted by all sections of the people in West Bengal and, in the same way, whatever flag is accepted by the Pakistan Constituent Assembly will be hoisted by all sections of people in East Bengal.

"We are going to be masters of our destiny. Let us hope God will give us courage and wisdom to shape it in the interest of the toiling and starving masses."

A SCIENTIST ON PAKISTAN.

Problems relating to the protection of life, property and religious belief of the East Bengal Hindus were discussed at a meeting held on Sunday at the Indian Association Hall. Dr. Meghnad Saha presided.

In a resolution the meeting urged the Government of the Indian Union to recognise every Hindu living in Pakistan as a citizen of the Indian Union irrespective of his place of residence or birth and extend protection in case of any encroachment on his rights and privileges.

The meeting adopted another resolution demanding official declarations by the two Dominions of their policy regarding protection of minorities.

Analysing the resolutions, Dr. Saha said it was immaterial now to consider whether one desired partition of Bengal or not. Some Hindus must have to continue in Pakistan and what gave reasons for serious apprehensions was that they had to owe allegiance to both the Governments. Pakistan leaders had already assured all protection to the minorities but what was really needed to-day was an official statement.

As to the stability of Pakistan as an independent state, Dr. Saha thought, Pakistan would fail on economic grounds, if not on any other. The inhabitants of Pakistan would soon realize this and reunite with the Indian Union, he hoped.

At an emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the Calcutta District Muslim League held on Sunday, August 10, Maulana Mohammad Yahya, President of the City Muslim League, presided.

The meeting decided that the Muslims of Calcutta and Howrah will not take part in the August 15 celebrations as a mark of protest against the anti-Muslim policy of the West Bengal Government.

EX-MAYOR BADRUDDUJA

August 11: Mr. Syed Badrudduja, Ex-Mayor of Calcutta, in a statement on "the unfortunate deterioration in the condition of Calcutta and Howrah" said:

"Myself and my revered leader Mr. Fazlul Huq have already discussed the situation with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. It is really encouraging to find that Dr. P. C. Ghosh is moving seriously to restore peace in the city and confidence in the minds of citizens. The presence of Mahatma Gandhi in our midst, just at this psychological moment, raises hopes in our drooping minds.

"We are confident that his magnetic personality, his inspiring message of peace and non-violence will surely ease the tense atmosphere and pave the way for inter-communal harmony in this much distracted city.

All that they want is that they should have a sense of security in the new regime in Western Bengal so that they may very gladly participate in the celebrations on August 15 as free citizens of a free State. Who other than Mahatmaji and Dr. P. C. Ghosh can guarantee protection to the Muslim minority of West Bengal?"

BOUNDARY COMMISSION'S AWARD

August 18: The award of the Bengal and the Punjab Boundary Commission presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe was announced from New Delhi on the 18th August.

The award of the Bengal Boundary Commission assigned to East Bengal the whole of the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions and to West Bengal the whole of the Burdwan Division.

The Rangpur, Bogra, Rajshahi and Pabna Districts of the Rajshahi Division and the Khulna District of the Presidency Division, were included in East Bengal and the Districts of Calcutta, the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad of the Presidency Division and the Darjeeling District of the Rajshahi Division were included in West Bengal.

The five Districts of Nadia, Jessore, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Malda have been divided between the two new provinces.

August 19: "There is nothing to prevent the leaders of India and of Pakistan coming to mutual agreement at a future date in order to readjust the present award if it be found that any improvement can be made on it, but no agitation that will excite passion should be directed to any such matters at the present moment," state Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Premier, West Bengal, and Khwaja Nazimuddin, Premier, East Bengal, in a joint statement issued on the 19th August.

The statement is as follows:

"We appeal to the people of Bengal on both sides of the new boundary to maintain the era of goodwill and amity that started with the day of independence and give a lead to the whole of India in all the areas where there are causes for dissatisfaction or trouble. There has been nothing so great and remarkable in recent times that can equal in

glory the scenes of mutual trust and goodwill that were witnessed all over Bengal on this historic occasion.

"The boundary tribunal has given its final award. We recognise that some portion of the award is open to objection and has caused dissatisfaction. But the leaders of the people of India belonging to all communities have given the word of honour that the award, whatever it may be, will be accepted so that the task of reconstruction may begin in an atmosphere of peace and goodwill."

RE-BIRTH OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

August 20: The rebirth of the Calcutta High Court as the High Court of West Bengal under the Dominion of India, was celebrated at an open full court meeting of its judges on the 20th August.

A big gathering welcomed the Chief Justice (Sir Arthur Trevor Harries) with cries of "Jai Hind," "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhiji Ki Jai" as his lordship took his seat on the bench. His 12 companion judges followed him after a short interval and were in turn received by those present with renewed cries.

When cheering gave place to silence, in a hushed atmosphere the Chief Justice, in a clear voice, observed that "this full court has been convened to commemorate a momentous change which has occurred since we last sat in the history of this great country. Today the flag of the Union of India proudly flies over this historic building—an outward manifestation of the great change which has taken place.

"The attainment of independence is a great achievement, but let us not delude ourselves into thinking that such attainment will be a panacea for all the ills which afflict the Indian body politic. Much has to be done and done quickly.

"Abject poverty, disease, malnutrition, bad housing, illiteracy and ignorance have to be rooted out and eradicated. This will be a stupendous task but a task which must, and I am sure, will worthily be done. I prefer to think of the attainment of independence as the opening stage of a battle—a successful beginning it is true, but nevertheless only a beginning."

The Advocate-General of Bengal (Sir S. M. Rose) offered his homage to those members of the legal profession who were associated with the freedom movement of the country and who were not with them today. He also bowed in reverence to Mr. Gandhi, who had guided and directed the movement from 1921. "We are proud of his achievements in the cause of independence and are grateful to him for restoring normal conditions in the country at the present juncture."

The President of the Bar Association (Mr. Syed Nausher Ali) said that India stood today on the threshold of independence. "free and ready to step into complete independence. It is in the fitness of things that all anachronisms should cease to exist as early as possible and that India's judiciary should really be her own, administering justice from high, above all political, racial or communal considerations."

THE NEW PROVINCE OF WEST BENGAL

A Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary says the province of West Bengal shall consist of the following districts:—

The Presidency Town of Calcutta; Howrah; Hooghly; Bardwan; Birbhum; Midnapore; Bankura;

24-Parganas; Nabadwip; Murshidabad; Malda, West Dinajpur; Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling

A demonstration was held in front of Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, yesterday protesting against the Bengal Boundary Commission's award with special reference to the inclusion of Kulu district in East Bengal. A large number of people, mostly residents of Kulu district, formed a procession, carrying national flags and shouting slogans for the revision of the Commission's award. They assembled at the western gate and insisted on an interview with Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Premier of West Bengal.

August 22: Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy issued a statement on the 22nd August:

"The Boundary Commission's award has upset the Hindus in certain areas and Muslims in other areas. It is not my purpose in this statement to comment on the award and point out its defects nor to give my opinion as to which party, if any, has suffered more under the award. The present position is that the award must be accepted by both the Hindus and Muslims of all areas unreservedly as an accomplished fact.

"Let not the fact that attempts are being made for readjustment of boundaries, make any difference to the cordiality between the two communities, which is absolutely essential to enable us to achieve the full fruits of independence."

DR. SUBODH MITRA

R. W. A. C. CHIEF RETURNS TO CALCUTTA

Dr. Subodh Mitra, G.O.C., Relief Welfare Ambulance Corps, who was on a tour in Europe and America for over three months returned to Calcutta on July 30.

During his tour, Dr. Mitra visited different Red Cross organisations and studied their methods of work. He also met the presidents of American and Swedish Red Cross Societies, who assured Dr. Mitra their help in his relief work in India. While in Ireland Dr. Mitra interviewed Mr. De Valera who greatly appreciated the work done by the R. W. A. C.

ALL INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

DIVIDED INTO TWO SEPARATE ORGANIZATIONS

"The All India Meteorological Organization, as it existed prior to the establishment of the two Dominions, has been divided into two separate organizations, the Meteorological Department of India and the Pakistan Meteorological Department, with effect from August 15," said a Press Note issued on the 22nd August from New Delhi.

The Press Note also added:

"The Meteorological Department of India will continue to be responsible for all meteorological services, to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and the general public throughout the Indian Dominion. The Pakistan Meteorological Department, with its headquarters at Karachi, will be similarly responsible for all meteorological services in Pakistan.

"The closest possible co-operation will be maintained between the two Meteorological Departments to ensure uniformity both in the methods of observation as well as in the procedure for maintaining meteorological services catering to all interests."

West Bengal's New Governor

Chakraverty Rajagopalachari And His Cabinet Sworn In

HIS Excellency Mr. C. Rajagopalachari assured charge of the office of Governor of West Bengal on the night of the 14th August. Immediately afterwards Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal, and the members of his Cabinet were sworn in.

The ceremony took place in the Throne Room of Government House, Calcutta, in the presence of high-ranking civil and military officials and some distinguished citizens, the whole proceedings occupying a little over half an hour. Mr. Rajagopalachari's daughter also attended.

In order that the Calcutta ceremony should synchronize with the assumption ceremonies elsewhere in the Indian Dominion, the swearing-in was timed at 1 a.m., Bengal Time, being one hour ahead of the Indian Standard Time.

The Throne Room presented an unusual sight, almost all the guests wearing their national costumes. A ring of floodlights surrounded the room and over 20 cameras were poised to snap the various stages of the ceremony, which was also recorded by a special BBC correspondent.

NEW GOVERNOR TAKES OATH

At 1 a.m. Mr. Rajagopalachari, dressed in a white khaddar dhoti and panjabi and wearing a chadar over his shoulder, entered the Throne Room in procession, preceded by the personal staff. After he had taken his seat on the silver Lion Throne on a canopied dais, the Chief Secretary, Mr. S. Sen, with the permission of the Governor, read aloud the Commission under the Royal Sign Manual. This over, Mr. Justice R. K. Mitter administered the Oath of Allegiance to Mr. Rajagopalachari. In clear ringing tones the new Governor read out the Oath as follows :—

"I, Chakravarty Rajagopalachari, do solemnly affirm that in the office of Governor of West Bengal I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George the Sixth, his heirs and successors and to the Constitution of India as by law established, and that I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of India without fear or favour, affection or ill-will."

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO FREE INDIA

The Oath of Allegiance to Free India, which was taken by the members of the Indian Constituent Assembly at midnight of August 14-15, is as follows :—

"At this solemn moment when the people of India by their sufferings and sacrifice have secured freedom, I, a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, do dedicate myself to the service of India and her people to this end—that this ancient land attain a rightful and honourable place in the world and makes its full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind."

The Oath of Office was then administered.

After His Excellency had signed the documents, the Chief Secretary presented Dr. P. C. Ghosh to His Excellency, who read aloud the prescribed forms of Oaths of Allegiance, Office and Secretary. Dr. Ghosh repeated them sentence by sentence after the Governor. The Oaths were administered to the other Ministers in turn.

After the Chief Minister and his colleagues had signed the Oaths and made over the papers to the Chief Secretary, the proceedings terminated.

The Governor saluted the assembly with folded hands and left the room in procession.

A large crowd collected on the road outside the north gate of Government House and shouted *Gandhiji Jai, Jai Hind, Bande Mataram* and similar slogans.

The Oath of Allegiance administered to the Ministers reads as follows :

"I, ..., do solemnly affirm that in the Office of Ministers, I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, and that I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of India without fear or favour, affection or ill-will."

NEW GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA

Mr. Rajagopalachari arrived in the afternoon of the 14th August from Delhi by air and was received at Dum Dum aerodrome by Sir Frederick Burrows. Mr. Rajagopalachari was accompanied by his daughter, daughter-in-law and four grandchildren.

The plane touched down at 1-15 p.m. Dr. Ghosh went aboard and welcomed Mr. Rajagopalachari to West Bengal. Sir Frederick was the first to greet and guard him as he alighted from the plane.

Dr. Ghosh then introduced to him Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy; Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta; Maj.-Gen. R. P. L. Ranking, Area Commander; Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Relief Minister, Bengal; Brig. A. McDonald, Sub-Area Commander; Mr. S. G. Taylor; Inspector-General of Police, Mr. D. R. Hardwick, Commissioner of Police, Mr. B. N. Chakraborty, Secretary to the West Bengal Governor; Commander L. N. Hill, Resident Naval Officer, Port William; Lt.-Col. J. M. Hugo, Military Secretary to the Bengal Governor; Mr. B. M. Birla; Mr. L. N. Birla, and Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhury, M.L.A. (Central).

A large crowd, assembled inside the aerodrome, surged round the plane and greeted Mr. Rajagopalachari with shouts of *Jai Hind* and *Bande Mataram*.

Accompanied by Sir Frederick, Mr. Rajagopalachari drove to Government House where he was received by Lady Burrows and the Governor's personal staff. Members of his party followed him in another car.

EFFICIENT AND HONEST ADMINISTRATION TO BE IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE

"Our fight against imperialism and foreign domination is over, but in the work of construction we have an uphill task of very great magnitude," observed His Excellency Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, Governor, West Bengal, addressing members of West Bengal Assembly at the Bengal Assembly Chambers on the 15th August.

Stating that efficient, honest administration without lapsing into partisan plans must be their immediate objective, the Governor emphasized that law and order must be restored and stabilized at all costs even before that.

The Governor also announced the terms of transfer of power at the meeting.

Replying to the address of the new Governor, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Premier, West Bengal, said that he hoped that under the leadership of Mr. Rajagopalachari, who was one of their co-workers, they would be able to lead the province towards progress and prosperity.

Large crowds assembled in the Assembly compound to watch the arrival of the Governor. Many gate-crashed into the Chamber and occupied members' seats during His Excellency's address. The public galleries were also packed.

HOMAGE TO THE MARTYRS

Mr. Rajagopalachari said:—

"British imperial power has been withdrawn from India. The people of India have been given the untrammelled right to shape their own destiny from today forward. Let us on this occasion pay silent homage to all those who worked for this end all through the long years of aspiration, agitation and struggle and who are not with us in flesh and blood to see the fruition of their labour and their suffering.

"Our joy would have been complete if partition had not come as a necessary accompaniment of freedom. Let us hope that the causes that rendered this unfortunate accompaniment of the status of independence and self-rule necessary will ere long melt away and that the two free States will come together once again into wise and lasting union.

"When the new constitution of India that is being discussed in the Constituent Assembly is brought into force, you will have as the Governor of your province a man elected by the people themselves. Until then government will be carried on under the Government of India Act, but with the important modification that there will be no matters in which a Governor will act other than on the advice of Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

"UNRESTRICTED RIGHT"

"You as members of the Assembly will henceforth have the unrestricted right and duty of shaping the policies of the Government. The Prime Minister and his colleagues so long as they retain your confidence, will bear the full burden and responsibility of the Government

of the Province, although I shall always be willing to place my experience and views at the disposal of the Government and help them in every way as a constitutional Governor. I have been appointed and I have agreed to serve the people of Bengal in the spirit that is justified in the Gita although it could be considered foolhardiness on my part. Whatever duty happens to be imposed on one, be it pleasant or unpleasant, has to be accepted and performed to the best of one's ability. With your help and goodwill I hope to be of some use to you.

AN UPHILL TASK

"Our fight against imperialism and foreign domination is over, but in the work of construction we have an uphill task of very great magnitude. We have to contend against widespread corruption and insane fratricidal violence. Independence by itself is nothing but an opportunity. It is no doubt a great opportunity if all of us develop a full sense of responsibility and decide to work hard. The international world watches our efforts with great expectation, for the world has a high opinion of India, her culture, her resources and the character, and greatness of her people. Nothing is perfect in this world and the order of things set up immediately on the withdrawal of British power cannot, by any means, be perfect straightaway.

"There are many difficulties which have to be and can be peacefully removed or remedied. Recourse to violence or to the forms of obstruction, non-co-operation or direct action was justified on the ground of sheer necessity when we were struggling against foreign rule are out of place when popular leaders are in charge of all affairs, including the framing and the amending of the constitution itself.

SAFEGUARD TO MINORITIES

"The majority community has now added responsibility in safeguarding all the legitimate interests of the minorities and creating and maintaining amongst them a sense of complete security and confidence. Recent happenings in the country have no doubt embittered feelings to a degree never before witnessed, but bitterness and blind and unjust violence can help nobody to achieve anything. Even if we get some temporary satisfaction of brute passion, we and generations to come will have to pay for it all most heavily and with compound interest. The wise and good men of all nations have after every trial and experience come to the same conclusion over and over again that we must forget and forgive and the way of violence given up if we wish the world to be happy and to progress.

"May I pray with you that we may enable Bengal once again take first place in free India in all respects. (Cheers). To that end may our energies be directed. If I play a humble part in this work I shall have great cause in the evening of my life to be proud."

THE CHIEF MINISTER

Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal, referring to Mr. Gandhi expressed the hope that the Mahatma, who had successfully led through the struggle for India's independence, would continue to guide them in years to come.

After briefly dwelling on some of the immediate problems before the province, he said that the new Governor was one of their co-workers and he hoped that under his leadership they would be able to lead the province towards progress and prosperity.

NEW GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL PUBLIC ADDRESS

We have won our freedom. It should be our duty to see to it that our energies are not frittered away in petty differences and rivalries. We should all direct our energies to constructive work and make our province a happy and prosperous spot on the earth.

"I have seen a miracle. God has brought His children together in a manner which I had not the courage to hope for." Thus said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, addressing a large gathering of Calcutta citizens at the base of the Lawrence Memorial, opposite the southern gate of Government House on the 17th August.

Regretting his inability to speak to them in Bengali, the Governor said that when he had set out for Calcutta to assume office he had been filled with anxiety, particularly, about the manner in which Independence Day was going to be celebrated in the city. Those anxieties had now gone and he felt they should all offer their grateful thanks to the Almighty on this great occasion.

Mr. Rajagopalachari expressed his deep appreciation of the affection and good-will shown him by all sections of the people. He had come to serve the province of West Bengal and he hoped that he and his Ministry would be given unstinted support

and co-operation in the difficult tasks that confronted them.

Referring to Mr. Gandhi's presence in their midst, the Governor concluded his address by appealing to the people to follow the Mahatma's words of wisdom, which he had passed on to them in his own inimitable way.

THE CHIEF MINISTER

Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal, translated into Bengali Mr. Rajagopalachari's speech which had been given in English.

Dr. Ghosh also addressed the gathering saying that Government's aim should be to remove poverty and ignorance of the people in course of a short period, proceeding in a planned manner. Independence had no meaning if hunger, poverty and ignorance continued to dog the overwhelming majority of their people, added Dr. Ghosh.

Dr. Ghosh's speech which was delivered in Bengali was punctuated with loud cheers.

TRIBUTES TO BENGAL

Tributes to the people of Bengal for their part in the struggle for freedom and her unique record of ending communal strife and restoring communal amity in the wake of freedom were paid by His Excellency Rajagopalachari, addressing the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club on the 19th August.

"You are a great people. You have committed great mistakes but you have also achieved great deeds. You know how to do a great thing. No other people in India could have done what you have done. They could not have come together with the warmth and greatness of heart you have displayed."

"To the Punjab I would say, 'Look at Bengal and copy it. Bengal has laid down the most glorious examples for the other parts of India, to follow' (acclamation)."

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE

[Continued from page 88(c)]

Mr. Suresh Chandra Mazumdar said a total sum of Rs. 16 lakhs had so far been contributed to the Memorial Fund of which the poor had contributed 12 lakhs. He appealed to Dr. Ghosh to see that Rabindranath's Jorasanko House was released and made over to the Memorial Committee.

The meeting commenced with Tagore's *Maran Sagara Pare* and Mr. Sisir Kumar Bhaduri and Mr. Birendra Nath Bhadra recited two of Tagore's well-known poems.

Mr. Tarasankar Bandyopadhyaya among others said that Dr. Tagore, by his writings, had infused love of freedom in his countrymen. They would gratefully remember the part he had done to raise the status of India in the world.

A special programme was arranged by the Calcutta Station of the All India Radio.

ASSUMPTION OF POWER

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY CEREMONY

The assumption-of-power meeting of the Constituent Assembly at 11 p.m. on the 14th August began with the singing of *Vande Mataram* by the Congress President's wife, Mrs. Kripalani.

That was followed by a short address to the House by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The members rose in their seats after that and stood up for two minutes in memory of those who had died in the struggle for freedom in India and elsewhere.

Pandit Nehru next moved a resolution embodying the oath of allegiance to be taken by all members of the Assembly.

Members, not present on the occasion, took the pledge at subsequent sessions.

After that resolution had been passed, as the clock struck 12 midnight, all the members rose in their seats and took the pledge simultaneously.

The President then proposed that the Viceroy be intimated that the Constituent Assembly of India had assumed power for the governance of India and that the Assembly had endorsed the recommendation that Lord Mountbatten be Governor-General of India from the 15th August.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta then presented the National Flag to the Assembly on behalf of the women of India.

The session ended with the singing by Mrs. Kripalani of the first few lines of '*Sare jahan se achha Hindustan hamara*' and '*Janagana mana adhinayaka jaya he*.'

Dr. Prasad and Pandit Nehru proceeded to Government House to intimate Lord Mountbatten of the assumption of power by the Assembly and of his being chosen as the Governor-General of India.

Peace And Goodwill Return To Calcutta

Phases Of The Communal Riots In August

That red-lettered day in August, the 15th, will be remembered for years to come as a day of miracle. Full one year ago the communal riots in Calcutta broke out, and full one year after, on the day in question, the city witnessed the return of communal goodwill and restoration of peace and harmony in city life.

It is not our concern here to elucidate the reasons for the sudden change of atmosphere in the city, —those reasons have been many and all convincing. But our immediate concern is to rebuild the edifice of our hard-earned Independence on a consolidated foundation of mutual trust and goodwill between the communities.

BOMBS, FIREARMS AND KNIVES

SIX incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 25th July.

A pedestrian was thrown into a manhole in an area under Burtolla thana. Twelve arrests were made.

Two men were seriously injured when miscreants fired at a tramcar in the afternoon in an area under Park Street police station. One of the injured later died in hospital. The police made four arrests.

Two bombs burst in an area under the Amherst Street police station. Two persons were injured, one of whom later died. Entally and Muchipara thanas reported one case each of bomb throwing. None were injured.

A large number of incidents resulting in the death of four persons and injury to 40 others were reported from north-eastern and central Calcutta on the 26th July.

The incidents comprised use of fire-arms by private persons, bomb and acid throwing and stray assaults on unwary pedestrians.

Two persons were injured as a result of private firing in Entally police station area. Eight arrests were made. Another case of private firing was reported from Taltala police station area but none was injured.

An incident of attack on a tram car was reported from Amherst Street police station area.

Six persons were injured in a locality in Bow Bazar police station area when acid was thrown by the miscreants at a running bus.

INCREASING NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

There was an increase in the number of incidents in Calcutta on the 27th July

Five persons died and 20 others received injuries in 25 incidents reported from different parts of the city in course of the day.

The incidents included cases of shooting by private persons, acid and bomb throwing and stray assaults. These incidents were reported mainly from Hare Street, Taltala, Bowbazar, Amherst Street, Shampukur and Muchipara Police Station areas.

In one of the incidents a mob of about 500 surrounded a police party in a locality under jurisdiction of Chitpur Police Station in order to rescue five persons who had been arrested in connection with a shooting incident involving a doctor. The mob was dispersed by the police at the point of bayonet.

The situation in Calcutta further deteriorated on the 28th July. Three persons were killed and 31

others injured in the day's incidents in the city. There was considerable dislocation of the transport service.

The incidents included nearly a dozen cases of shooting by private individuals, reported mostly from Jorasanko, Bowbazar, Muchipara and Hare Street police station areas.

Goonda activity continued in Calcutta on the 29th July. Four persons were killed and 26 injured in the day's incidents, which totalled 19.

In the Jorasanko area the body of an unidentified man, with knife injuries, was found. Firearms were also used in the same area, a pedestrian sustaining injuries. Three arrests were made.

The use of bombs, revolvers and knives was reported from Amherst Street, Belliaghata, Manicktolla, Burtolla and Chitpore Police Station areas. Six persons were wounded.

CONDITIONS SERIOUSLY DETERIORATE

Conditions deteriorated seriously in Calcutta on the 30th July. As on previous days bombs, fire-arms and knives were the weapons used, and public vehicles and pedestrians were the main targets of attack, the disturbances occurring for the most part in mixed localities.

At least 20 were killed and 79 injured in over 40 incidents.

One of the most dastardly acts of gangsterism recorded during recent communal disturbances in the city was an attack in the Ballygunge Police Station jurisdiction on a crowded bus by men believed to have been armed with automatic weapons, resulting in seven deaths and injuries to seven others. The passengers were mostly office-workers on their way home.

A bomb attack on a lorry caused some disturbance in Hare Street area.

Fewer incidents were reported on the 31st July in Calcutta than on some previous days.

Two persons died and 16 others received injuries in 14 incidents in Calcutta.

The affected localities were Belliaghata, Manicktolla, Taltala, Jorasanko, Amherst Street, Tollygunge and Muchipara police station areas.

Three incidents of firing by private persons resulting in injuries to four persons were reported from Belliaghata area.

Ten incidents were reported in Calcutta on the 1st August. In one of these, occurring in the Shampukur area, two women were shot dead by hooligans. In another, brickbats were used, a member of the Police Force sustained injuries. The police fired four rounds and made eight arrests.

Bomb-throwing by goondas took place in the Belliaghata jurisdiction, three persons being wounded.

Vehicles were the targets of attacks in Bowbazar and Muchipara police station jurisdictions. Two persons were injured.

Two died and nine were injured in the day's disturbances.

NO IMPROVEMENT VISIBLE

Conditions in Calcutta showed no improvement on the 2nd August. Thirteen incidents, reported during the day, accounted for three deaths and 45 injured.

In Belliaghata, which was the most troubled area, a woman was killed and three wounded in an incident involving the use of firearms. Some huts were also set on fire. A flying squad from Lalbazar and the military were summoned to deal with the disturbances.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, Bengal, and Mr. D. R. Hardwick, Police Commissioner, went to the scene.

Incidents involving the use of fire-arms and bombs occurred in the Taltolla, Manicktolla and Muchipara quarters. Nine persons were injured. The police made several arrests.

Three persons died and about a dozen others were injured in incidents reported in Calcutta on the 3rd August.

In Bowbazar police station area one round is reported to have been fired from a lorry when police pickets returned it with nine rounds. Two men received injuries.

Another incident involving use of firearms took place in Belliaghata area. In another locality under the same police station a mob collected on the street but dispersed on the arrival of the police.

In Chitpore police station area a man died as a result of gunshot wound inflicted by miscreants.

APPEAL FOR PEACE

"The political situation is now changing. Independence is coming, and in that atmosphere let us prove ourselves worthy of independence. Let us show that we have a sense of responsibility, that we can co-operate with each other, bound together in loyal service, for the welfare of the State in which we live," said a joint statement issued by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Bengal's Chief Ministers, asking for efforts to restore peace in Calcutta. This statement was published in the newspapers on the 3rd August.

"To the public we appeal to take their life and destiny in their own hands. These people are not heroes who kill and murder. The heroes are those who will stand up to them to stop this lawlessness. We appeal to the public to see that this is stopped, to use all their influence in their various localities to restrain the miscreants, under threat of delivering them up to justice in case they do not desist."

Ten incidents occurred in Calcutta on the 4th August in which five persons were injured.

Belliaghata thana reported four incidents. Miscreants used firearms and bombs in two incidents. An abandoned house was looted.

There was one case of assault on a pedestrian in the Hare Street area.

Two persons were killed and ten others injured in incidents reported on the 5th August.

Taltola, Manicktolla, Beliaghata, Jorasanko and Muchipara police station areas were the affected parts of the city.

Conditions in Calcutta did not show much improvement on the 6th August. About 12 incidents involving the use of firearms, bombs and other weapons were reported, mostly from the northern, central and eastern parts of the city.

In Manicktolla a man died as a result of a bomb explosion.

Several pedestrians were assaulted in different parts of the city. In two cases, the assaults proved fatal.

SITUATION GREATLY DETERIORATES

Conditions in Calcutta greatly deteriorated on the 7th August. Ten persons were killed and 85 injured in the day's incidents, which included several clashes in the Belliaghata and Chitpore thana areas between hostile groups freely using firearms and bombs.

A soldier of an Indian regiment was shot dead in the Belliaghata area while engaged with others in dispersing riotous mobs.

Most of the serious incidents were reported before midday. As more troops and police were moved into the disturbed areas, the situation gradually improved.

In the afternoon Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal, and Maj-Gen R. P. L. Ranking, Area Commander, visited some of the affected localities.

Incidents involving the use of firearms, bombs and other weapons were reported from Park Street, Taltolla, Hare Street and Watgunge police station areas. A man was taken into custody in Jorasanko after a search of his house. Over 70 live cartridges were found.

The existing curfew from 11 p.m. to 4 a.m. in the entire jurisdictions of Jorasanko, Amherst Street, Bowbazar, Muchipara, Chitpore, Manicktolla, Belliaghata, Entally and Watgunge police stations and in parts of Burtolla, Shampooker and Taltolla police stations was extended for another week up to the 15th August.

When Dr. P. C. Ghosh visited the disturbed localities in the jurisdiction of Belliaghata and Chitpore thanas, he was accompanied by his Political Secretary, Mr. Ananda Prasad Chowdhury, Mr. S. C. Banerjee, Mr. K. P. Mookherjee, Mr. B. C. Sinha, Mr. H. C. Naskar, and Mr. M. M. Barman, Ministers, Mr. S. M. Usman, former Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. S. M. Taufiq, Mr. S. N. Chatterji, Commissioner of Police (designate), and Rai Saheb Abani Gupta, Deputy Commissioner, North.

At Belliaghata, Dr. Ghosh met Maj-Gen. R. P. L. Ranking, Area Commander, who had also gone out on inspection.

Dr. Ghosh and party met Hindu and Muslim residents of the localities and heard their grievances.

Fourteen persons died and 45 others sustained injury in several incidents in the city on the 9th August.

Incidents were reported from Chitpur, Belliaghata, Manicktolla, Hare Street, Muchipara, Taltolla, Amherst Street, Beniapukur and Shampukur Police Station areas.

In one of these incidents a clash was reported to have taken place between two hostile groups in a locality under the jurisdiction of Manicktolla Police

Station. Five persons were injured. Two cases of what were stated to be arsons were also reported from this locality.

A comparative lull followed on both the days the 9th and 10th August.

Two persons were killed and seventeen others injured in incidents that occurred on the 10th August. One stray assault in Bowbazar and another in Belliaghata area ended fatally.

In Belliaghata area military opened fire on a mob engaged in looting vacant houses and six persons were injured.

Bomb attacks were reported from Belliaghata, Taltolla, Jorasanko and Entally.

CONDITIONS AGAIN DISTURBED

Conditions in Calcutta were again disturbed on the 11th August. Clashes between hostile groups and frequent attacks on public vehicles were reported, the Entally, Muchipara and Taltolla police station areas being the worst affected.

Seven persons were killed and 25 injured in the day's incidents.

A serious case of rioting occurred in the jurisdiction of Entally thana in the morning. Guns, bombs and brickbats were freely used by both sides. The police intervened and had to fire 92 rounds before they could bring the situation under control. Four persons were killed and a number injured in this incident.

Bomb attacks were also reported from Muchipara, Bowbazar and Amherst Street police station areas.

Four cases of assault on pedestrians were reported from the Amherst Street, Muchipara, and Park Street thana areas, the victim in the Amherst Street incident succumbing to his injuries in hospital.

Calcutta passed a comparatively quiet day on the 12th August.

PEACE PARADES, RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ARE THE PRINCIPAL ACCESSORIES TO PEACE AND HARMONY

In co-operation with the local people the police during the last week of August recovered from Bagmari a quantity of furniture and household goods, alleged to have been looted property.

Mr. Kamal Krishna Roy, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister, West Bengal, appealed to the people of other areas in the city to follow the example of the residents of Bagmari.

To maintain communal harmony, a two-mile long procession, organized by the Central Peace Committee, paraded through different parts of Calcutta on the 26th August.

Students' organizations, Muslim and Hindu National Guards, I.N.A. volunteers, the Indian Red Cross, the Indian National Ambulance Corps, the Relief Welfare Ambulance Corps, the Mahila Atma Raksha Samity and the Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union participated.

Starting from Wellington Square, the procession passed through Dhurumtolla Street, Circular Road, Belliaghata Main Road, Rajendralal Mitra Street, Narkeldanga Main Road, Rajabazar, Mechnabazar Street, Cornwallis Street and R. G. Kar Road, terminating at Deshbandhu Park in Shambazar. Mahatma Gandhi watched the procession from his

Only two incidents were reported, both in the Belliaghata police station area, one being a case of looting and the other of bombthrowing. In the first incident, the military fired five rounds at the looters, injuring two of them. A man was also injured in the second incident. Three arrests were made in connexion with both cases.

Editors of five Muslim dailies in Calcutta have sent a joint telegram to Lord Mountbatten, Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan requesting them to intervene personally to ensure that drastic measures were taken to stop the disturbances in Calcutta.

DEFINITELY QUIET DAYS

Conditions in Calcutta on the 13th August were much easier for the second day in succession, only five incidents being reported.

Casualties were: one killed and 3 injured.

As a result of a bomb explosion in the morning in the jurisdiction of Entally thana one person was killed and one injured. The missile was thrown from a passing lorry.

A miraculous scene was visible in the city towards the afternoon of the 14th August on the very eve of the Independence Day, that came off on the 15th August.

Batches of Muslim young men, carrying the flags of the Indian Union and crying out 'Jai Hind' and other slogans approached the Hindu localities and they were received with open arms. Gradually, the situation became one of mutual trust and fellowship. The face of Calcutta wore an absolutely different appearance,—smiling and jubilant. Murders, loot, arson, use of bombs and firearms were replaced by fraterinsation, sprinkling of rose water, exchange of good words. Now, the problems of the city was no longer one of quelling the riots but one of rehabilitation and restoration.

residence when it passed along Belliaghata Main Road.

Banners with suitable unity slogans, the Indian Dominion Flag, the League Flag carried by the Muslim League National Guards and placards appealing for help for victims of the Chittagong floods and for riot sufferers were features of the procession.

People lined the roads through which the procession passed, shouting "Hindus and Muslims Unite," "Hindu-Muslim Zindabad," "Gandhi-Jinnah Zindabad," "We, brothers, will not die by waging communal strife," and "We will form peace brigades."

Portraits of Gandhiji, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta were carried in the procession which at one stage was joined by Mr. K. K. Roy, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister, West Bengal, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and Mr. Shah Nawaz, formerly of the I.N.A.

At Deshbandhu Park, Mr. Shah Nawaz addressed the rally.

At a meeting of Calcutta students, held earlier in Wellington Square, it was decided to form peace brigades in various mohallas to promote communal harmony in the city.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROCESSION

Back to brotherhood after a year of strife Calcutta on the 27th August impressively demonstrated its yearning to keep the peace by leading a three-mile long procession of Hindus and Muslims through thoroughfares of some of the areas which even a fortnight back were impassable to members of one community or the other. It was at these points particularly that popular enthusiasm burst into joyous cries and the procession swelled in volume brimming the streets by the participation of the local inhabitants.

Composed mainly of students and workers including a large number of girls and led by Major-General Shah Nawaz, the procession covered a route close to eight miles starting at 1.30 P.M. from Wellington Square and terminating at Deshbandhu Park at 5.15 P.M. via Dhuramtolla Street, Beliaghata Main Road, Narkeldanga Main Road and Cornwallis Street. Before the dispersal of the procession Major-General Shah Nawaz addressed the gathering at Deshabandhu Park.

Mahatma Gandhi came out of his residence to witness the peace procession as it passed along Beliaghata Main Road. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy who was also there at the time joined the procession and remained in its vanguard till destination was reached.

CENTRAL PEACE COMMITTEE FORMED

According to Mahatma Gandhi's directions to the people who had abandoned their homes during the communal riot to return there, a Central Peace Committee with Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta, as Chairman, was formed on the 16th August to help people in this respect.

Under Mahatma's and Mr. Suhrawardy's direction the citizens of Calcutta were requested to immediately follow the following programme:

- (1) Formation of peace committee in every *mahalla* composed of members of the majority community in that place with such associations of the members of the minority community as possible with a view to bringing about persons

who have left the *mahalla* as a result of the disturbances. Peace Committees should give every assistance to the people returning to their homes and should see to it that they are rehabilitated. It was considered desirable that such committees receive persons returning with due ceremony and eclat and for this purpose a specific time, place and date may be fixed by each committee to suit its arrangements.

- (2) Such committees should guarantee safety and protection of the people returning.

- (3) As soon as a *mahalla* committee was formed to carry out rehabilitation with appropriate guarantee information should be given immediately to the Central Peace Committee to be conveyed to Mahatma Gandhi as well as to the camp of Gandhiji who when satisfied with the arrangements would declare that the people of that area may safely go back to their homes.

- (4) Such persons as were willing to go back to a *mahalla* where no such peace committee had been formed should contact the Central Peace Committee and the Central Peace Committee would make necessary arrangements for setting up a *mahalla* committee and for their rehabilitation.

Members of the Central Peace Committee were:—

1. Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta, (Chairman).
2. Mr. S. M. Usman, *ex-Mayor*, Secretary, Calcutta Muslim League.
3. Mr. Surendra Mohon Ghosh, President, B.P.C.C.,
4. Mr. Dharendra N. Mukherjee, M.L.A.,
5. Mr. Syed Badruddoja, *ex-Mayor*,
6. Dr. S. Sinha, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, and
7. Mr. Deven Sen, M.L.A., Secretary.

In view of the improved condition of Calcutta, the curfew was lifted with effect from the night between the 20th and the 21st August.

LEADERS' APPEAL

ISSUED FROM NEW DELHI

An appeal by all members of the Government after the first formal meeting of the Cabinet on the 15th August was issued from New Delhi; it asked to put an end to violence in every shape and form and directed that whatever differences we may have must be resolved by peaceful and democratic methods.

"We have proclaimed that we as a nation and a people stand for world peace and co-operation among nations. We can only work for that great objective if we have peace in our own country and co-operation amongst ourselves.

"We stand for democracy. The method of democracy is to find peaceful solutions for all problems. That is the way of a free people. By violence and hatred no problem is solved. We appeal, therefore, with all the earnestness we can command that violence must cease and whatever difference we may have must be resolved by peaceful and democratic methods.

"We would venture to extend this appeal to those who live now in Pakistan. For though Pakistan may be separated from India by political boundaries the essential spiritual unity of the country, like its geographic unity, cannot and should not be broken up. Any injury to one part of the country hurts the other parts.

"We are a free people today. Let us act then as free men and women."

BENGAL DISTURBED AREAS ORDINANCE**STRINGENT MEASURES TO RESTORE PEACE**

To make better provision for the suppression of disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of public peace in disturbed areas in Bengal, an ordinance known as the Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1947, was promulgated by the Governor during the first week of August.

It provided that: "Any magistrate and any police officer not below the rank of assistant sub-inspector may, if in his opinion it is necessary so to do for the maintenance of public order after giving such warning, if any, as he may consider necessary, fire upon or otherwise use force even to the causing of death, against any person who is acting in contravention of any law or order for the time being in force in a disturbed area, prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons or the carrying of weapons or of things capable of being used as weapons."

It further provided that no prosecution or other legal proceedings should be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Government against any person in respect of anything done in exercise of the powers conferred by the Ordinance.

The Ordinance extended to the whole of Bengal.

Mahatma Gandhi In Calcutta

A New Experiment In Communal Harmony

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived in Calcutta from Patna in the morning of the 9th August.

Mahatmaji was accompanied by Miss Manu Gandhi and Mrs. Ava Gandhi.

Mr. Ananda Prasad Chowdhury, M.L.A., Political Secretary to Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister of the West Bengal Cabinet, and Mr. Kshitish Chandra Das Gupta, Mahatma Gandhi's host at Sodepur Khadi Pratisthan, were among those who received him at the Howrah Station.

Mahatmaji motored to the Sodepure Ashram, eight miles from the city, which he had made his usual headquarters in Calcutta on previous occasions.

Calcutta's communal affairs were discussed when Gandhiji accompanied by Dr. Ghosh, called on Sir Frederick Burrows, the Governor, at Government House in the afternoon. The meeting lasted about an hour.

Mr. S. M. Usman, *ex-Mayor* of Calcutta and the Secretary of the Calcutta Muslim League, saw Gandhiji at Sodepur and placed before him Muslim views about the latest developments in the city.

DOINGS IN CALCUTTA WERE THE RESULTS OF GOONDAISM

MAHATMA Gandhi announced in his post-prayer speech in the evening at Sodepur that he would leave for Noakhali on the 11th August.

At his prayer meeting at Sodepore in the afternoon Mahatma Gandhi devoted the whole of his address to the situation in Calcutta.

His destination, he said, was Noakhali but he had been listening the whole day long to the woes of Calcutta. Some Muslim friends and even some Hindus complained that the Hindus seemed to have gone mad, not that the Muslims had become wiser.

He was not going to examine what was done under the League Ministry. His purpose was undoubtedly to know what his co-worker Dr. Ghose's ministry was doing.

He would love to give his life if thereby he could contribute to the quenching of mob fury. He would never be able to subscribe to the theory that the doings in Calcutta were the result of goondaism. He held that crude open goondaism was a reflection of the subtle goondaism they were harbouring within. Hence it was the duty of the Governments to hold themselves responsible for the acts of the goondas so-called. He hoped that Calcutta would not present the disgraceful spectacle of hot goondaism when they were entering upon full responsibility.

Mr. Kamal Prasad Ghosh, Mayor of Chandernagore, and Mr. S. Mullick of Chandernagore met Mahatmaji on the same day.

In his speech Mahatma Gandhi said that he was postponing his departure to Noakhali for a short while. He was to go to Noakhali on the following day. Owing to the pressure from the many Muslim friends who had seen him he had decided to see if he could contribute his share in the return of sanity in the premier city of India.

He had seen the Ministers and others too during the day. He would try to see the places where destruction was said to have been wrought by Hindus. He had also learnt there were parts of Calcutta which were inaccessible to Hindus though many premises therein used to be occupied by them. Similarly was the case with Hindu localities. His head hang in shame to listen to this recital of man's barbarism. He would love to go to those places and see for himself how much truth there was in this recital. He was told there was not more than 28 per cent Muslims in Calcutta. It was unthinkable that such a minority could coerce the majority without countenance from or incompetence of authority.

MAHATMA MAKES A TOUR

Mahatma Gandhi made a two-hour of riot-stricken parts of Calcutta on the 11th August to gain a clearer idea of the effects of mob frenzy which had been sweeping the city almost unceasingly since August last year.

During the tour, which covered over 50 miles, Gandhiji saw several burnt-out and devastated *hustees* and passed through roads lined with abandoned and shuttered houses, the occupants having been evacuated to safer zones.

At many points where he halted, his car was surrounded by large crowds. Hindus and Muslims, including women, who told him their grievances. Mahatmaji, who was observing his day of silence,

MINISTERS MEET MAHATMA

The West Bengal Ministers met Gandhiji in the afternoon of the 10th August and had a long discussion lasting for two hours on the communal situation. Besides Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister, Messrs. R. N. Das, K. K. Roy, Kumar B. C. Sinha, M. M. Barman, N. K. Maity, K. P. Mookherjee and H. C. Nasker were present.

Mr. S. M. Usman, *ex-Mayor* of Calcutta and some other important members of the Muslim League called on Gandhiji in the morning and during their one hour stay the riot situation in Calcutta was discussed. They urged him to visit some of the affected areas before he left for Noakhali.

listened quietly to their tales of woe, occasionally jotting down notes. At no place did he get out of the car.

Accompanying Gandhiji in his car, which flew a small tricoloured flag, were Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal Cabinet, Mr. Sudbir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. S. M. Usman, Secretary, Calcutta District Muslim League and ex-Mayor, and Mr. K. C. Das Gupta of Sodepur Ashram.

Mr. K. P. Mukherjee and Mr. B. C. Sinha, Ministers, West Bengal Cabinet, Mr. S. M. Gofran, Joint Secretary, Calcutta District Muslim League, and Mr. A. P. Chowdhury, Political Secretary to Dr. Ghosh, were among others who followed Gandhiji during the tour.

Leaving Sodepur Ashram shortly after 2 p.m., Mahatma Gandhi made his return to the Ashram about 4-80 p.m.

GANDHIJI'S PEACE-MISSION

The Mahatma was known to have decided to embark on a new experiment for the restoration of peace and communal amity in Calcutta. He and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister, Bengal, would live together in a *bustee* in one of the worst affected areas and work among the people from the 18th August, it was known on the 12th August.

Mr. Suhrawardy, who had returned from Karachi the day before, saw Gandhiji at Sodepur Ashram on the 12th August shortly after the latter's return from a two-hour tour of the riot-stricken areas and discussed with him the present conditions in the city and how peace could be restored.

Gandhiji suggested to Mr. Suhrawardy that both of them together should go into the affected localities, live there and work among the people until peace was restored and the sufferers were rehabilitated. Mr. Suhrawardy readily accepted the offer.

Details of the plan were settled at a further meeting between Mahatmaji and Mr. Suhrawardy at Sodepur, Mr. S. M. Usman, Secretary, Calcutta District Muslim League and ex-Mayor being also present.

Gandhiji's proposed visit to Noakhali was indefinitely postponed.

Mahatma Gandhi left Sodepur in the afternoon of the 18th August and took up his residence in a vacant Muslim house in a mixed locality in the disturbed area of Beliaghata in North-East Calcutta.

Mahatmaji was accompanied by Mr. S. M. Usman, former Mayor and Secretary, Calcutta District Muslim League, Mr. Annanda Prasad Chowdhury, Political Secretary to the West Bengal Premier, Mr. Kshitish Chandra Das Gupta of Khadi Pratisthan, Prof. Nirmal Bose, Gandhiji's Secretary, Miss Manu Gandhi and Mrs. Ava Gandhi.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, leader, West Bengal Muslim League Parliamentary Party, had joined Gandhiji in his peace mission, arrived at the house shortly after and stayed there. Gandhiji and Mr. Suhrawardy took up their residence in the garden house of Nawab Abdul Gani. A section of the people, mostly youths, embittered by the year-long communal strife, gave Mahatmaji and his party a hostile reception.

The demonstrations continued for hours, even a heavy shower of rain late in the afternoon failing

to damp their excitement. As a result of the demonstration, Gandhiji abandoned his usual prayer meeting.

Khwaja Nazimuddin, Leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party in East Bengal, commenting on the Gandhi-Suhrawardy peace mission, said that conditions in Calcutta at present were too serious and there was such panic among a section of the people that any attempt to restore confidence and prevent bloodshed was most welcome.

Mahatma Gandhi was on his 24-hour fasting on the 14th August.

A PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE

On the 15th August the citizens of Calcutta made Gandhiji's residence in Beliaghata a place of pilgrimage.

All day long unending streams of people proceeded to Mahatmaji's residence and offered their respects to Gandhiji. There were also moving scenes of Hindu-Muslim fraternisation in front of his residence.

Gandhiji broke after his after-noon prayers his 24-hour fast which he had started on the 18th August in observance of the Independence Day.

Mahatmaji's face beamed with joy when the West Bengal Premier, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, told him about the unique demonstrations of Hindu-Muslim unity seen in connection with Independence Day celebrations.

MR. KRIPALANI IN CALCUTTA

The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, arrived in Calcutta from Delhi by air on the 18th August.

The Congress President was received at Dum Dum aerodrome by Dr. Ghosh and his colleagues in the Cabinet, including Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Mr. Jadavendra Nath Panja, Mr. Kalipada Mookerjee, Mr. Kamal Krishna Roy, Mr. Bimal Chandra Sinha, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Mr. Radha Nath Das and Mr. Mohini Mohan Barman.

Mahatma Gandhi made a tour of Calcutta in the night and witnessed how the city was observing the Independence Day and also how the communities were fraternizing.

He was accompanied by Mr. Suhrawardy, Mr. Usman, Miss Manu Gandhi and Mrs. Ava Gandhi. Mr. Suhrawardy drove the car.

Mahatma Gandhi observed 'Mahadeva Desai Day' early in the morning. He held special prayers which included extensive readings from the Gita.

Mahatma Gandhi in his postprayer speech in the evening referred to the behaviour of the people at Government House in the morning. He told them that they could not do as they liked with Government House and other property.

He warned them that now that they had obtained their freedom, they should use their freedom with wise restraint.

"NO TRACE OF INEQUALITY"

Gandhiji held his prayer meeting on the 16th August in Rashbagin where a vast crowd of about

50,000 people was present. Addressing the gathering after prayer, Gandhiji expressed his pleasure that an elderly sweeper woman hoisted the tri-colour flag on Chittaranjan Seva Sadan on Independence Day and hoped that this spirit would be permanent and that there would be no trace of untouchability or inequality in Hinduism.

The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani and the West Bengal Premier, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh saw Gandhiji in the morning.

His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari also called on Mahatma Gandhi in the morning.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy was also present at the meeting.

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President, B. P. C. C., saw Gandhiji in the morning and was with him for some time.

In the afternoon a deputation led by Mr. Abdul Malek met Gandhiji and discussed with him the question of maintaining peace in the province.

Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali saw Gandhiji in the evening.

A deputation of educationists saw Mahatma Gandhi. They discussed the problem of education in Calcutta and the riot situation affecting it.

Among others, who met Mahatma Gandhi, were the Consul-General for the United States and Rev. John Kellas of the Scottish Church College.

Throughout the day large crowds gathered in the compound of Gandhiji's residence for his 'darshan' and more than thrice Gandhiji had to leave his work to meet their wishes.

In his postprayer speech in the afternoon Gandhiji mentioned that an American friend who was with Quaid-e-Azam recently told him that Quaid-e-Azam said that India would show to the world there was no longer any quarrel between the two and that there was no majority or minority community. Rajaji, their Governor, confirmed the same information.

The need for taking proper steps so that the friendly feeling now prevailing between the two communities became permanent was stressed by Mahatma Gandhi addressing a mammoth prayer-meeting held in the Victoria Nursery Grounds in Narkeldanga area on the 17th August afternoon. A large number of Muslims attended the meeting.

It was easy to share in a rising tide of emotion, he said, but it was quite another matter to produce constructive workers who would join from day to day in order to consolidate the feeling. If they failed to do this, Gandhiji warned, today's freedom would prove only a seven days' wonder.

MAYOR SENDS A CHEQUE

Then Gandhiji mentioned a letter he had received from Mohammed Habibullah Bahar, Secretary of the Muslim League. He made a worthy suggestion about a joint influential committee going to the East and West Bengal and consolidating the good work being done in Calcutta. He hoped the suggestion would be quickly acted upon. Another suggestion was that the havoc caused by the flood in East Bengal should be a joint concern of the Hindus and Mussalmans. He agreed and hoped that there would be a body of Hindu and Muslim workers who would tackle the subject efficiently. Both grain and workers were wanted more than money. The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, had sent him

a cheque for 15 thousand rupees in aid of relief. He was thankful for the cheque. He would see that it was well employed.

IN REUNION

On the 18th August, which was the day of Id-ul-Fitr Mahatma Gandhi joined the Id Reunion meeting held on the Maidan where people of all communities gathered in numbers to have a *darshan* of the Mahatma.

Gandhiji, accompanied by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and Mr. S. M. Usman, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, on the 19th August visited Kanchrapara (28 miles from Calcutta) where disturbances over the hoisting of flags on Independence Day had been reported.

The three addressed a crowded meeting on the Railway Institute grounds and met representatives of the Hindu and Muslim communities who assured them that they would maintain peace.

THE ROLE OF MAJORITY

Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech in the evening said, "If the Hindu majority treasured their religion and duty they would be just at all costs, they would overlook the limitations or mistakes of the minority who had none but the majority to look to for justice."

Referring to the question of possible vengeance in Pakistan, Mahatma Gandhi thought that it could neither be in Hindusthan nor Pakistan. The proper thing was for each majority to do their duty to all minorities irrespective of what the majority did in the other state.

A PRESS CONFERENCE

Mahatma Gandhi met the representatives of the Calcutta Press at a conference at his Belliaghata residence on the 20th August afternoon. There was a discussion on the question of utilizing to full advantage the goodwill generated by Hindu-Muslim reunion in the city and making permanent such restoration of good relations. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy was also present.

In his advice to pressmen Gandhiji said: "Let the past be buried. Do not rake it up. Think of the future. Analyse. Do not hesitate to point out defects if they are detected. Do not exaggerate. Country has often suffered from exaggeration."

Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech in the evening drew attention of the public to Chittagong and said that it was the duty of the people to collect funds, distribute food and clothing and medical necessities. Enough volunteers should be sent to afford relief.

It would be a great day, Mahatma Gandhi added, indeed for Calcutta if its men and women co-operated to consolidate the good feeling which had been so much in evidence during the last few days. In that task all parties were to co-operate. Now that the parties concerned had come to an agreement with regard to the division of India into two Dominions, there was no longer any reason to quarrel and all should join hands in the task of restoring peaceful conditions.

His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal, called on Gandhiji at noon. The Governor and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy had a joint conference with Gandhiji.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION AWARD

Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer address in the afternoon of the 21st August at the Park Circus maidan referred to the Award of the umpire of the Boundary Commission and said that the umpire was chosen by all the parties to the dispute. It would be unjust and unworthy to impute motive to the umpire.

Gandhiji said that no award that he knew, and he had to do with many arbitration, completely satisfied the parties. But having made the choice they were bound to carry out the terms of the award. He added that it was not only foolish but unbecoming to quarrel over the Award.

No doubt, Gandhiji added, the best way was for the parties to adjust differences themselves.

MUTUAL FRIENDSHIP AND MUTUAL REGARD

Referring to the celebrations in Bengal of the Independence Day according to the national division, Gandhiji said that if he had been consulted he would have advised non-celebration because of the state of uncertainty. But having by mistake flown in the respective places the wrong flag there should be no hesitation whatsoever in replacing the wrong flag by the right one.

But, Mahatmaji said, there was no flag wrong in either Dominion for the simple reason that there was no quarrel left between the parties. Both the Dominions sincerely professed mutual friendship and mutual regard.

In one of their biggest meetings in recent memory women of Calcutta assembled in the afternoon to meet Mahatma Gandhi at University Institute to hear what they should do in the present altered circumstances in the country.

At least 10,000 women of all ranks—many among them Muslim—densely crowded all the approaches and the Institute Hall which was able to accommodate only a small fraction. Every inch of the Hall, the upper galleries and verandahs was occupied.

TO BUILD A NEW INDIA

Mahatma Gandhi held his prayer at Deshabandhu Park on the 22nd August. In his post-prayer speech he warned that the manifestation of brotherhood which was being witnessed to-day would prove a passing show if they did not consolidate acts in the social and political spheres.

Religion was a personal matter and if they succeeded confining it in the personal plane all would be well in their political life, he added and concluded his speech by saying that if officers of the Government as well as the members of the public undertook the responsibility and worked wholeheartedly for the creation of a secular State, then only would they build a new India that would be a glory of the world.

A meeting was, in that connection, convened by the North Calcutta District Congress Committee which was presided over by Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta.

Continuous streams of men and women, since early afternoon, converged into a huge concourse at the Park.

He warned officers and men of the police force that in their work they were neither Muslims

Hindus nor Sikhs but Indians bound by oath to give protection to the afflicted without regard to their religion. Thereby they became better Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs.

He added that, if there was lasting peace in Calcutta, it must have its effect on the Punjab. But it had not been so as yet.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor, appealed for funds to rehabilitate families who had left their homes during the disorders.

In the morning Gandhiji observed the monthly Kasturba Memorial Day. In the afternoon he met women workers of the Kasturba Memorial Trust.

REHABILITATION CONFERENCE

Rehabilitation of displaced people in Calcutta was again discussed at a conference held in the presence of Gandhiji at his Belliaghata camp. The Prime Minister of West Bengal, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Mr. Kamal Krishna Roy, Relief Minister, Mr. A. N. Ganguly, Secretary, Relief Department, and Mr. Annada Prosad Chowdhury, Political Secretary to Dr. Ghosh, attended. The conference also discussed the future of Noakhali and Bihar refugees.

Mahatmaji urged on the Ministers the need for improving sanitary conditions in *bustees*.

He later visited a place in the Manicktolla area, which had been the scene of disorders on the 16th August, 1946.

Mahatma Gandhi was accompanied by Mr. Suhrawardy.

A purse of Rs. 501 was presented to Mahatma Gandhi at the junction of Amherst Street and Vivekananda Road by the residents of nearby localities.

Mr. K. P. Upadhyaya and three other representatives of the Nepali National Congress called on Mahatma Gandhi in the evening.

They discussed the questions relating to Satyagrahi prisoners of Nepal.

ADVICE TO NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

Advice to Nationalist Muslims to join the Muslim League and oppose it from within whenever they found the organization to be reactionary was given by Gandhiji, speaking after prayers at Woodland Park, on the 23rd August.

He also asked his League friends to approach Nationalist Muslims in a friendly spirit whether the latter remained out or joined the League.

The Muslim League had gained importance without his or Congress aid. It had become great because, rightly or wrongly, it had caught the Muslim fancy. The Congress and he had to deal with and recognise the fact that they had faced them.

An appeal for restoration of communal peace and harmony in the Punjab was made by Mahatma Gandhi.

The declarations of the two Dominion Premiers and the two Punjab provincial Premiers, Gandhiji said, could not go in vain. He could not believe that the Punjab leaders would not like any non-Muslim in the Pakistan part and non-Hindus and non-Sikhs in the other part.

He referred to the cries of 'Alla-ho-Akbar' and 'Rande Mataram.' The former, he said, was a soul-stirring religious cry which meant God only was great. The latter, he pointed out, was the national

song and national cry of Bengal, which sustained her when the rest of India was asleep and which was acclaimed by both Hindus and Muslims. Gandhiji felt that Hindus should have no objection in uttering the cry of 'Alla-ho-Akbar' with their Muslim friends, and Muslims should have no objection to uttering the cry of 'Bande-Mataram.'

Mr. Gandhi said that he had been receiving complaints regarding conditions during the tenure of Mr. Suhrawardy's Ministry. The complaints were not new. He knew of them before he and Mr. Suhrawardy embarked on the joint mission which seemed to be bearing unexpectedly good fruit. Without the association of Mr. Suhrawardy, Mr. S. M. Hasan, and other League members, he could have done nothing.

Sir B. N. Rau, Constitutional Adviser to the Government of India, called on Mahatma Gandhi in the morning at his camp in Beliaghata. Sir B. N. Rau met Gandhiji on his way to Burma where he was going to advise the Government of Burma on constitution problems.

Mr. Shah Nawaz, of the I. N. A. saw Mahatma Gandhi and informed him of the progress of the work of rehabilitation in Bihar.

MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

The Central Peace Committee in Calcutta met Mahatma Gandhi at his Beliaghata residence.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta and Chairman of the Committee, acquainted Gandhiji with the progress made by the committee, with rehabilitation work.

Mahatmajī advised them that mohalla committees should act as non-official policemen to maintain peace.

A deputation of Calcutta Punjabis met Gandhiji and asked him to visit the Punjab.

On the 24th August, a mammoth prayer meeting was held in the Maidan in the afternoon. At this meeting the Corporation of Calcutta accorded a unique reception to Mahatma Gandhi.

Despite an inclement weather, a large number of men and women assembled at the Maidan to attend the function. Standing in mud and water and drenched by rains they waited for a considerable period to attend the prayer. As the weather showed some improvement during the progress of the function the gathering began to swell and towards the end of the meeting it was a huge crowd including, besides large number of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, quite a fair number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

For the first time during the present visit of Gandhiji almost everyone present at the meeting participated in making time with the tune when 'Ramdhun' was sung and it was really a sight to find that the vast congregation sang in chorus.

Mentioning the complaint that the petty officials in charge of flood relief confined the distribution to Muslim sufferers only Mahatma Gandhi hoped that the news was not true. If unfortunately it was, he had no doubt that the Ministers and high-ranking officials would redress the wrong. If the two Dominions were to live creditably and as friends the communal spirit should be wholly purged.

SERVICES AND COMMUNAL VIRAS

Gandhiji deplored the fact that Muslims in Government Services, when the choice was offered to

them preferred Pakistan and Hindus the Indian Union. Choice was made, he did not doubt, in haste. He would be sorry to find that the communal virus had entered the Services. He advised that the two Premiers should confer with each other and if it was at all honestly possible, the Services should be given the opportunity to reconsider their choice. It would be a sorry thing for India if Hindu officials could not be trusted by Muslims and vice versa. Much would depend upon the leaders, who influenced the Services and the public.

After prayer Mahatma Gandhi started his weekly silence.

In his post-prayer speech at Matiabruz on the 27th August Mahatma Gandhi said that if the communal cancer entered labour ranks, it would weaken labour and therefore the country. What he had been saying for years was that labour was far superior to capital. He wanted "marriage" between capital and labour. But that could happen only when labour was intelligent enough to co-operate with itself and then offer co-operation with capital on terms of honourable equality.

When Congress ceased to represent all who were proud to call themselves Indians, whether prince or pauper, Hindu, Muslim or any other, it would have destroyed itself. He could not advise a Muslim Congressman to join the League if the condition of joining the League was to discard or suppress his Congress membership.

Referring to rehabilitation of the riot-affected people, Mr. Suhrawardy said they should immediately make an endeavour to bring back displaced people. He urged Hindus and Muslims jointly to fight against the attempts of landlords to charge rent for the period during which people were away from their houses on account of disturbances. The Government should waste no time in rebuilding houses of poor people which had been burnt.

Mr. N. R. Sarker, Maharaja Sris Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar and Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, saw Gandhiji earlier in the day.

The Central Peace Committee decided to co-opt Mr. N. R. Sarker and Mr. Bhagirath Kanoria and a representative of each of the chambers of commerce in Calcutta as members of the Committee.

AUCTION OF GIFTS TO GANDHIJI

The Auction by Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta, of the gifts presented to Mahatma Gandhi by Calcutta Corporation and residents of Ward IV was held on the 27th August. The auction was, however, postponed when reasonable offers were not forthcoming after half an hour's bidding.

Standing on a chair, the Mayor explained the reason for the sale, and said that the articles, engraved with the name of the purchaser, would be presented to the buyer by Mahatma Gandhi himself.

Bidding for the Corporation's gift started at Rs. 501 and slowly the bid rose to Rs. 1,500, which was much below the reserve price fixed for it.

Further appeals by the Mayor for higher offers proving unsuccessful, the sale was postponed.

After the auction, several well-known Indian business magnates telephoned the Mayor informing him that, owing to rain just before the auction, they were unable to attend.

Civic Reception To Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhiji Wishes Calcutta To Be The Premier City In Sanitation.

Replying to the civic address presented to him by Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta, on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation before prayers, which were held in the Maidan, near Ochterlony Monument on the 24th August, Mahatma Gandhi said that he could not be satisfied till Calcutta had become the premier city in the world from the point of view of sanitation.

Gandhiji expected the members of the Calcutta Corporation, by honest application, to put the friendship between Hindus and Muslims on a permanent basis.

It was for the third time that the Corporation of Calcutta had the honour and privilege of according a civic reception to Mahatma Gandhi.

In spite of inclement weather and ankle-deep mud over 200,000 persons, Hindus and Muslims, men, women and children, attended the prayer meeting and the civic reception given to Mahatma Gandhi by the Calcutta Corporation.

For nearly two hours before the meeting, the roads in the vicinity of the meeting-place were closed to vehicular traffic.

THE MAYOR PRESENTS THE CIVIC ADDRESS TO THE MAHATMA

THE civic address was printed on a piece of white Khaddar and presented in a wooden, hand-carbed casket.

The address which was written in Bengali was read out by Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, the Mayor of Calcutta.

Characterizing Gandhiji as one who, by transcending the limits of time and space, had taken his seat amongst the citizens of the world for all times to come, the address stated that thirty years ago Gandhiji had sown the mighty seeds of truth and non-violence in the hearts of the Indians which he himself had attained through his epoch-making experiment in South Africa. This had required of him an infinite patience and today through Gandhiji's untiring efforts these novel means had reached their culmination.

They were reminded of that memorable day when not only his countrymen but people all over the world heard with astonishment and awe Gandhiji's cult of non-violence. Many of them were swayed between doubt and conflict as to how the country could be liberated without bloodshed. But all such vacillations, doubt and conflict had come to an end and non-violence had emerged triumphant over animosity and violence.

All through his life Gandhiji had served the cause of the country with a devotion that had never wavered. He had been able to remove the shackles of bondage from the country.

Apostle of truth and non-violence, seer and moulder of Indian independence as Gandhiji is, let the heart of every citizen of Calcutta go forth and bloom itself into a fitting tribute to Gandhiji and thus attain its haven of fulfilment.

Mr. H. S. SUHRAWARDY.

After the civic address had been presented by the Mayor to the Mahatma, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy addressed the gathering paying a tribute to the

services of Gandhiji in bringing back communal peace and harmony in the city.

Associating himself with the sentiments expressed in the civic address Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy said :—

"We come to you in the sacred name of peace. We plead for freedom and equality and self-respect for all sections of the people; for justice and fair and generous treatment for minorities everywhere, for toleration and consideration, for such identification of interests in free independent Indian Union, and Pakistan as to destroy the sense of separation. We plead for the end of violence and all that it

CIVIC RECEPTION TO MAHATMA GANDHI

CORPORATION'S UNANIMOUS DECISION

The Corporation at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 20th August, decided unanimously to accord a civic reception to Mahatma Gandhi at the foot of the Ochterlony Monument and sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for that purpose. Sunday, the 24th August, was provisionally fixed for the reception

connotes, of lawlessness, of coercion and defeatism, of brute force and goondaism. We plead for the return of sanity, of friendship, of steady sobering influences, of love and harmony. We plead for the unity of the peoples in the Indian Union and in Pakistan, for mutual reliance and co-operation. For a year Calcutta and Howrah have been in the throes of agony. Allah has been merciful, and those days are over."

He added :—

"We have now to consolidate our gains. Muslims and Hindus displaced from their homes,

must be received back with open arms. Homes have to be rebuilt, the lives of the people will have to be rehabilitated, Hindus and Muslims must mingle freely with each other, even more so than before, bound as they are by the ties of service to their State, all boycotts, prohibitions and inhibitions have to be removed, and life must flow in an even tenor. The people must rise to the occasion, and help to reconstruct where they have destroyed. Already the trek backwards has begun, and homes deserted for years are being occupied, the local people standing guarantee for their security.

"We appeal to the public to see to it that nothing occurs to mar the work of reconstruction; that news of disturbance does not destroy the peace won after so much travail and loss of life, and destruction of property. We are so delicately poised that a thoughtless act here, a mischievous act there, even ordinary crimes, may involve us again in a cataclysm, whose repercussions could well be felt elsewhere, bringing down perhaps the whole of India in flames, and jeopardising the security of minorities everywhere. Let us keep Calcutta free from turmoil and its effect will be felt throughout India. Already it has shown the way how free peoples can co-operate with each other with toleration and understanding. There is no question of domination by the majority over the minority, no question of submission by the minority. Hindus and Muslims both are free in both the States of the Indian Union and Pakistan."

SIR H. J. KANIA

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

Sir Harilal Jekisondas Kania was appointed Chief Justice of India in place of Sir Patrick Spens, Chairman of the Arbitration Tribunal in India, according to an announcement from the India Office, London, on the 12th August night.

Sir Saiyid Fazl Ali was appointed a judge of the Federal Court of India.

Sir Harilal had been judge of the Federal Court since June, 1946. He had about 18 years' practice in Bombay as an advocate on the original side of the High Court, and was a judge of the Bombay High Court till June, 1946. He acted as Chief Justice in 1944 and again in 1945.

PUNJAB BOUNDARY COMMISSION'S AWARD

The award of the Punjab Boundary Commission presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe was announced from New Delhi on the 18th August.

As a result of the award of the Punjab Boundary Commission, the province of the West Punjab will include the whole of the Multan and Rawalpindi Divisions, and the Districts of Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Sialkot of Lahore Division.

The province of the East Punjab will include the whole of the Jullunder and Ambala Divisions, and the Amritsar District of Lahore Division. Gurdaspur and Lahore Districts of Lahore Division have been divided between the two new provinces. In the case of Gurdaspur District, the Shakar-Gadh tahsil, which lies west of the Ravi river, becomes part of the West Punjab, while Pathankot, Gurdaspur and Batala tahsils, which lie east of the Ravi, become part of the East.

In thanking the Corporation for the address, Gandhiji recalled the late Dr. P. C. Roy under whose roof he had lived for one month in 1901. When he was with the late Deshbandhu he used to see Dr. Roy with a few scientific friends engaged in lively but strictly scientific conversation. That was their recreation. He asked Dr. Roy whether he had any drinks or eatables. Dr. Roy emphatically said no. Their food and drink consisted of instructive, as distinguished from idle, conversation.

Referring to the civic address he said that it was the third time that he was receiving the address. The first was given to him by Deshbandhu when he was the Mayor. Then, at the hands of Nalini Babu when he was the Mayor. He recalled the fact that the caskets were auctioned in the interest of the Harijans. He hoped that this casket too would be sold in the same interest by the Mayor.

He would repeat what he had said in answer to the first address that he could not be satisfied till Calcutta had become the premier city in the world in sanitation. He included in this, sanitation of the streets of Calcutta which was absent today.

Citizens of Calcutta should have healthy minds in healthy bodies. Then they would have no goondas, no vagabonds, no drunkards.

If the mortality in Calcutta was to be reduced, Calcutta should be flowing with clean milk. Today it was a most difficult commodity to procure. Then he would expect the corporators, by honest application, to put the friendship between Hindus and Muslims on a permanent footing in the manner Shaheed Shaheb had pointed out.

CIVIC RECEPTION TO MR. JINNAH

KARACHI WELCOMES THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PAKISTAN

"It should be our aim not only to remove want and fear of all types, but secure liberty, fraternity and equality as enjoined upon us by Islam," said Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, in his reply to the civic address of welcome presented to him by the Mayor and Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Karachi, on the 25th August.

The civic address read as follows:—

"We cherish the vision of Pakistan and the Union of India working together and living together in peace and amity each deriving strength from the other and the two Dominions playing an important role in the comity of nations."

Muhammed Ali Jinnah said: "Karachi has the distinction of being the only town of importance where, during these times of communal disturbances, people have kept their heads cool and lived amicably, and I hope we shall continue to do so."

Mr. Jinnah in the course of his reply thanked the Mayor and Councillors of the Corporation of the city of Karachi, for their cordial address of welcome and all the kind thoughts and personal references they had been good enough to make with regard to himself. He appreciated the noble sentiments and ideals which they had referred to and he assured them that it was his desire and hope that they would be cherished and lived up to.

"I am very glad that I have had this opportunity of meeting you all and the citizens of Karachi. Undoubtedly I have great love and regard for this beautiful town," added Mr. Jinnah.

Netaji And Mahajati Sadan

WHEN the case against Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was called for hearing before Mr D. N. Haque, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on the 29th July, Mr. B. C. Sen, Public Prosecutor, filed an application on behalf of the Crown, under Section 494 Cr. P.C., praying for withdrawal of the prosecution. He submitted that the subject matter of the two charges framed mainly related to a demand for a change in the then existing system of government, the justification for which demand had now been recognized by the recent and impending political changes in the country.

The magistrate allowed the withdrawal, recalled the processions and acquitted the accused.

The case had been pending in the Calcutta Police Courts since Netaji Bose's disappearance from India in January, 1941. The charges related to the Netaji's speech of an allegedly prejudicial nature which he delivered at a public meeting at Muhammad Ali Park on April 11, 1940, and also to an article entitled "Day of Reckoning" which appeared in the issue of May 18, 1940, of the *Forward Bloc*, of which the Netaji was editor.

After the disappearance of Mr. Bose while on bail, the then Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate (Khan Bahadur Wali-ul-Islam) had issued a warrant and then a proclamation against him and also ordered the attachment of his properties, including the Mahajati Sadan on Central Avenue. Against that order of attachment of the Mahajati Sadan, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose had instituted a civil suit in the Calcutta High Court.

Following the withdrawal of all cases against Netaji Subhas Chandra, Mr. Nripendra Chandra Mitra, Secretary, Subhas Congress Fund, issued the following statement to the Press, published in the local newspapers on the 1st August:—

"The country must be thankful to the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Ministers of Western Bengal for the steps taken for the withdrawal of the criminal proceedings pending against Shri Subhas Chandra Bose. It now remains for the Receiver to formally abandon possession of "Mahajati Sadan" and restore the same to us.

"From time to time misinformed and misleading reports and comments have appeared in the Press regarding "Mahajati Sadan." I take this opportunity to place shortly the facts before the public.

"After the foundation stone was laid on the 19th August, 1939, it took some time for us to collect building materials. We started the work of construction as soon as it was possible.

"When some progress had been made in the construction Shri Subhas Chandra Bose wanted to execute a formal Deed of Trust. A draft was prepared as desired by him and it was finally approved by him. He also selected some of the trustees. As it was provided by the lease of the land that the Deed of Trust is to be executed by

him after the completion of the building, the Deed was not formally completed. After the disappearance of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose from this country the Government obtained an order for attachment of the leasehold interest in the land from the Presidency Magistrate. We contended before the court that Shri Subhas Chandra Bose had no beneficial interest in the property which was held by him as a trustee for the uses and objects for which the lease had been obtained and that in fact the construction was being done by Subhas Congress Fund Committee who were in possession. The Presidency Magistrate, however, held that his interest in the land was liable to attachment and appointed the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta to be the Receiver. A suit was instituted by Shri Sarat Chandra Bose and myself in our representative capacity on behalf of the public in the High Court against the Government of Bengal for necessary reliefs. The suit is still pending.

"With the restoration of the property to us, we shall be able to push on the construction and complete the building in the near future with assistance from the public in funds and materials. I am sure the public will heartily respond to our appeal for the achievement of an object so dear to the heart of Netaji. It will also not be difficult to have the Deed of Trust completed as contemplated by him.

"I am sure the public will join with me in the hope that Dr. Ghose, the Chief Minister and his colleagues will make it a point to see that we have the opportunity to have the National Flag hoisted in the premises with due ceremony on the 15th August and that our Committee, of which Dr. Ghosh is one of the prominent members, will have his hearty co-operation in starting the work of construction again on the 19th August next—the anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone by the Poet."

NETAJI'S DIAMONDS

The vernacular newspaper, *Mainichi* of Tokyo published two items on the 30th July which threw some light on the whereabouts of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's diamonds reportedly worth 10 billion yen and missing since the Indian leader's fatal air crash in Formosa in August, 1945.

The newspaper's Takamatsu correspondent said that according to a local resident who was formerly a Foreman official, the Japanese Army sent over 500 school-girls on a "gem hunt" near the scene of the crash. Tomikichi Morita, formerly an official of the Formosan Salt and Camphor Bureau, told the correspondent that he thought the large diamond collection intended as Netaji's war chest was still in Formosa. He said that the girls from the Taihoku Higher School had spent three or four days hunting for the gems and reports had said that each girl had turned in four to five gems to their school master.

Another dispatch datelined Yamaguchi, Southern Honshu, said that the police in that area were seeking former army Lt. Gen. Mizuno, who is suspected of being in possession of 10,000,000 yen worth of diamonds. Mizuno was serving with the Japanese army in Formosa at the time of the surrender.

To Make Calcutta A Fine City

How The Mayor's Assurance Goes To Be Fulfilled

An assurance that with the co-operation and assistance of fellow-citizens he would try his level best to make Calcutta a fine city was given by the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray (Chandhuri), speaking at a party given by Mr. Nirode Chandra Ghosh to meet the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor at B. K. Paul garden house, Dum Dum, on the 24th August.

How the above assurance of the Mayor may soon be fulfilled may be studied from the following chain of reports, gathered from here and there.

CALCUTTA'S DRAINAGE

A master plan for the drainage of Calcutta and its surrounding areas will, it is learnt, be prepared shortly by the Government of Bengal.

The Government have, therefore, sanctioned the formation of a temporary circle as "The Greater Calcutta Drainage Circle" with its headquarters at Alipur (24-Parganas), who will be entrusted with the task of preparing the plan. In addition, a temporary division under that circle will also be created, along with three more sub-divisions.

FACILITIES FOR SUBURBAN PASSENGERS

The question of bringing suburban passengers of the East Indian and the Bengal Assam Railways to the centre of Calcutta is engaging the attention of the Railway Department, Government of India.

The Calcutta Terminal Facilities Committee, set up by the Central Government, in a letter to Calcutta Corporation, says that a new railway from Dum Dum to Fairlie Place via Chitpore, Paghbazar, Nimtolla Ghat and Howrah Bridge along the Port Commissioners' railway is proposed to be constructed.

The proposed railway will be carried higher than ground level and will straddle the Port Commissioners' railway from Chitpore Ghat to Fairlie Place passing under the approaches of Howrah Bridge where the railway will come down to the same level and go through the same opening as the Port Commissioners' railway. Between Chitpore Ghat and Dum Dum, it will be at ground level. The railway may be extended later from Fairlie Place through the docks to connect the southern section of B. A. Railway at Majerhat. Suburban stations will, in the first instance, be provided at Belgatchia, Chitpore, Kumartuli Ghat, Nimtolla Ghat, Howrah Bridge and Fairlie Place.

The Committee proposes that there should be new stations in Rifle Road between Dilkusha Street and Samsul Huda Road, and at the crossings of Lansdowne Road and B. A. Railway south of Dhakuria Lake, Kankurgachi Chord and the southern section of the railway, Kankurgachi Chord and Belliaghata Main Road, B. A. Railway main line and Gas Street, B. A. Railway main line and Manicktolla Road and B. A. Railway main line and Jessore Road. The new

stations have been recommended because, according to the Committee, the southern and eastern parts of the city are inadequately served by railways.

ROAD FACILITIES FOR NEW STATIONS

The Calcutta Corporation has been requested by the Committee to consider what road facilities could be provided to serve the new stations. The Committee has also invited the Municipality's suggestion for elimination of level crossings on the southern section of B. A. Railway.

It has also asked the Corporation whether they favour Howrah or Sealdah as the terminal station for all main line trains to and from Calcutta.

Establishment of markets in the vicinity of railway stations for the sale of "perishables" so that they might not be sold at railway stations as at present, improvement of roads leading to railway goods depots in the city and extension of suburban electrification to certain sections on the E. I., B. N., and B. A. Railways are also proposed by the Committee.

CALCUTTA'S TELEPHONE SERVICE

The urgent need for bringing about an improvement in Calcutta's telephone service has been emphasized by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in a recent letter addressed to the local authorities.

The Chamber has drawn attention to some of the main difficulties experienced by subscribers both during and outside office hours and urged that steps should be taken to arrest further deterioration in the service.

In their reply, the telephone authorities state that the disturbances in the city resulted in greatly increased telephone calls and a high percentage of absentees, particularly amongst the female operating staff. The reduced number of operators reporting for duty was insufficient to cope with the greatly increased traffic load. With the very high demand for service, and many subscribers calling simultaneously, it was inevitable that there should be considerable delay. Efforts by operators to clear the heavy traffic often resulted in wrong connections and disconnections.

Sanction has been obtained for an increased number of operators as reserves to meet such abnormal situations, but it would take many months to train efficient operators and supervising staff. Everything possible was being done to maintain the telephone service throughout the periods of civil disturbances and all efforts were concentrated on effecting the much needed improvement.

DR. JIVARAJ MEHTA

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MEDICAL SERVICE

According to a New Delhi report of the 12th August, Dr. Jivaraj Mehta was appointed Director-General of Medical Services, Dominion of India.

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Calcutta Celebrates Id-ul-Fitr

Inter-Communal Goodwill And Harmony

Mahatma Gandhi Wishes 'Id Mobarak'

Calcutta Muslims celebrated Id-ul-Fitr festival on the 18th August, marking the end of their 30-day Ramzan fast. The occasion was marked by the recently established communal harmony in the city in the wake of the Independence Day.

Mahatma Gandhi, who held his evening prayer meeting of the 18th August on the Mohammedan Sporting Club's ground on the Maidan, wished "Id Mobarak" to the vast crowd that had come to listen to him.

In the morning, countless thousands of Muslims assembled at the base of the Ochterlony monument on the Maidan to participate in the congregational prayer, led by Mufti Syed Aminul Ahsan, Grand Maulvi of Calcutta Madrassah.

The communal goodwill, that had surprisingly become manifest on the eve of the Independence Day, was further strengthened during the 'Id' celebration.

From all parts of the city gaily attired Muslims in their thousands attended the morning congregational prayer on the maidan after which they embraced each other and distributed alms to the poor. Simultaneously, prayers were held in Nakhoda and other mosques in the city and in many places they had gifts of sweets and fruits from the Hindus, who in many other ways associated themselves with various functions in connection with the celebration. Both the Hindus and the Muslims exchanged fraternal greetings and several organizations arranged inter-communal dinners. At street crossings Muslim young men distributed 'elach' and 'pan' to the Hindu passersby, who in their turn gave them 'Id Mobarak.'

ID-REUNION MEETING ATTENDED BY MAHATMA GANDHI

THE climax of the day's celebrations came in the evening when Mahatma Gandhi arrived to attend the Id-Reunion meeting on the Maidan. Over 100,000 people, Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and Christians, including a large number of women and children were present.

Muslim National Guards, assisted by I.N.A. volunteers, maintained order, while several prominent Muslims at the instance of Firoz-ud-Din distributed fruits to the visitors.

MAHATMA GANDHI ARRIVES

As Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, arrived, the band of the Muslim National Guards struck up a well-known song of welcome, a large section of the congregation surging towards the pathway that had been kept clear by volunteers. Through the vast multitude the Mahatma made his way to the 24 ft. high dais. For a few minutes he stood on a table atop the dais with folded hands, acknowledging the rousing cheers of his admiring countrymen. He was observing his day of silence.

Many Muslims carrying tri-colour National Flags went to Gandhiji's Beliaghata residence in the morning and greeted him with *Id Mobarak*. He also received a number of *Id* presents from the Muslims

and in his turn distributed fruits to those who came to greet him. As he was observing his usual weekly silence at the time, Gandhiji wrote the following in Hindustani on a piece of paper:—"I send my *Id* greetings to all my Muslim brethren."

Mahatma Gandhi addressed perhaps the biggest, open-Muslim gathering in Calcutta in the recent times at Mahommedan Sporting Club ground in the evening of the 18th August on the occasion of the *Id Reunion* meeting and once again asked the nation to mould their life on love and affection for each other.

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister, greeted the gathering with *Id Mobarak*.

Mr. Suhrawardy extended on behalf of his community his hands of co-operation to the Hindus.

THE CHIEF MINISTER ADDRESSES

Addressing the gathering Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister, said he was glad to have the opportunity to extend his greeting to the Muslims on a great and sacred day for the Muslims.

He added that the *Id* celebration this year had a significance of national importance. On the great occasion Hindus were joining their Muslim brethren to make the celebration a success. Every religion

stood for peace and brotherly relation among the people. Every religion had said that it was a sin to kill the neighbour. Therefore, he was happy to be associated with the *Id* celebration when the Muslims were extending their hands of co-operation and love to the Hindus.

MR. H. S. SUHRAWARDY

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy said that the 'Id'-day had a great significance to the Muslims to whom it was a day of rejoicing and conveying fraternal greetings to their fellowmen. So long owing to the nasty state of affairs prevailing in this great city a barrier had separated the Hindus from their Muslim brethren and they could not freely come out in the streets to pursue their normal avocations in life. But by the grace of Allah and the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi the situation had changed overnight. To-day, they saw the Hindus sitting amongst the Muslims to celebrate the 'Id' day. When fighting was going on they did not know how it could come to an end but quite miraculously the Hindus and the Muslims had been united once again. That was the most important feature of the 'Id' celebrations of the year.

MR. S. M. USMAN

Mr. S. M. Usman, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, next addressed the gathering. He said that 27 years ago Mahatma Gandhi had launched the great Khilafat

Movement in collaboration with other leaders for the independence of the Country. On the 15th last they celebrated the Independence Day of the country which was marked by moving scenes of Hindu-Muslim unity. On the eve of the Independence Day they were in great suspense as to how they would celebrate the day because of the situation in the city. But believing all British propaganda that as soon as freedom was given the Hindus and the Muslims would fall out amongst themselves, they had celebrated the occasion in a befitting manner. To-day the Hindus and the Muslims were united in solid bonds. He appealed to all to see that they did not prove themselves to be unworthy of the newly-won independence.

Towards the end of the meeting however there was a heavy rush towards the dais for Gandhiji's *darshan*. The pressure of the crowd was so great that at two or three places galleries gave way but fortunately nobody was seriously injured. Otherwise, the meeting was peaceful and orderly.

Mahatma Gandhi, who broke his weekly silence at 7-10 p.m. at the meeting, wished the vast gathering 'Id-Mobarak.' He then addressed the gathering or peace and love.

The meeting over, the entire crowd dissolved shouting slogans and greeting each other with 'Jai Hind.'

Special Article

Traffic Control

BY BIJAY RATNA MAJUMDAR

IT is well known that the police force in Calcutta for the last year has been so busy in endeavouring to maintain order that unfortunately it has not been able to devote any time to the important matter of traffic control. And now that peace has returned to Calcutta it is of the utmost importance that traffic control and discipline be improved at once.

The standard of driving in Calcutta and also the discipline of road users deteriorated greatly during the war years because of the vast number of extra motor vehicles in Calcutta and the somewhat high-handed behaviour of drivers of military vehicles. Also presentday driving is of a very low standard which must be improved quickly, otherwise there will be a continued loss of time to Calcutta citizens due to regular traffic blocks, and loss of life and limb due to accidents.

Traffic control is a big and complex subject. It does not only consist of the punishment of bad drivers but of appropriate posting of traffic constables. It does consist of a whole lot of subjects, from posting traffic constables or putting up traffic lights to actual town planning where roads are laid out to allow for free and uninterrupted traffic flow, thereby allowing for the carrying of the largest number of passengers and greatest possible number of vehicles.

In most cities, like Calcutta, which have a ready grown up, it is not possible to have an ideal layout as regards roads, but with careful attention to all other aspects of traffic control a great improvement can be made without any cost. In Calcutta, what are the causes of bad traffic flow? Mainly, the congestion at crossings and big traffic jams. The

method of preventing this is to make arrangements for heavy traffic to flow smoothly along the main roads.

Let us now consider how this can be done. At all important crossings there must be traffic lights or a traffic constable with extra men on duty to catch wrongdoers. Safe driving must be insisted on from the beginning to save loss of life, damage to property, offence against traffic rules. For it would be advisable to have a special Traffic Court where wrongdoers are punished on every occasion.

Until control is regained, it would be advisable to have specially trained Inspectors at all important junctions in the city to pull up wrongdoers and explain where they are doing wrong and give them warning. This service could even be carried further by having mobile traffic police travelling over the less congested parts of the city looking for dangerous and too-rash driving.

The more common faults of drivers are rash driving, wandering across the road, driving too close behind any vehicle, overtaking on the wrong side, not keeping in their right track. When intending to turn left a driver, at some distance before turning, should gradually get his vehicle into the left hand line of traffic. It is important that vehicles should not be allowed to change track at busy crossings. Drivers should give signals, be courteous to each other and to pedestrians.

If a motor vehicle or other vehicle should break down in the middle of the road, it must be the duty of the occupiers immediately to remove the vehicle to the side of the road to prevent interruption of traffic flow. In Calcutta it is a common sight to see an

owner of a motor vehicle changing a tyre right in the middle of the road, interfering with all other traffic. Non-observance of this important rule should be severely punished.

When a vehicle owner is allowed to behave like this, he causes other vehicles to become held up until a long line of slow moving or stopped vehicles is formed, and invariably the stoppage becomes a traffic block. Moreover vehicles joining the end of the line do not have patience but overtake all the stationary vehicles having the right of the road, thus completely blocking the road. As this happens on most occasions with vehicles going in both directions a full size traffic block occurs which may take hours to disentangle. It should, therefore, be a punishable offence for vehicles to drive on the wrong side of the road. It becomes more of an offence when big heavy vehicles proceed on the wrong side of the road at high speed and drive smaller vehicles into the kerb at the risk of being totally smashed.

There are many simple reasons which can easily be removed which cause interruptions to traffic flow along main roads. A wide road becomes a narrow one when cars on the side of the road are badly parked. They should be parked parallel with kerb. When they are allowed to be parked with nose to kerb small cars do not interfere to a large extent, but lorries parked thus take up far too much of the width of the road than they should do. On very busy roads it is preferable to prohibit parking and allot secondary roads nearby specially for parking. Other reasons for obstruction in Calcutta are: when the sides of the roads are used as workshops for repair of motor vehicles or other work; when rubbish is allowed to collect on the footpath and spread over

the road surface; when the road surface is allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that it becomes full of large potholes, thus compelling vehicles to thread their way between the holes.

Cars and taxis and other vehicles should not be allowed to stop anywhere on the road to pick up or put down passengers. It should be insisted upon that they get alongside the kerb of the road for this.

Hawkers on congested footpaths drive the passengers into the roadway and thus they take up much of the road which should be used for vehicular traffic.

Rickshaws, hand-carts, bullock-carts, gharries, cattle and goats should not be allowed on certain main wide streets when they are mainly used for the city's vehicular traffic.

Pedestrians also should be prohibited from walking on the roadway reserved for vehicular traffic except at recognised crossing places. They not only endanger their lives and the lives of others, but interfere with the normal flow of traffic. Suitable unobstructed footpaths should be provided for their safety.

As stated at the beginning of this article, the question of traffic flow and traffic control is a big and important question; but if the few suggestions made here in this article were given effect to, traffic conditions in Calcutta would improve beyond recognition in a very short time. Bengalee youths possessing sound physique and good temper could easily be trained for this type of specialist's job. They have got smooth tongues, which would be very helpful on all sides. Would the new Police Chief be pleased to pay a little heed to one of the most crying needs of the City of Calcutta?

Health & Hygiene

Bases Of National Health Planning—I

By S. MAZUMDAR

FIRST BURDEN OF THE STATE

TO-day we stand at the threshold of a different age and it is thrilling to feel that from now we are going to mould our own destiny. Initially it will be sweating and breath-taking task of salvaging, for our ills are endless and the long legacy of neglect is Himalayan. The effect of persistent denials is deeply imprinted on every aspect of Indian life. Each one of us has a distinct duty to perform to build up a healthy and powerful State, it's a national task demanding the utmost sustained effort on the part of every member of our new State. No country is born a darling of destiny, it has to be made so. In the final evaluation it is the quality of the humblest and most common man which will be the true index of a qualitative State.

India is a very large country in spite of being sliced off. The larger the State the greater is its burden and multifarious are its problems and innumerable are its weep-holes for frittering away a State's energy. Conversely, the smaller the State the easier it is to eradicate its ills and to make its foundations strong and secure. That is the reason why ancient Greece yet continues to be the ideal of a qualitative State. From a quantitative one India has got to become a qualitative State.

The first burden of our State is the prodigious ill-health of the people and the expenditure on this item is going to be tremendous and it is also going to be useless if the effort is only at repairs and of a negative kind unless the health basis of the country is made a positive one. The most scientific and well-equipped hospital is never an index to positive dynamic health and hospitals and millions of clinics will only speak of a suffering and substandard nation. A new mutation on a new basis is the most urgent national necessity.

Visually an overwhelming percentage of our people are sub-standard. Outside the military and the police medical examinations mean generally an examination for finding out the absence of illness, wholly yet a negative realisation of things. Outside the military and the police, I am not aware of any medical investigation made to find out qualities of rugged physical fitness, endurance and stamina.

We have practically no data regarding positive health of the nation as well as regarding the sub-standard multitude we are liable to find everywhere. A few years ago the Students' Welfare Committee of

the Calcutta University estimated the absence of illness in the student body at 65 per cent but it did not assess positive health. My own sample investigation in and around Calcutta made in 1939 disclosed that only 2 per cent of our Bengali youngmen came up to the police standard of fitness.

It is interesting to note that in a vigilant and paternal State it is possible to elevate the sub-standard to a high national standard of health though it is not possible for remote ancestral causes to wipe out the sub-standard totally and a minimum irremediable percentage must inevitably exist unless a sustained effort over many centuries is made to right the basic social defects and defects of the stock. That is a task which no enterprising modern State has yet undertaken though Hitler made a crude attempt at it.

FOUNDATION OF DYNAMIC HEALTH

In the days of preparation for the Second World War there was a competition among the foremost European nations to put their countries on a foundation of dynamic health because of Hitler's unique and unprecedented success in bringing up Germany to a record standard by making the German people super-fit by 83 per cent, a unique achievement in the history of mankind. Italy followed in the path and by strict State measures brought her own percentage of fitness to 75 from a depressing national standard of 35 U.S.S.R., though no percentage is available, promulgated equally forceful and dynamic measures and the result was that at the end of the first 10-year planning seven million Russians wore the G. T. Badge, the State insignia of super-fitness without which, by law as was in Germany, particularly the Coal country of Ruhr, no worker ever found a job or could have himself insured.

In this emergency France slept and Great Britain found herself in the wilderness with a poor standard of 44 per cent militarily fit. It was Sir Max Pemberton, the novelist, who roused the British nation to the threat of war and the poor equipment of Britain's man-power. At once an experiment was undertaken at Aldershot with 32 sub-standard men which succeeded enormously in six months and the mode of reconstruction was adopted by the War Council as a national measure and it became the core of the National Physical Training Bill of 1936 which Parliament backed with an expenditure of five million sterling.

BRITAIN'S GYMNASIAC MOVEMENT

Very much prior to that, in 1904, the British Parliament had promulgated the Museum and Gymnasia Act, a national measure put on a voluntary basis for promoting visual education by establishing museums everywhere and encouraging a gymnastic movement for both of which State-aid was readily given. Still prior to that in 1892 Parliament sent out the first Royal Commission of Physical Culture to make investigations in Scotland.

Just before the Second World War Britain undertook to supply milk free of cost to primary and secondary schools children on the recommendations of a Government Commission at a huge national cost of 52½ crores of rupees a year.

In Italy, before Mussolini came into great power, the Italian Cabinet made the first health survey of the nation by establishing the Inter-Ministerial Grazioli Commission which did not at all plan a negative national repair scheme by multiplying hospitals and strengthening the medical faculty of the country but recommended a national measure of physical culture primarily "to combat general ill-health, alcoholism, prostitution, venereal diseases and other anti-social ills by promoting a sense of physical self-respect."

'BRATACHARI' MOVEMENT IN BENGAL

By the successful experiment conducted in the Calcutta Bratachari Camp by the late Gurusaday Dutt, (then) Major A. C. Chatterji, I.M.S., the then Director of Public Health, Bengal, and myself with 64 sub-standard teachers and students I know that a combined measure of hygiene, diet and physical training the sub-standard can be standardised and human derelict redeemed. It was the only experiment of its kind ever made in this country.

The greatest task, I believe, that confronts our National Cabinet is the one that confronts our Ministries of Health and Food. It will be a sorry thing if hospitals and public clinics are made the indices of the health of our nation. They will be necessary no doubt to cause repair but they will not positively remove the widespread invalidism and half-invalidism in our population.

The first and foremost step to attain this vigorous aim should be to unfetter food, and second should be total municipalisation of protective foods and to make them available to the people at very cheap rates. The use of luxury and fashion foods must be vigorously discouraged to eliminate the wide and growing use of chemical and commercialised foods and drinks. The municipalities must have no other function than to promote hygiene and make the standard of municipal amenities excellent and abundantly wholesome.

"LET FOOD BE MUNICIPALISED"

It must be remembered as a guiding principle that man's vitality is not made of any single thing nor it can be manufactured in any clinical laboratory but vitality is the cumulative effect of water, air, food, sun and wide spaces to live in, none of which can lend itself to be vitiated.

I suggest that something like the British Museum and Gymnasia Act be incorporated in our Constitution after a rigid examination of the health needs of our nation. And according to this provision in the Constitution every municipal and local board be rendered into a health-making institution with no other function whatsoever. I interpret health in its widest possible connotation which promotes dynamic living. Every municipal and local body should set up fact-finding committees to investigate what requires to be done and also to check results of their activities periodically.

The average man must reveal through himself what the State is doing to attain this national end. The final judgment must lie with him in terms of his welfare and not at all with the State which must also be saved from self-praise and self-complacency.

Let food be unfettered first and let food be municipalised to put an end to haphazard nutrition and national decay.

Planning Notes & News**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING IN BRITAIN**

The House of Commons on the 1st August rejected the four amendments to the Government's Town and Country Planning Bill on which the Conservative majority defeated the Government in the House of Lords a few weeks ago. The amendments were then sent back to the House of Lords.

The battle between the House of Lords and the House of Commons over the Town and Country Planning Bill ended on the 5th August when the Lords decided to accept one alternative amendment made by the Commons and not to press four other Lords amendments which the Commons had rejected.

The Town and Country Planning Bill aims to give the Government control over the development of land and provides for compensation to landowners whose property is taken for Government planning schemes.

The Bill will now become law on receipt of formal Royal Assent.

NATIONALIZATION OF TRANSPORT IN BRITAIN

The House of Lords on the 6th August ended another long tussle with the House of Commons by accepting the rejection by the Commons of their amendments to the Government's Agriculture and Transport Nationalization Bills.

Both Bills were later given the Royal Assent and are now law.

The Agriculture Bill guarantees markets and provides for State supervision of farm management.

The Transport Bill brings most of Britain's inland transportation under State control.

FIGHTING HOUSING SHORTAGE IN DELHI

The housing problem in Delhi, during the third week of August was so great that this problem received the prior attention of the Ministry of Works, Mines and power.

A series of conferences between engineers of the Ministry and the secretaries of other departments opened on the 22nd August under the presidency of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power. It was expected that as a result of these conferences a plan would be adopted which would go a long way to relieve houses for the Government employees of all categories.

The housing problem in Delhi became more acute and complicated on account of a large number of refugees coming from the Punjab to Delhi. With Simla, now practically occupied with offices of the East Punjab Government, the offices of the Government of India located in Simla could no longer remain there. Arrangements had got to be made for housing those offices of the Central Government in Delhi.

FOR A ROOM IN BOMBAY

A correspondent from Bombay writing in the *Statesman* during the middle of August stated as follows:

"Instead of decreasing with the return of peace, Bombay's population has continued to swell until today; the rationing authorities state that there are more than 3,000,000 people in the city and suburbs. This means that war workers have not departed and that their numbers have been added to by people moving from Sind and the Punjab. The effect of this on housing built to accommodate 1,500,000 in a fairly congested city can well be imagined.



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"Pagri" for a single room is now Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 8,000, and Rs. 10,000 for a three-room flat. Even a servant's quarters will fetch up to Rs. 800 today. A dozen people in a room 10 ft. by 10 ft. is by no means uncommon. Anything approaching good accommodation costs a fair-sized fortune. It is a long time since I came across people paying Rs. 15,000 as 'premium' for a five months' lease on a five-room flat with a good address. Prices have gone up a great deal since then. Symptomatic of the inflow of people from Pakistan is the report that a hotel in a Hindu quarter of the town changed tenancy at a 'pagri' of Rs. 2,00,000. And it was not a big hotel!

"It is alleged that the temptation to make easy money is affecting people in all walks of life. Apart from the many well-known dodges of getting rid of tenants by interfering with the water and electric light supplies and other forms of harassment, a new trick is to avoid collecting rent so that an ejectment suit can be filed on the ground that the rent is in arrears.

"I am told that this trick can be overcome by sending the landlord a money order. If he refuses to receive it, that fact can be produced against him in the Small Causes Court when he files his suit. But it all shows how demoralized Bombay property owners have become in the past few years. As recently as 1942, many were anxiously displaying "To Let" notices."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TINNED FOODSTUFFS

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sir,—The recent statement made by the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation brought to light that at an examination of 44 samples of tinned foodstuffs disposed by the Government of India, 20 were found to be unfit for human consumption. The statement, I beg to say, is rather incomprehensive inasmuch as it does not mention the names of the articles, so that the public might refrain from buying them. Various kinds of eatables, such as, biscuit, butter, cheese, chocolate, coffee, egg-powder, fish, fruit-preserve, toffee, etc., (all made for the U. S. Army) are sold on the pavements of Calcutta. Cheese, coffee, egg-powder and fish are in tins and the rest in paper packets. One sort of biscuit has an insipid taste, but being comparatively cheaper than others made locally it sells largely.

Does the duty and responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer end in his simply issuing a communiqué to the Press? The Press, too, has failed to give the news wide publicity that it should have done.—Yours etc.

M. N. AUDDY.

18/1A, Gobinda Sarkar Lane,
The 6th September, 1947.

RENAMING CALCUTTA STREETS, PARKS, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sir,—Now, while we are in the dawn of freedom, our first thoughts should naturally go to the band of eminent builders of our nation, whom we cannot afford to forget. It is a matter of great satisfaction that along with the achievement of national freedom the questions of re-naming streets, parks and squares and setting up new statues after the names of our national heroes and leaders have already received serious public attention.

The leaders, to whom our nation owes a great deal, are many; they may be political leaders, educationists, social reformers, artists, so on and so forth.

May I appeal to the citizens of Calcutta for consideration of the following suggestions:—

1. That the Governor's House be turned into a National Academy of Art and Culture. Its four big gates be named after (i) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, (ii) Surendra Nath Banerjee, (iii) Haji Md. Mahasin, (iv) Jagadish Chandra Bose.

2. that a colossal column of Rabindra Nath Tagore be erected on the site near the approach to the old Howrah Bridge beneath which there shall be a pucca bathing ghat for public use;

3. that Eden Garden be renamed after Raja Ram Mohun Roy, the pioneer reformer to whom the whole of India owes her renaissance and national awakening;

4. that College Square be named as Vidyasagar Square;

5. that Curzon Park be renamed after Swami Vivekananda;

6. that Wellesley Square be named in honour of Abdul Rasul;

7. that Wellington Square be renamed Raja Subodh Mullick Square;

8. that Cornwallis Square be known by the name of Michael Madhusudhan Square.

9. that Beadon Square be named after Prince Dwarka Nath Tagore;

10. that Hazra Park be named after Sarat chandra Chatterjee;

11. that Kalighat Park be named after Bepin Chandra Pal;

12. that Woodburn Park be named after C. F. Andrews;

13. that Harrison Road be changed to Nawab Sirajdowla Road;

14. that Southern Avenue be changed into Asok Avenue;

15. that Chowringhee Road be known as Mahatma Gandhi Road;

16. that Red Road be called Khudiram Bose Road.

17. that an Asok column be erected on the top of the Ochterlony Monument;

18. that Fort William be renamed after Netaji Subhas Chandra;

19. that the Outram Statue at the crossing of Chowringhee and Park Street be replaced by a Statue of Mahatma Gandhi;

20. that at the crossing of Red Road and Mayor Road a statue of Netaji be erected;

21. that the end of Red Road facing towards the Victoria Memorial Hall the statue of Nawab Sirajdowla be erected;

22. that all the statues of the British Generals and Administrators are removed from either side of Red Road up to the Victoria Memorial Hall and in their stead the statues of the national martyrs are erected. It will not be out of place to mention here that the Victoria Memorial Hall be kept in tact with an addition of the British statues placed there.

23. that Dhakuria Lake be styled as Rabindra Sarobar.

I have placed the above list of a few humble suggestions. I am fully aware that the list is not complete and hence I invite public opinion for necessary modification of my proposals.

I earnestly hope that the matter will receive the attention of the Corporation of Calcutta who are to see that my humble proposals are put to shape through constitutional procedure.

I should like to add that a board of artists be formed, who will render their respective services at a nominal remuneration.—yours etc.

K. C. ROY.

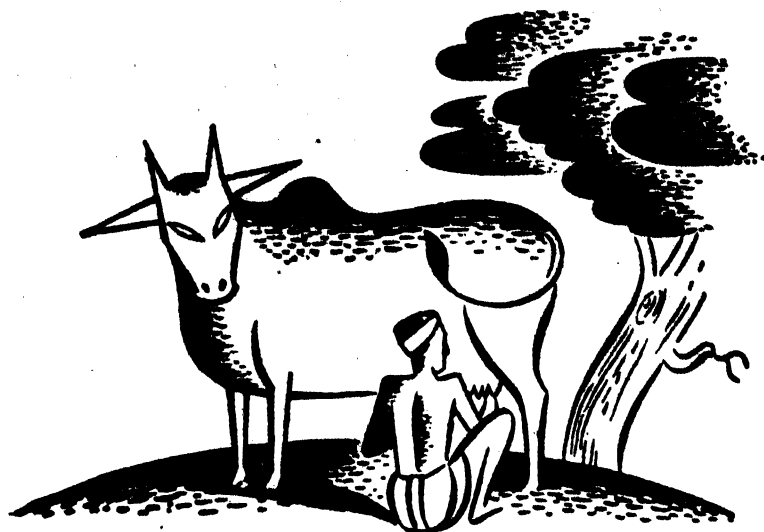
171B, Lansdowne Road.

A. B. C. A.

SERIOUS TRAIN COLLISION**SIXTEEN PERSONS KILLED**

Sixteen persons were killed and 118 others injured in an accident involving two passenger trains at Kolaghat Station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway in the district of Midnapur, about 35 miles from Calcutta, shortly before mid-night on the 27th August.

The accident occurred when the 14-Up Howrah-Nagpur Passenger train ran into the rear of the 18-Up Howrah-Parulia-Tatanagar Passenger which was standing at Kolaghat Station.



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But however fresh the milk the fact remains, that milk, particularly cow's milk, is more easily perishable and an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms, specially in the warm climate of the tropics. Moreover, in our country at every step beginning from milking process down to the vessel from which milk is sold, it is open to

serious contamination by dust, bacteria and other extraneous matters. The only way, that is adopted in Indian homes to render it safe is to boil it before drinking. This practice, however, affects the nutritive value of milk.

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Calcutta News & Views

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS DEMANDED

The release of political prisoners and others suffering from various restrictive orders for political reasons was demanded at a crowded public meeting held at the University Institute Hall on the 27th July, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose presiding.

In his speech Mr. Bose called upon the people of Bengal to continue agitation until and unless civil liberties were fully restored and the political prisoners, convicted or otherwise, were restored back their civil liberties.

Mr. Bose said that he did not consider Dominion Status the same thing as independence. They were yet to achieve freedom and for that purpose organization and vigilance were needed.

He recalled the days when repatriation of Andaman prisoners was demanded by the people of India. That movement gained so much strength that even a Tory administrator like Sir John Anderson had to yield to that demand and bring back the prisoners to India jail.

MR. TARA SANKAR BANERJEE

On his stepping into the fiftieth year, Mr. Tara Sankar Banerjee, the well-known Bengali novelist, was offered felicitations by a select gathering of litterateurs and artists at the K. B. Club premises on the 27th July.

References to the various aspects of his literary talent were made among others by Messrs. Sajani Kanto Das, Bibhuti Bhushan Banerjee, Birendra Krishna Bhadra, Probodh Kumar Sanjal and others.

Replying Mr. Banerjee briefly narrated his early literary life. He said the heated atmosphere of politics had troubled his searching heart and he decided to serve his motherland through literature. His primary object was to awaken the masses; this, he hoped, he was doing through his stories.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN CALCUTTA

The earthquake shock which was felt in Calcutta on the night of the 29th July originated in Tibet.

According to Alipore Observatory where the seismograph registered the shock at 7.20 p.m. (IST), several stations in North Bengal and Assam felt the tremor. No damage has, however, been reported. The epicentre lay 600 miles north-north-east of Calcutta.

LATE MR. HAREN GHOSH

A resolution condemning 'the brutal and outrageous murder' of Mr. Haren Ghosh, the well-known impresario, was adopted at a public meeting held on the 27th July at 10, Sreenath Das Lane. Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta, presided.

In a condolence resolution, the meeting urged the West Bengal Ministry to take steps for proper investigation in order to trace the culprits and haul them up for trial. By another resolution the meeting requested the Calcutta Corporation to change the name of the Wellington Street and rename it as 'Haren Ghosh Road'.

A memorial committee with the Mayor as President and Mr. Indu Bhushan Beed as Secretary was formed at the meeting to devise ways and means for perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Ghosh.

The Mayor said that the way in which Mr. Ghosh had lost his life was tragic beyond imagination. It was painful to think, he said, that at a time when Free India would have been much benefited by Mr. Ghosh's long and varied experience in dancing, music and drama, he was removed from this world of the living.

TRAMWAY FARES NOT TO BE INCREASED

The Calcutta Tramways Company announced on the 30th July their decision to postpone for the time being the introduction of the 60 per cent. increase in tram fares with effect from the 1st August.

The company's decision was arrived at in consultation with and at the request of Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal and Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta.

The Bengal Bus Syndicate, however, had informed the public on the 27th July their decision not to increase the fares of buses plying in Calcutta.

DOCK WORKERS NOT TO WORK ON DUTCH SHIPS

In response to the appeals of Indian political leaders as well as of the World Trade Union Congress and the Indian Trade Union Congress, the Calcutta Dockers' Union decided not to work on Dutch ships in Calcutta from the 2nd August till such time as the "barbarous war" against the Indonesians was stopped by the Dutch Government.

AUGUST-1942 MOVEMENT RECALLED

Meetings in various ward Congress Committee offices and the hoisting of tricolour flags were features of the demonstrations held in Calcutta on the 9th August in memory of those who lost their lives in the "Quit India" movement of August, 1942.

At a meeting in the North Calcutta Congress Committee office Mr. K. K. Roy, Relief Minister, West Bengal, hoisted the Congress Flag and placed wreaths on the "Martyrs' tomb."

Mr. Roy said that it was because of the August movement, in which thousands of people made supreme sacrifices that power was now being transferred to the Indians by the British. The Congress had brought the country its freedom. Difficult tasks lay ahead. Those who wanted to see the country progress should join the Congress, which had yet a great part to play.

CALCUTTA'S CRIME STATISTICS

Some 1,130 crimes, averaging 282 a week, were committed in Calcutta in July, according to the statistics maintained by Lalbazar Police Head quarter. Some 1,174 crimes were recorded in June.

The following table shows the number of crimes under different categories in July.

Housbreaking (by day)	71
Housbreaking (by night)	267
Robbery	30
Dacoity	8
Jewel robbery from children	1
Pocketpicking	45
Thefts by servants	81
Motor car thefts	17
Garage thefts	9
Cycle thefts	67
Cheating	21
Criminal breach of trust	52
Other thefts	454
Total	1,130

VOLUNTEERS TO CHECK CRIMES

To check crimes in Calcutta and to promote healthy co-operation between the police and the public, a volunteer auxiliary force has been proposed to be formed shortly.

To consider the matter, a conference was held at Lalbazar Police Head quarter on the 23rd August under the presidency of Mr. A. N. Chatterji, Commissioner of Police.

DR. AMIYA CHAKRAVARTY

Dr. Amiya Chakravarty is reported to have been appointed visiting professor of English Literature at the University of Washington, D.C., for the year 1948.

BRITISH MINISTERS PASS THROUGH CALCUTTA

Lord Addison, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, U. K. accompanied by Mr. Hector McNeil, Minister of State, passed through Calcutta on the 17th August enroute to Rangoon.

H. E. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor, West Bengal, met Lord Addison on board the plane at Bally airport, and was with him for about half an hour.

From Rangoon Lord Addison and Mr. McNeil will proceed to Canberra to attend the Commonwealth Relations Conference to be held on August 26 to discuss the future of Japan.

It is learnt that the Governments of India and Pakistan will be represented at the Commonwealth Relations Conference.

REVERSION TO I. S. T.

A West Bengal Government Press Note issued on the 22nd August stated :—

"The Government of West Bengal have decided to observe the Indian Standard Time in all Government offices of West Bengal with effect from the midnight of August 31, 1947. All clocks will, therefore, be put back by one hour at 1 A.M. on September 1, 1947. The "Bengal Time" introduced by Government of Bengal will be abolished with effect from that date in so far as it is applicable to areas included in the Provinces of West Bengal. With effect from September 1, 1947 the hours of work in all Government Offices will be from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (Indian Standard Time) on weekdays and 10 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. on Saturdays."

SIR DAVID EZRA DEAD

The death occurred at his Calcutta residence on the 23rd August of Sir David Ezra, well-known landowner and business man. He was 76.

A few days ago, Sir David, while taking his usual early morning walk on the Maidan, accidentally slipped and fell. This gave rise to complications ending in his death.

Educated at the Cathedral High School, Poona, and St Xavier's College, Calcutta, Sir David owned large properties in Calcutta and was a director of several leading business concerns. He was Sheriff of Calcutta for a term, a director on the Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Trustee, Victoria Memorial, Vice-President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, and also president, Magen David Synagogue.

Well known in the sporting world, Sir David owned many racehorses which won several trophies, including the King Emperor's Cup, Viceroy's Cup, Ronaldshay Cup and Mayfowl Cup.

Agriculture and zoology were among his hobbies and he maintained a miniature zoo in the grounds of his house.

Sir David was a popular figure in Calcutta social circles and his death will be widely mourned.

He is survived by his widow.

MUNICIPAL NEWS**KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

The Karachi Municipal Corporation protested on the 25th July against the Sind Government's policy in acquiring the municipal land. The Muslim League members opposed the resolution.

The resolution was the result of an animated debate which took place following the disclosure that the Sind Government had recently acquired 6,000 acres of municipal land valued at about Rs. 2 crores. While the Muslim League members supported the Government action, the Congress members characterized the policy as ruthless and criticized it on the ground that it would cripple the Corporation's finances.

REAL BEAUTY OF A CITY**PANDIT NEHRU URGES ABOLITION OF SLUMS**

The real beauty of a city did not depend upon a few palatial buildings here and there but lay in the absence of slums, declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru performing the opening ceremony of the new meeting hall in the Delhi Municipal Committee in the morning of the 10th August. Pandit Nehru urged the city-fathers to work towards this end.

Referring to the request of the Chairman of the Committee who in his welcome address had pleaded for Governmental aid to the construction of programme of the Committee, Pandit Nehru said if construction of buildings was to begin he would rather make a beginning with houses for the poor. It hurt him to see a few people living in mansions while very large numbers of people lived in chawls, and dingy dark hutments. The duty of any good Government would be to remove that incongruity.

Pandit Nehru said that Delhi was not only the capital of India; it was her soul and the centre of her culture. One basic and significant fact in the History of India had been her readiness to assimilate new ideas and accept new people. In that lay their greatness. In the past century or so, she had deviated from this adaptability and this had led to the country's setback. India would be great only if she could adjust herself to new trends of thought and circumstances.

The acquired land is to be used by the Government for colonizing Bihar refugees, for constructing quarters for Pakistan Government personnel and building "trading estates."

C. P. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The Provincial Government of the Central Province propose to introduce a bill to revolutionize Local Self-Government in the province, in the coming session of the Provincial Assembly. The existing District Councils will be replaced by *Jenapad Sabhas* and *Janapad Parishads* will be cabinets of the *Sabhas*.

as well as urban representatives will be on the spot. It is also proposed to enlarge the powers and functions of these Local Bodies. The Government will contribute to the Local Bodies' funds to enable them to discharge new functions.

There will also be Central Local Government Board, which will exercise powers of supervision and control over the Subdivision Councils. There will also be a Service Commission. This will be in addition to the starting of Gram and Nyaya Panchayats and the establishment of Corporations at Nagpur and Jabulpore.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF PONDICHERRY

The Chairmen of the Municipal Council of Pondicherry and the adjoining "communes" notified towards the end of July that they were prepared to join the Indian Union the moment the Indian leaders ask them to do so."

Mr. K. Muthu Pillai, Mayor of Pondicherry, in a statement said —

"No Indian citizen would ever think of not joining the Indian Union. We cannot live without joining the Indian Union."

UTTARPARA MUNICIPALITY

The local people at a meeting held during the last week of July passed a resolution requesting the Uttarpara Municipality to change the name of the Hon'ble Tarak Nath Mukherjee Road to Mondal Street or in the name of any great leader.

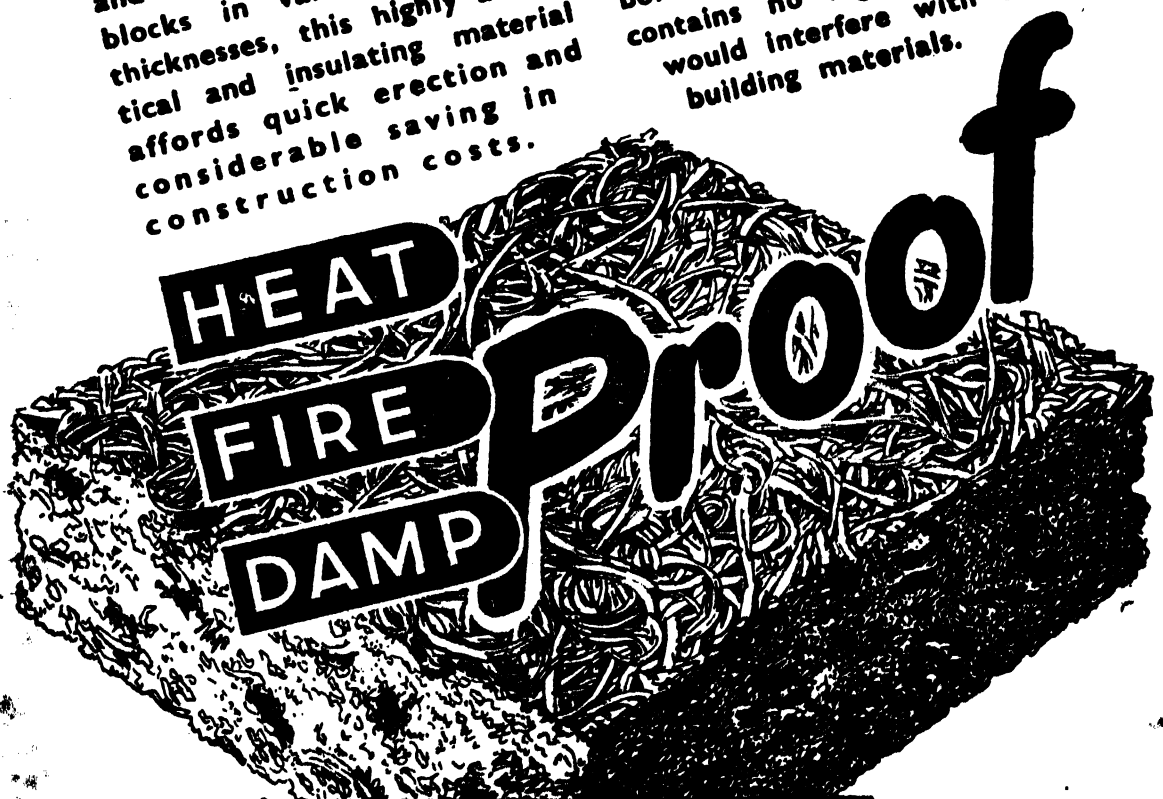
A copy of the resolution was sent to the Chairman of Uttarpara Municipality with the signatures of 400 residents of Uttarpara.

The Commissioners of Uttarpara Municipality at its meeting on the 30th July passed a resolution renaming the

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FERROLITE PRODUCTS
LIGHTWEIGHT BUILDING MATERIALS
BASANTA LAL SAMI ROAD, TOLLYGUNGE, CALCUTTA.

Hon'ble Tarak Nath Mukherjee Road to Netaji Subhas Chandra Avenue.

Some people took objection to the proceedings of the Municipality and insisted on naming the street as Mondal Street and started a lie-down Satyagraha before the Commissioners' room. The Secretary of Hooghly District Congress Committee accompanied by the Assistant Secretary who

were approached by both the parties for settlement went to the spot and after much futile attempt advised the present Congress Board to resign. Under his advice the eight Municipal Commissioners including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman resigned on the spot and after that the Satyagraha was withdrawn. The Commissioners were put in detention for thirteen hours.

B. A. RAILWAY HEAD QUARTERS IN CALCUTTA

The Mayor On Shifting Proposals

MR. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta, issued the following statement towards the middle of August :—

"I cannot understand why the Railway Board and the Government of India have decided to disintegrate the Hindusthan portion of the B. A. Railway forthwith and to remove the headquarters from Calcutta. This is a matter which vitally affects the future of Bengal. The economic progress of the province depends to a large extent on Railway communications.

"The authorities concerned should not have acted so hastily to arrive at a decision to disintegrate the Rest of India portion of B. A. Railway immediately. Even after August 15 the B. A. Railway minus Pakistan can function from Calcutta as at present. With the creation of two separate Dominions the free movement of men and materials will not cease and will be continuing as at present. This involves financial implications but still the present system will continue.

"Then why this hasty decision to remove the headquarters? This decision will immediately affect the future employment of thousands of employees now serving the B. A. Railway.

"The Boundary Commission has not published its report and no one can anticipate its decision. But we confidently feel that the West Bengal Province is bound to include more territory than what has been mentioned in the declaration of June 3 and it should be possible to link up North Bengal with the Burdwan and Presidency Division and some contiguous areas of Faridpur and Bakergunge.

"The areas between Kanchrapara-Haldibari (excluding the two stations) have been included in the proposed Pakistan Railway. But we are certain that this allotment must be revised by the Boundary Commission. With the expected addition of territories and amalgamation of D. H. Railway with B. A. Railway, it will have a mileage of about 2000 miles minus Pakistan portion and, therefore, it can be an independent and separate unit. After we know the area of West Bengal it will be possible for us to work out the Railway communications in the best interests of the province for its industrial development.

"I request the Government of Bengal not to allow the headquarters of the B. A. Railway to be removed from Calcutta now. It concerns the vital socio-economic interests of Bengal.

"If this decision of disintegration of the Rest of India portion of B. A. Railway is implemented immediately and the headquarters are removed, the employees' sufferings will also be immense

"Therefore I appeal to the Government of India to stop the decision reached by the Railway Board to disintegrate the Rest of India portion and shifting of headquarters from Calcutta."

CORPORATION MUSLIM EMPLOYEES UNION

A General Meeting of the Muslim Employees of the Calcutta Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. S. M. Hossain, Assessor, on the 5th August, 1947, at 4 P.M. to reconstitute the union.

The following Office-bearers were elected unanimously with powers to frame rules for inclusion of representatives from different Departments of the Corporation to form the Executive Committee. It was also decided that Re 1 (one) will be the Annual Subscription and the members are requested to pay the subscription immediately, so that the secretary may begin the urgent works of the union :—

Mr. Md. Israil (Councillor) *President*; Mr. S. M. Hossain (Assessor) *Vice-President*; Dr. M. U. Ahmad (Health Officer) *Vice-President*; Mr. Abdul Hafiz Khan (Education Department) *Secretary*; Mr. Magbular Rahman (Collection Department) *Assistant Secretary*; Mr. Majibur Rahman (Assessment Department) *Assistant Secretary*.

RICE RATION CURTAILED

The West Bengal Government in the course of a *Press Note* expressed their decision to reduce the rice constituent of the cereal ration in the Calcutta industrial area from the following day.

The decision was taken as the Government stocks of rice were low because of the seasonal decline in procurement.

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The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 6th—27th September, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

Chronicle & Comment

MR. ABINASH CHANDRA BHATTACHARYA

A reception was accorded on the 21st September by Yogipara "Agrani Sangha" to Mr. Abinash Chandra Bhattacharya (Aviram), a contemporary of Kshudiram and a fellow-worker of Barin Ghosh. Dr. Sundari Mohon Das was in the chair. Mr. Bhattacharya narrated the thrilling story of his life.

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette has special reasons for associating itself with the honour done to one of the front-rank revolutionaries of Bengal.—Mr. Abinash Chandra Bhattacharya, and the editor likes to take this opportunity of recording his grateful appreciation of the ungrudging services rendered by Mr. Bhattacharya, as the Head Clerk, to the administration of the Gazette department.

We wish him long life with health and happiness attending it.

TINNED FOODSTUFFS: A WARNING.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, has issued the following press communique:

"Tinned food-stuff is occasionally disposed of by the Food Department of the Government

of India. Recently an examination was made as to the quality of the food-stuff. Out of 44 samples selected, 20 were unwholesome and unfit for human consumption. This is published as a warning to the public, who should avoid purchasing food-stuff of the above description."

PROPOSED TOWN DUTY FOR CALCUTTA

With regard to the proposal of the Corporation to impose a town duty on goods brought into the city from outside, the Government of India have expressed the opinion that it is within the competence of the Provincial Legislature to provide for the imposition by the Corporation of a tax of the nature contemplated.

In forwarding the views of the Central Government to the Corporation, the West Bengal Government have suggested that the items proposed to be taxed should exclude those which might be regarded as necessities for the poorer classes. The West Bengal Government have also suggested to the Corporation to see to it that the incidence of the tax was not high, so that the additional burden on the consumer might not be unduly heavy.

CIVIC RESTAURANTS IN BRITAIN

The Civic Restaurants Act in England is only a short measure but it gave rise to considerable controversy during its recent passage through Parliament. The primary purpose of the Act is to enable the London County Council, county borough councils and county district councils, if they so wish, to continue the provision of public meals and ancillary activities which they have been undertaking during the past six years under the general title of "British Restaurants." Any council may delegate its powers to another authority.

A year ago, writes *Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review*, the National Council of Social Service published the result of an inquiry as to the desirability of making British Restaurants a permanent feature in the life of the community. It was then pointed out that there are three main types of meal provision which have been developed as part of this wartime policy—school meals, industrial canteens and British Restaurants. School meals were already, before 1939, becoming an accepted part of the educational policy of local authorities. Industrial canteens which were established in the war of 1914-18, but afterwards largely lapsed, have since 1940 developed on a much larger scale as a recognized part of industrial welfare. Both school meals and industrial canteen meals are designed to cover a specific area of need and succeed, or fail, only in so far as they actually meet it, or as social policy in respect of that need is pressed for political or social reasons.

In May, 1948, there were over 2,000 British Restaurants serving 500,000 meals a day. Although many have been closed there are still over 1,000 serving over 100,000 meals a day, at an average price of 1s. 3d. each. Almost all the restaurants are in extemporized buildings. The caterers' association asked that they should no longer be provided. The impartial investigation made on behalf of the National Council of Social Service showed clearly, however, that they should be continued. During the war communal feeding was first thought of as a means of providing meals in an emergency and it was, in fact, the opening of the bombardment of London in 1940 which made it imperative to put some such scheme in hand immediately. It was soon realized, however, that the provision of substantial meals at a cheap price had many advantages in sustaining and improving the nutritional standards of a nation at war. Under strong pressure from the Minister of Food (Lord Woolton), there was a rapid increase in the growth of the British Restaurant movement throughout the country.

Shortage of domestic labour and lack of home-cooking facilities are amongst the reasons which make this service popular, but the more important reasons for their continued existence is the need for married women to work in industry and not assume that their place is in the home. The survey made by the National Council of Social Service showed that two-thirds of those who have their midday dinner away from home do so at a canteen or a British Restaurant. Some of these restaurants have not served more than a hundred meals a day, but it seems that a service of five hundred meals a day is the minimum below which the operation is almost certain to involve financial loss.

The Minister of Food (Mr. Strachey) in moving the second reading of the Civic Restaurants Bill in the House of Commons said that 361 of the 419 local authorities then operating British Restaurants had an annual gross income of £89,300,000 with a net profit of £86,000 after providing £50,000 for amortization. He dealt with the question as to whether private enterprise could provide good cheap meals on this scale for the population as a whole and expressed the view that there is a large gap which can at present only be filled by the provision of facilities by local authorities.

There was considerable opposition in the House of Commons to the proposal that a civic restaurant authority should have the same powers and be subject to the same rules as other persons carrying on catering activities. This clause was negatived in Committee but was re-inserted on third reading. Any civic restaurant authority may, therefore, if it wishes, apply for a license to sell alcoholic liquor in its restaurants. Mr. Strachey expressed the view that in suitable cases it would be desirable for the authority to apply and if the magistrates thought fit, to receive a license, but he did not think this would be necessary in the majority of cases. It was argued

THE MAYOR'S VISIT TO CAIRO

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sudhin Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, who had flown to Cairo on a piece of private business on the 27th August last, returned to Calcutta after a stay out for about a fortnight.

by opposition speakers that it was unfair to private traders that civic restaurants should be allowed to sell sweets, biscuits and tobacco. This view was resisted by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Food (Dr. Edith Summerskill) who said that under the Act any civic restaurant could engage in all those activities which are normal for a catering establishment run by private enterprise. This is, therefore, the position under the Act. In particular, Dr. Summerskill referred to the desirability of civic restaurants being enabled to carry on the "cash and carry" service which is found to be so useful in some districts.

Every civic restaurant authority must keep an account of its income under the Act in such form as may be prescribed. The income must be sufficient to defray the expenditure and any civic restaurant must be closed which is found to be working at a loss after three years. The Bill as first drafted gave a civic restaurant authority a period of five years before it was necessary to make a profit, but after criticism by various members of the House of Commons the period was reduced to three years. Under the Act, therefore, unless otherwise agreed by the Minister of Food, a civic restaurant authority must cease to operate the powers under the Act if there is a loss in respect of each consecutive three years. A loss may be incurred in the first and second years but in the third year there must normally be a profit.

The Week In The Corporation

Wednesday: 3rd September

An Appeal To The Citizens

For Restoration Of Communal Peace And Harmony

"I know no other way (than fasting). Any other way would be merely sitting on the fence."

Thus said Mahatma Gandhi to the Deputy Mayor, Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia, in the morning of the 3rd September when the latter went to see Gandhiji and asked whether there was no other plan than that of giving his life to bring sanity back to Calcutta. Mahatmaji asked Mr. Gough-Govia to dedicate his life and the lives of all men if necessary to save the situation caused by such outbreaks.

At the meeting of the Corporation held in the afternoon, Mr. Gough-Govia, who presided, said that nothing would persuade Gandhiji to discontinue the fast except the restoration of communal harmony in the city. He appealed to the citizens to realize their responsibility in the matter and referring to Dr. Mehta's report about the condition of Gandhiji's health, said:

"I appeal to you to do something, not today, but now. Otherwise, Bengal will be responsible for the death of this great man."

The Councillors, representing the different sections in the House, made earnest appeal to the citizens for restoration of communal peace and harmony in the city.

COUNCILLOR P. S. BASU

Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu said that Calcutta was grateful to Mahatma Gandhi for restoration of peace after disharmony of one long year. He appealed to the citizens to work for the restoration of peace and requested the Deputy Mayor to convey their prayer to Mahatmaji to give up the fast.

COUNCILLOR H. K. GANGULI

Councillor Hirendra Kumar Ganguli deplored that through the senseless acts of anti-social elements and goondas the peace which had been restored under the magnetic personality of Mahatma Gandhi should throw the city into turmoil again. They should give all support and help to the Government in any measure that they might undertake to curb lawlessness in the city.

COUNCILLOR S. M. USMAN

Councillor S. M. Usman referring to recrudescence of trouble in Calcutta, said that there were people in all communities who wanted to fish in troubled waters. This much was, however, certain that this city had demonstrated that not only the overwhelming majority but almost all citizens, irrespective of caste and creed, were very anxious for bringing peace and to undertake the responsibilities of a free people.

Councillor Usman said:

"It has been accepted on all hands that it is Mahatma Gandhi who had brought about consciousness in the masses and that it is under his guidance and leadership that India attained her freedom. It will be a very sad and shameful day for citizens of Calcutta if for bringing us to unity, if for bringing back peace and tranquillity the life of this great saint is endangered. We will not be able to show our face to the people of India and the world. Therefore, it must be our bounden duty to risk our lives to restore peace in the city."

Emphasizing that early steps should be taken for restoration of harmony, Councillor Usman assured Government that they would be behind all stringent measures taken by them for suppression of lawlessness irrespective of community.

COUNCILLOR A. A. WISE

Councillor A. A. Wise referring to the present troubles said that he did not think that it was not so much one community against another; it just meant daylight robbery in the heart of the city. It was the work of miscreants and they should be dealt with accordingly. He urged that a strong representation should be made to the Commissioner of Police to check lawlessness in the city with a firm hand. He moved for adjournment of the House without transacting any business which was accepted.

The Corporation condole the death of Mrs. Marika Kolay, wife of Councillor Jagannath Kolay, which had taken place on the 31st August last.

Friday: 5th September

LATE MR. SACHINDRA NATH MITRA

The Corporation condole the death of Mr. Sachindra Nath Mitra at its meeting on the 5th September and adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The meeting decided to send a message of condolence to the widow of the deceased, Mrs. Angshurani Mitra, expressing deep sense of sorrow and sympathy at her bereavement.

Referring to the tragic circumstances under which Mr. Mitra had laid down his life, the Deputy Mayor, Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia, who presided over the

meeting, said that Mr. Mitra, who was a selfless Congress worker throughout his life, would go down as a martyr in the history of the nation.

Wednesday: 10th September

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES

A reference to the prevailing high prices of food articles in the city's markets was made at a meeting of the Corporation held on the 10th September and it was decided to make a representation to the Chief Minister in that connection on behalf of the Corporation.

Mentioning the matter in the House Councillor A. A. Wise, said that milk was being sold at one

rupee per seer and that too was not without water. Potatoes were being sold at one rupee per seer, an increase of 800 per cent over pre-war rate. He also referred to the high prices of pulses and other vegetables.

As a remedy Councillor Wise made a number of suggestions which the Mayor ruled out as not being within the competence of the Corporation. Eventually, Councillor Wise suggested that a representation should be made in that connection to the Chief Minister.

Mayor: "That can be done. Let us have a conference with the Government."

SHORTAGE OF COAL

Councillor Gosta Behary Sett referred to the shortage of coal supply in the city and urged the introduction of rationing of coal.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Earlier when Mr. Debesh Chandra Ghose was sworn in as a nominee of the Port Commissioners in place of Councillor W. A. Burns, who is now in England, the question as to what should be the form of oath to be administered to the Councillors was raised again.

Replying, the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said that according to the decision of the House Government had been written to as to what should be the form of oath. He had not yet received any formal communication from Government on the

Wednesday: 17th September

ELECTRIFICATION OF SUBURBAN RAILWAYS

The Corporation at its meeting held on the 17th September set up a committee of nine members to select its representatives for consultation with the Government of India for the electrification of suburban railways in the city.

It may be recalled that the Calcutta Terminal Facilities Committee, set up by the Central Government, in a letter to the Corporation, said that a new railway from Dum Dum to Fairlie Place via Chitpore, Baghbar, Nimtolla Ghat and Howrah Bridge along the Port Commissioners' Railway, was proposed to be constructed. Another proposal made by the Committee related to the extension of electrification to certain sections on the E. I. and B. N. Railways.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF TRAM FARES

The Corporation unanimously gave approval to the suggestion of Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Premier of West Bengal, in the matter of dealing with the disputes in which public interest was involved. This suggestion was put forward by the Premier in connection with the proposal of the Calcutta Tramways to raise the tramway fares.

Dr. Ghosh had suggested that a non-official Tribunal should be set up which should go into all

NEW COUNCILLOR SWORN IN

Dr. Jogendra Nath Maitra, who had been returned as a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation in the bye-election in Ward No. 9 (General Constituency) on the 18th September, was sworn in on the day following.

We accord a most cordial welcome to Dr. Maitra.

AMERICAN GIFT TO THE MAYOR

Mr. John N. Duffield, Station Operation Manager of Pan-American Airways system in India presented a national flag of India to the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, on the 16th September. The flag had been sewn by the staff of the Airways in New York and flown to Calcutta in a Clipper.

subject but the Deputy Secretary referred them to the adoption order. They had their Law Officer's opinion that the same form should be adopted as had been done by Government. In place of allegiance to His Majesty the King, "allegiance to the Dominion of India established as by law" should be substituted.

LOAN TO CORPORATION

With regard to the loan of Rs. 10,17,825 granted by the Government to the Corporation towards payment of dearness concessions to the municipal staff, the Corporation decided to inform the Government that the same had been included in the loans statement for the current year and would be paid to the Government as soon as the loans statement was approved by them and the loan was raised by the Corporation.

KURSEONG T. B. HOSPITAL

With regard to its five female beds at Kurseong T. B. Hospital, the Corporation decided that if five female patients were not available the vacant seats might be filled up with male patients.

CONDOLENCES

The House condoled the deaths of Mr. Ahmed Ali Jinnah, brother of Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah and a social worker, and Mr. Manmatha Nath Sinha, a devotee of Sri Ramkrishna, and adjourned its meeting for 10 minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

aspects connected with the question. The Tribunal would hear the representatives of the public, Calcutta Corporation, West Bengal Government, Calcutta Tramways and other organizations and then give its award as to whether the increase in the fares as proposed by the Company was justifiable or not.

Dr. Ghosh had also suggested that the Tribunal should consist of a Judge, a big businessman, and a chartered accountant.

Mentioning the suggestion of the Premier at the meeting Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor said that some time back the Corporation requested the Calcutta Tramways not to increase the rates. The Mayor saw the Agent then. The Agent had again approached the Premier to reopen the question of increasing the tramway fares. The Premier, the Minister for Labour, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee the Agent of the Calcutta Tramways and the Mayor had a conference the other day. At that conference the Premier had suggested the appointment of a non-official Tribunal with the consent of all concerned. The Tribunal would be a fact-finding committee and will, after hearing the members of the public, Corporation, Tramways, Government and representatives of other organizations, give its award as to whether the rates of the fares should be increased or not. The Mayor wanted to get the approval of the Corporation

COUNCILLOR SOMNATH LAHURI

Councillor Somnath Lahuri wanted the House to remember that only the other day a Tribunal gave its award on certain disputes between the labour and the Company. That Tribunal went into all the questions. After the award of that Tribunal it did not sound right to have another Tribunal so soon.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor said that if there was an award of such a Tribunal it would help the proposed Tribunal in its task. The point was that the Tramways were entitled under the Statute to charge one anna per mile. So far as the public and the Corporation were concerned they were not ready to agree to the increase of rates. That might lead to a clash. At a time when peace was returning to the city it was not desirable to do anything which might disturb it. So, the Premier had suggested the way.

REPAIR OF CITY ROADS

Reference to the deplorable condition of Calcutta roads was made by Councillor S. M. Taufiq, who urged that the Corporation should immediately undertake the repair of damaged roads and streets. The Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, said that repair of roads would be undertaken by the Corporation within five or six weeks. It could not be started so long as adequate road building materials and rollers were not available.

CITY'S HEALTH PROBLEMS

With regard to a proposal to establish a charitable dispensary in a ward in the city, the House thought that such piecemeal measures should not be undertaken by the city municipality.

The Mayor in that connection said that with the dawn of independence tackling of city's many vital problems had to be viewed from a different angle. So long the Corporation had been providing for free primary education, maintaining roads which had to bear heavy pressure due to war and other things. City's health problems were also vital to the citizens. He felt the Government should have some shares in the running of many of these public utility concerns and he proposed to discuss these questions with the Government very soon.

LICENSE FOR SLAUGHTER

The Corporation turned down a proposal to grant special license to allow slaughter of goat in a particular area in view of the disturbed condition of the city.

The House considered that such permission would not help in the maintenance of peace in the city.

Thursday, 25th September

RESIGNATION OF THE MAYOR

At the meeting of the Corporation held on the 25th September, presided over by the Deputy Mayor Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia, the Chair ruled out questions put by some Councillors as to why the resignation tendered by the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, had not found place in the day's agenda.

COUNCILLOR D. N. MUKHERJEE

Rising on a point of order Councillor Devendra Nath Mookherjee wanted to know from the Chair why such an important matter as the Mayor's resignation had not been put up in the agenda.

The Deputy Mayor said that the same was no point of information.

COUNCILLOR A. A. WISE

Councillor A. A. Wise requested the Deputy Mayor to give the information on the ground that the public had a right to know about it. He felt that that was a point of information.

COUNCILLOR A. PODDAR

Councillor Anandilal Podder pointed out that no point of information could be raised after 5-15 p.m. in an adjourned meeting.

COUNCILLOR DR. SINHA

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha demanded the information to be supplied because it was within the right of members to ask for it.

Councillors A. A. Wise and Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen got up simultaneously and insisted on the information being supplied to them.

The Deputy Mayor said that he could not allow them to proceed with the matter.

Councillor A. A. Wise took some exception to the recent attitude of the Chair to the leader of a party in the House.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

The Deputy Mayor pointed out that he was not prepared to have any comment on the ruling of the Chair. He asked Councillor Wise to take his seat.

Before the meeting of the Corporation started the Congress Municipal Association had met for the third day at the Mayor's room in the Central Municipal office buildings and discussed the situation arising out of the resignation of the Mayor.

ALDERMAN D. N. DE

Mr. Devendra Nath De, a well-known Congress worker of Central Calcutta, was elected Alderman of the Calcutta Corporation at a meeting of Councillors held in the Council Chamber on the 10th September. The vacancy was caused by the death of Alderman Haji Md. Hussain.

The other candidate was Begum Abdur Razak alias Bi-Amma.

Mr. De was elected by 28 votes to 11.

No final decision could, however, be taken by the Association in the matter.

THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION

The letter, which Mr. Ray Chaudhuri had sent to the Secretary, Calcutta Corporation, ran as follows:—

"I hereby tender my resignation both as a Councillor and as the Mayor of Calcutta. I have taken this decision in consequence of serious differences between me and my colleagues in the Congress Municipal Association over certain vital matters which in my opinion are detrimental to the interests of the city. I spared no pains to improve the administration of the Corporation but that is not to be.

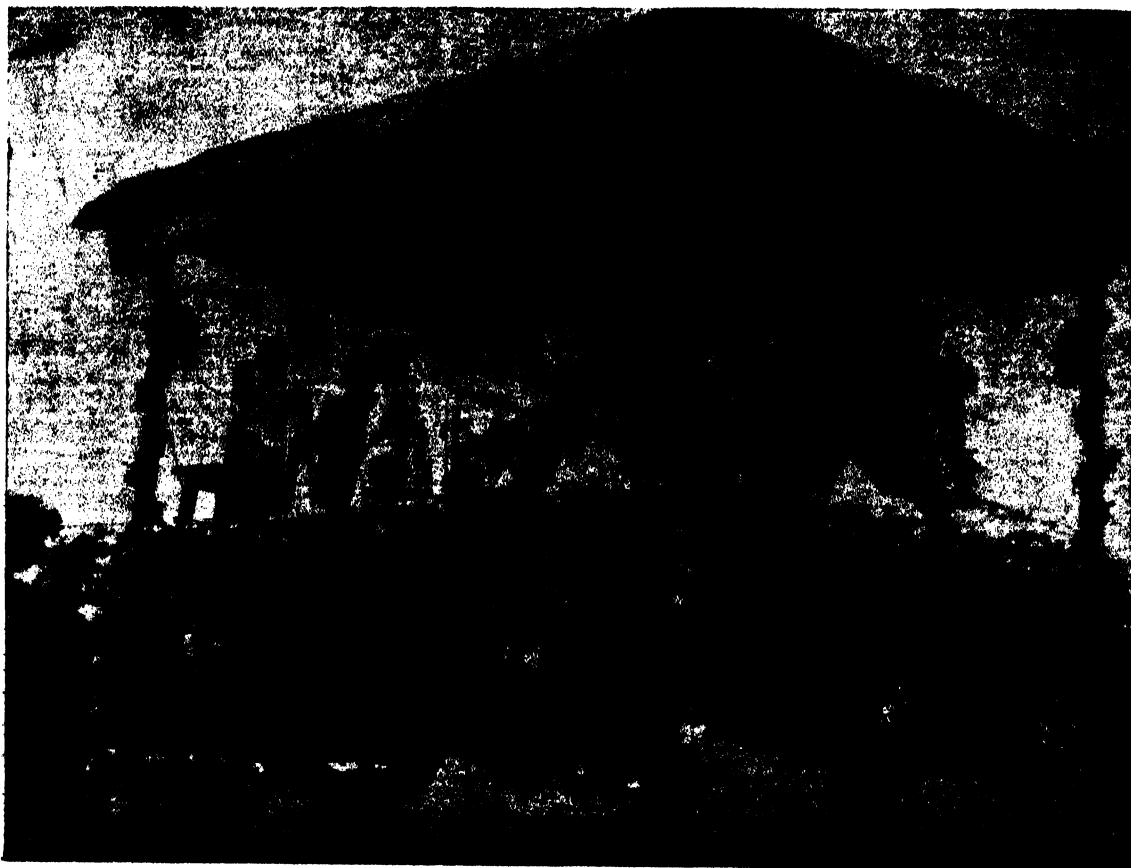
"I shall be much obliged if you will kindly place this letter before the Corporation at its next meeting for acceptance."

CONDOLENCES

The House condoled the deaths of Begum Aqlema Khanum, wife of Maulana Akram Khan, President, Bengal Provincial Muslim League, and Mr. Manindra Nath Dey and adjourned its business for ten minutes as a mark of respect to their memory.

MAHATMA GANDHI IN CALCUTTA

73-HOUR FAST FOR COMMUNAL PEACE AND HARMONY



CORPORATION'S FAREWELL TO MAHATMA GANDHI

Before his departure for Delhi enroute to the Punjab Mahatma Gandhi conducted on the 6th September his last prayer meeting sitting on a rostrum specially raised by the Corporation. Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia, the Deputy Mayor, who bade him farewell on behalf of the Corporation, may be seen in the picture on the left of Mahatmajji.

Seeing that life in Calcutta had definitely returned to peace and harmony, which the city had not known for full one year, certain mischief-makers, who had plans, organizations and resources, made a final attempt at paralysing the normal city life and also plunging the good sense of the citizens into confusion.

On the night of the 31st August angry demonstrations were staged in the compound of Gandhiji's Beliaghata headquarters by some young men, who brought with them a bandaged man stated to have been stabbed by the Muslims but later discovered to be a fake.

Such unhappy incidents were followed in the afternoon of the 1st September by a communal flare-up in different parts of the city, particularly in Burrabazar area, resulting in heavy casualties.

Mahatma Gandhi began a fast at 8-15 on the night of the 1st September night, "to end only if and when sanity returns to Calcutta."

Gandhiji broke his fast at 9-15 on the night of the 4th September, after the leaders, belonging to the different communities, had assured him to see that peace was not disturbed again in the city and men had surrendered arms in their possession.

The fast lasted 73 hours, and Gandhiji stood it well for his age.

Mahatma left Calcutta for Delhi on the night of the 7th September at the end of his thirty-day stay in the city.

IMPERATIVE NEED FOR MAINTAINING PEACE

A MEMORANDUM embodying his suggestions for speeding up rehabilitation work in disturbed areas in Calcutta and suburbs was submitted on the 29th August to Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta and Chairman of the Central Peace Committee.

The memorandum, *inter-alia*, suggested release of persons implicated in communal cases, granting of loans to persons unable to repair their premises destroyed or damaged in the disturbances, promulgation of an ordinance enabling tenants to get back their previous premises, which might have been

let out to new tenants, and asking persons in illegal possession of arms and ammunitions to immediately deposit these with Mahatma Gandhi or with the Central Peace Committee or with the Chief Minister.

"The way of mutual strife and exclusiveness was the way to perdition and slavery," said Mahatma Gandhi referring to the present communal disturbance in the two Punjabs in his post-prayer speech at Baraset on the 30th August.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Indian Dominion Minister, met Mahatma Gandhi in the afternoon and had a long talk with him. Gandhiji addressed a meeting of the members of the Central Peace Committee.

MR. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

Mr. Randolph Churchill, son of Mr. Winston Churchill, who spent a day in Calcutta on his way to Australia, saw Mahatmaji on the night of the 30th August. The interview lasted about 40 minutes. Mr. Churchill told the Pressmen present that he had come to pay his respects to Gandhiji.

Asked how Gandhiji looked since he had met him last, Mr. Churchill said that he had seen Gandhiji last at the time of the Round Table Conference in 1931. "He looks not a year old. He looks as young as I saw him 16 years ago," he added.

Asked about Gandhiji's peace mission in Calcutta, Mr. Churchill remarked that it was wonderful and extraordinary. It was due to his efforts, he added, that Calcutta was much better off than the Punjab.

MUSLIM GIFT

A purse of Rs. 1,001 for the repair of temples damaged in Calcutta during the disturbances since August, 1946, was presented to Mahatma Gandhi by Muslim residents of Lower Chitpore Road at a reception at Grand Hotel on the 31st August.

The Premier of West Bengal, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, had estimated that Rs. 1,00,00,000 would be necessary for rehabilitation purposes. They should all help to raise the sum. But their responsibilities would not end by giving to a general fund. They must see how that sum was spent and chalk out a programme for the purpose.

Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech in the afternoon referred to the reception given to him at the Grand Hotel by the Muslim merchants of the city.

Mahatma Gandhi thought that there were two ways of rebuilding and rehabilitation, either the Government had to find the money or the rich men of Calcutta should contribute. He held that if the Government found the funds it would carry no merit. But if the moneyed men took up the duty, it carried double merit. They, as citizens, would have of their own free will discharged their duty and it would be substantial proof of real friendship between the communities.

TROUBLE AGAIN

On the night of the 31st August, at about 10 p.m., some youth brought to the compound of Gandhiji's Belliaghata house a bandaged man. He was reported to have been attacked by some Muslims. The Prime Minister, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, had him examined and the report was that he had no marks on his body of stabbing, which he was said to have received.

"The seriousness of the injury, however, is not the chief point. What I want to emphasise

is that these young men tried to become judges and executors."

Thus said Mahatma Gandhiji in the course of a statement that he later issued to the Press.

The demonstrators, began to shout at the top of their voices. Gandhiji's sleep was disturbed. He heard the window panes being smashed. The noise continued to swell. Some mischief-makers had entered the central hall, began to knock open the many doors. At that moment Gandhiji felt that he must get up and face the angry group.

"I stood at the threshold of one of the doors. Friendly faces surrounded me and would not let me move forward. My vow of silence admitted of my breaking it on such occasions and I broke it and began to appeal to the angry young men to be quiet."

When everybody, staying with Gandhiji, tried to pacify the demonstrators a lathi blow missed Gandhiji; a brick aimed at him hurt a Muslim friend standing by.

Meantime the Police Superintendent and his officers came in. They too did not use force. They appealed to me to retire. Then there was chance of their stilling the young men. After a time the crowd melted.

On the following day (the 1st September), about the afternoon, there were recrudescence of communal trouble in the various parts of the city. Calcutta again lapsed "into the law of the jungle."

Mahatmaji, who was about to leave for the Punjab, stated:

"But now that the Calcutta bubble seems to have burst, with what face can I go to the Punjab?"

"The weapon which has hitherto proved infallible for me is fasting.

..... I, therefore, begin fasting from 8-15 P.M. on Monday night to end only if and when sanity returns to Calcutta. I shall, as usual, permit myself to add salt and soda bicarb to the water I may wish to drink during the fast.

"If the people of Calcutta wish me to proceed to the Punjab and help the people there, they have to enable me to break the fast as early as may be."

THE FAST BEGINS

Mahatma Gandhi began fasting at 8-15 on the night of the 1st September, "to end only if and when sanity returns to Calcutta."

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, called on Mahatma Gandhi at 8-30 p.m. and was with him till 10-30 at night.

Mahatma Gandhi held his evening prayers at his Belliaghata residence.

After the prayer, Gandhiji went into a conference with Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Councillor Devendranath Mukherjee, Secretary of Bengal Hindu Mahasabha, Councillor S. M. Taufiq, and other Hindu and Muslim leaders.

SECOND DAY OF THE FAST

Mahatma Gandhi's fast entered its second day on the 2nd September.

A Bulletin on the Mahatma's health, issued in the afternoon by Dr. Dinshaw Mehta, his personal physician, stated:—

"Mahatma Gandhi completed 19 hours of his fast on water at 8-15 p.m. He has been

resting most of the time, being unable to carry on with his usual activities. However, up to now, no particular symptoms of the fast have appeared excepting general low feeling."

The heavy rain abated the likelihood of any complication in Mahatma Gandhi's health.

After prayer in the morning Gandhiji attended correspondence work and later he was reading newspapers lying in bed.

"MAHATMAJI'S LIFE MUST BE SAVED"

LEADERS' APPEAL FOR RESTORATION OF PEACE

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, ex-Premier of Bengal, in the course of an appeal issued on the 2nd September said:

"The vast majority of the people are against this recrudescence, but appear to be powerless against a handful of murderers and looters."

"May I appeal to the lawful elements of society, particularly young men, to organise now and stand up against the forces of evil."

"Mahatmaji's life must be saved at any cost."

His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, also issued an appeal:—

"The hours are steadily and not too slowly wearing Gandhiji away. Soon he will find it difficult to drink even the water he has confined himself to."

"It would be a shame and a tragedy too awful for words if these friends who in their folly are disturbing the peace of Calcutta, refuse to melt and cause Gandhiji's death in the hours of India's freedom."

In a broadcast from Calcutta station of All India Radio on the 2nd September, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Premier of West Bengal, appealed to the citizens of Calcutta for the restoration of that feeling of brotherhood which was so spectacularly demonstrated on the 15th August last, He said:

"Brethren, I appeal to you again; let us pool our resources of the good and the noble that we have in us and save the precious life that is waning."

Dr. Ghosh appreciated the noble efforts of the students of Calcutta whose endeavours for the restoration of peace in this city, he said, could hardly be overestimated.

In the afternoon many people, including Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister, West Bengal, Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Industries and Supplies Minister, India Government, and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee called on Mahatma Gandhi. He talked freely with them though his voice had become feeble. He, however, sat up for the evening prayers which were conducted without ceremony, in his room. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy joined him in the prayers.

In course of discussion with his close associates about his undertaking the present fast at this old age and in such condition of his health, Gandhiji remarked:

"With fratricidal strife going on in various parts of India, I was thinking seriously of my duties. I was groping in the dark. At last

I have seen light. If Providence so desires, I would rather dedicate my life than live to see this fair land besmeared with blood of Hindus and Mussalmans."

THIRD DAY OF THE FAST

Gandhiji completed 48 hours of his fasting at 8-15 p.m. on the 3rd September.

"I am afraid that if the fast is allowed to continue for a day or two, complications might arise which would create some anxiety," said Dr. Dinshaw Mehta, Mahatma Gandhi's personal physician, when approached about the condition of Gandhiji's health on Wednesday, the third day of Gandhiji's fast.

"I have said that I will break my fast as soon as hearts are changed," observed Mahatma Gandhi to Prof. Humayun Kabir who came to see Gandhiji in the afternoon. "But the change should be genuine. I want a real change of heart, I do not like that people should come and tell me that there is a genuine change of heart merely to deceive me," Gandhiji added.

When requested by Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia, Deputy Mayor, on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta, to devise some other means to end the riots than by endangering his precious life, Mahatmaji said, "I know no other way. Any other way would be merely sitting on the fence and I am not a man to sit on the fence."

Gandhiji followed as far as possible his daily routine. Besides meeting interviewers, he spent the whole day in writing for the *Harijan* and examining articles for the paper.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, called on Mahatma Gandhi at his residence in Belliaghata in the evening.

Acharya Kripalani, the Congress President, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, the Premier of West Bengal, and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia called on Mahatma Gandhi at about 8 in the night.

Gandhiji spent most part of the day in bed.

THE FAST ENDS

Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast at 9-15 p.m. on the 4th September.

This he did after an incident-free day in Calcutta on a solemn undertaking given him by five leaders—two Bengali Hindus, one Bengali Muslim, one Punjabi Hindu and a Sikh—that, "now that peace and quiet have been restored in Calcutta once again, we shall never again allow communal strife in the city, and shall strive unto death to prevent it."

The signatories were Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, President, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha; Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha and Councillor, Calcutta Corporation; Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, ex-Premier, Bengal, Mr. B. K. Jaidka, a leading Punjabi businessman; and Sardar Niranjan Singh Talib, Editor, *Desh Darpan*, a Sikh daily newspaper.

The fast was broken with a tumbler of sweet lime juice mixed with soda. A special prayer was held before the breaking of the fast.

A 180-minute conference was held among the leaders at the Belliaghata camp where the terms of the undertaking that Mahatma Gandhi had demanded before he gave up fasting were discussed. The West Bengal Governor, Mr. Rajagopalachari, was present at the conference which was attended by, among others, Acharya Kripalani, Congress Presi-

dent, and Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister, West Bengal.

SURRENDER OF ARMS

When the conference was in progress, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist leader, led five Bengali young men into Mahatma Gandhi's room. They confessed to the Mahatma their complicity in the disturbances in Calcutta. One of them surrendered to him a Sten gun, a quantity of ammunition, and eight hand-grenades.

Another man who had taken a leading part in the disturbance at the camp on the night of the 31st August also surrendered himself to the Mahatma.

Throughout the day the Belliaghata camp remained thronged with visitors who had called there to request Mahatma Gandhi to terminate his fast because of the improvement in Calcutta's conditions.

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President and Mrs. Labanya Probha Dutta, Vice-president of the B.P.C.C., called on Mahatma Gandhi in the morning. Mr. Ghosh later expressed his anxiety over Gandhiji's health and hoped for early restoration of peace in Calcutta to save Mahatmaji's life.

Mrs. Renuka Roy, Member, Indian Constituent Assembly, also called on Gandhiji in the morning.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier, Bengal, Sayid Azizul Huq and Mr. Hasim Ali ex-Minister had an interview in the afternoon with Mahatma Gandhi and earnestly requested him to break his fast.

Mr. Rajagopalachari met Mahatma Gandhi at 6-30 p.m. and reported to him that no incidents had taken place in the city up to that time.

Acharya Kripalani and Dr. P. C. Ghosh saw the Mahatma while he was engaged in conversation with Mr. Rajagopalachari. Mr. Suhrawardy was also present.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan called on Mahatma Gandhi in the afternoon.

Dr. Amiya Chakravarty of Calcutta University, who also saw Mahatma Gandhi, told him that his fast had caused profound sorrow and consternation among the students of Calcutta.

The entire police force in North Calcutta, including the European and Anglo-Indian personnel, numbering about 700, undertook a 24-hour fast in the morning of the 4th September in sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi and the cause he was espousing. This did not interfere with their duty.

Many overseas telephone calls came through on the special telephone installed at the residence of Mahatma Gandhi, enquiring about his condition.

Mahatma Gandhi passed a quiet day on the 5th September. He was weak but looked cheerful.

There was a stream of youngmen to Mahatma Gandhi's camp in the morning who brought some countrymade arms, guns, swords and cartridges and surrendered them to Mahatmaji declaring that they would never use them again. Dr. Dinshaw K. Mehta showed those arms, one by one, to Mahatma Gandhi who saw them with great interest. He smilingly said: "I see some of these for the first time in my life. I saw one sten gun for the first time only last night."

In his message to these youngmen, Gandhi said. "Act as peace squads without arms."

These youngmen promised that they would never do anything which might break the peace of Calcutta.

FOR MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

The imperative need of maintaining peace in Calcutta and the country as a whole was stressed by Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech at the Calcutta maidan in the afternoon of the 6th September.

The consequence of Calcutta remaining peaceful, Gandhiji said, must mean the automatic sanity of all Bengal, East and West. It meant Bihar and consequently the Punjab 'where God was sending him' and if the Punjab came to sense, the rest of India was bound to follow.

A vast congregation of Hindus and Muslims attended the prayer meeting which was held in the Aryan Club ground in the Maidan. Drenched by intermittent showers, the gathering waited patiently and in perfect discipline listened to Gandhiji's 45-minute after-prayer address.

AFTER GANDHIJI BREAKS HIS FAST

After Mahatma Gandhi had broken his fast Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose issued a statement:

"Now that Mahatmaji has broken his fast our moral responsibility to maintain peace and bring about increased goodwill among different communities become even greater than before.

"Let us, young and old, pledge ourselves that we shall not rest until the communal poison is completely eradicated. Youngmen and women of Calcutta have a great part to play and I hope they will soon be able to build up a mighty non-communal organization which will not only guard the peace of the city but will carry to the people the revolutionary methods of Netaji."

Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Premier of West Bengal, said:

"Let us hope that peace will be maintained in Calcutta through the untiring efforts of the representatives of all communities, and again the amity which we witnessed on August 15 will be restored."

Still in a weak state of health due to the recent fast, Gandhiji spoke in a feeble voice. As he climbed up the rostrum specially erected by the Calcutta Corporation for the occasion, the entire congregation waiting in mud and slush, raised vociferous shouts of 'Mahatmaji jai.' With folded hands and with his usual smile on his lips, Gandhiji acknowledged the greetings of the crowd.

DEPUTY-MAYOR BIDS ADIEU

Before the prayer started, Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia, Acting Mayor of Calcutta, bade adieu to Gandhiji and expressed the hope that his mission to the Punjab would be crowned with as complete a success as in Calcutta.

Gandhiji referring to the Deputy Mayor's speech said that the word 'farewell' was mis-applied. He had made his home amongst the Muslim friends in Belliaghata.

He then referred to the martyrdom of Sachin Mitra and Smritish Banerjee. He was not sorry. Such innocent deaths were necessary to keep the communities together.

Speaking about Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy Gandhiji said that he had nothing to do with what Shaheed Suhreb had done in the past. He was free to confess that without his valuable help they would not have found him working in their midst.

Gandhiji then referred to Santi Sena and other organizations who were doing strenuous work to preserve peace. Women did come forward to do their

FAREWELL TO GANDHIJI

DEPUTY-MAYOR'S ADDRESS

Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia, Acting Mayor of Calcutta, bidding farewell to Gandhiji said:

"I am voicing the feelings of everyone here when I say that it is with a heavy heart that we bid you farewell.

Your great mission of peace has been crowned with success. Calcutta has been spared the horrors of a strife which easily might have been as bad or even worse than former strifes. Your pleadings, earnest and sincere, your example, your personality have worked wonders. The hand that held the weapon dropped the weapon and are now folded in thanks-giving for peace.

You will pardon my digression when I say that the prophet of my own faith has been known all the world over as the Prince of Peace. You, Sir, have been a true servant of that Prince. In your ideals and strivings you have imbibed the true spirit behind his teachings.

"We knew you as a great patriot, as one who always stood up for the depressed and the down-trodden, as a politician who with all his astuteness never compromised with evil or dishonour. Yet transcending all, today you stand before us the first servant of humanity.

"We of this generation are fortunate that you were born amongst us. Generations to come will cherish you and your example not only in this land, our native land and yours, but in the whole wide world.

"With a heavy heart we bid adieu. Let us hope, your task, perhaps more arduous in the land of the five rivers, will be crowned with as complete a success as in our city on the banks of the Ganges. Then perhaps we will have the good fortune of getting you again in our midst. So, Sir, permit us to bid adieu and not 'farewell'."

bit. The students had excelled themselves in their devotion to the cause of communal unity. Some young men had brought their unlicensed arms including sten guns, hand-grenades and other less destructive weapons. He thanked them for their courage in bringing them to him. He hoped that the good example may be copied by all possessors. Hindus and Muslims, who had unlicensed arms. It would be a proof of mutual trust in God.

CORPORATION STAFF CONGRATULATED

Gandhiji then congratulated the Corporation staff which, the Deputy Mayor told him, had worked the whole night for completing the arrangements for the meeting which was so well-attended in spite of rain.

Last of all, Gandhiji told the audience that by breaking fast only after a day's absence of strife on the strength or pressure of friends drawn from all communities in Calcutta and outside, he threw the burden on friends for the preservation of peace in Calcutta at the cost of their lives.

But he threw all the greater weight on the shoulder of Calcutta citizens and sojourners. What they wanted was not the peace imposed by Government forces but by themselves. If unfortunately it was broken there would be no alternative but to fast unto death. He could not like a child's play with them and each time say, he was going to break his fast if they resume sanity. He made that solemn declaration for Bihar, then for Noakhali and now for Calcutta.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy addressing the congregation said that Mahatmaji had by his fast purified the heart of the city and he hoped that Calcutta would show the way of peace and amity between the two communities to the whole of India.

"VICTORY OVER EVIL"

The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, the Premier of West Bengal, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy in the course of a statement published in the local newspapers on the 6th September appealed to all people of Calcutta to observe the 7th September as a day of fasting and prayer. They asked them to remain in their homes that day in peace, to fast and to pray.

"Gandhiji has achieved many things but in my considered opinion, there has been nothing, not even independence, which is so truly wonderful as his victory over evil in Calcutta," said the Governor of West Bengal, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in a statement issued on the 6th September. He added that the people of Bengal as a whole have become the proud and privileged vehicles of his great message of love and trust and compassion. Mr. Rajagopalachari appeals to friends all over India to organize thanksgiving services in all places of worship on Sunday, the 7th.

GANDHIJI LEAVES CALCUTTA

Mahatma Gandhi left for Delhi, en route to the Punjab, by Delhi Express on the night of the 7th September after thirty days' stay in Calcutta.

Gandhiji entrained at Belur railway station, four miles from Howrah, where the Delhi Express stopped to enable Gandhiji to board the third class bogey reserved for him and party.

Gandhiji held his prayer meeting, the last during his present stay in Calcutta, at the compound of his Belliaghata residence in the afternoon of the 7th September. Immediately after the prayer Gandhiji visited the Leper Hospital at Gobra.

The soldiering and discipline required by a man whose weapon was only love was infinitely greater than that imposed by sword from without. observed Mahatma Gandhi in course of his post-prayer speech.

He congratulated the Santi Sena for their useful service during the critical days but remarked that the heavier work of sustaining the peace had now commenced.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain

Calcutta Presents Him Civic Address

A Civic Address was presented to Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary, Socialist Party of India, at the Central Municipal Office in the evening of the 21st September.

Mr. Narain, on his arrival, was garlanded by the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, on behalf of the Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation.

In reply to the Civic Address Mr. Narain expressed hope that the Calcutta Corporation would be run on true socialistic lines for the welfare of the vast mass of people living in this city.

"PRINCIPLE OF SOCIALISM MAY HAVE MUCH TO TEACH US"—The Address

WELCOMING Mr. Narain, the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, in his Address recalled the part played by the former in the national struggle and in organizing the Socialist Party of India. The activities of Mr. Narain were not confined to India alone. For seven years he was the Secretary of the Socialist Party in the U.S.A. The address also referred to his role as one of the leaders of the great revolution-

has so many adherents amongst our people. There are many who sincerely believe that it is through Socialism alone that the two Dominions of India and Pakistan will be united.

SOCIALIZATION OF RESOURCES

"The broad principles of Socialism have already been accepted by the Indian National Congress, so that the outlook of present day Congress is socialistic. Thus it aims at raising the status of common man; it aims at socialization of resources, of industries and of the national wealth. The aims of the Indian National Congress are likely to be achieved and fostered rather than arrested by the general principles of Socialism as we know them to be. Apart from all these, the trend of world forces to-day has a sane outlook.

"In our city it has been our endeavour all along to look after the interests of the poorer sections of the community rather than those who are better able to look after themselves. We do not indeed aim at either levelling up or levelling down, but we accept and work on the principles that help should be reached where help is needed most. We have many problems to face, problems which are increasingly difficult in these days of economic unbalancing and economic readjustment which are the inevitable results of a world conflict. In our attempts and endeavours, the principle of Socialism may have much to teach us."

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MR. JAI PRAKASH NARAIN

CORPORATION AUTHORIZES THE MAYOR

The Corporation at its meeting held on the 17th September authorized the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, to arrange to give a civic reception to Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Socialist leader, when he came to the city next time.

ary movement of August 1942 and his association with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose during an acute phase of the movement. The Address also stated:

"In our country, Socialism has received a tremendous impulse under your directive influence. Unlike the Communist Party which draws its inspiration from beyond the borders of India, the Socialist Party has had all along a nationalist outlook, and has been closely connected with all national freedom movements of our land. It is for this reason that Socialism

THERE SHOULD BE NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ONE CITIZEN AND ANOTHER IN THE INDIAN UNION

In reply to the address Mr. Jaiprakash Narain congratulated the citizens of Calcutta and the people of Bengal on the great response they had given to the call of Mahatma Gandhi for the maintenance of communal peace and harmony in this province. The country, he said, was passing through a critical period, the magnitude of which was threatening their newly-achieved freedom. The vicious circle of revenge and retaliation must be broken through and through if the country was to be saved from the grip of the Goonda-raj. There could be no difference between one citizen and another in the Indian Union provided they owed allegiance to this State. Their national organization Congress had times without number impressed upon the people that in free India there would be no distinction between a Hindu and a Muslim in the eye of the State. He emphasised that none of the two Dominions in India should be a secular state, but a democratic constitution should be adopted by both wherein civil liberties of the citizens would be fully protected.

"KISAN-MAZDOOR RAJ"

Continuing Mr. Narain said that he was glad that Socialism was fast gaining ground in this country. As the General Secretary of the Socialist Party of India, he would be announcing the programme of the party within the next two or three weeks. Although the Socialists worked in active co-operation with the Indian National Congress in fighting foreign domination they had a separate party of their own having the ideal of the establishment of a Kisan-Mazdoor Raj. The fight against foreign rule had now ended. The time had come now when they should direct their campaign towards the fulfilment of their cherished ideal. The Congress was an organisation which represented the Indian people in their struggles for national freedom. There were zamindars, kisans, capitalists, mazdoors and people of conflicting interests in the Congress. As such it was very difficult, if not altogether impossible, for the Indian National

(Continued on page 118)

End Of Communal Troubles In Calcutta

Peace-Squads Of Both Communities Parade The Streets

Peace in Calcutta, maintained since the dawn of Independence, that had come off on the 15th August last, was disturbed by a communal flare-up on the 1st September. The Government's stern measures and the ordinary citizens, anti-riot attitude, however, checked the spread of the incidents. Towards nightfall the situation was quite under control.

Police took the firm action to stop the trouble and opened fire and used tear gas on several occasions. Night curfew was clamped down on the police station areas of Burra Bazar, Jorasanko, Amherst Street, Belliaghata, Manicktala, Bowbazar, Muchipara, Taltolla and Entally till the 4th September.

Trams, buses and rickshaws suspended plying. Hindusthan National Guards and Congress and I. N. A. volunteers took up position at important points and worked jointly for the maintenance of peace.

SANITY TO BE RESTORED IN CALCUTTA

AS a result of the murders and murderous assaults that were committed in several parts of the city Gandhiji undertook fasting which, he said, would break only when he found sanity restored in Calcutta.

"There is very hard work before him in the Punjab for which he must be spared. How can he go there with any faith or with hope in his heart if Calcutta has already betrayed him?"

Thus said His Excellency Dr. Rajagopalachari in the course of his appeal to the public for maintenance of communal peace and harmony.

Under the direction of Mahatmaji a peace squad was taken out by the Central Peace Committee in the afternoon of the 1st September headed by Mr. J. C. Gupta, Syed Badrudduza, ex-Mayor, Mr. Deven Sen, M.L.A., Mr. Devatosh Das Gupta, Mr. Dhiren Dhar and Mrs. Aloka Mazumdar, Mira Sen and others.

The procession went through the affected areas of Belliaghata, Bowbazar Street, Harrison Road, Zakariah Street, Collootolla Street, Chitpore Road, Park Circus, Tiljala and Dharamtola Street.

A DISTURBED AREA

The City of Calcutta was declared a disturbed area by a notification dated the 2nd September.

Messrs. Niranjan Singh Talib, Iqbal Singh Bedi, Gajjan Singh Grewal, Mehar Singh Giani and Jagir Singh, Secretary, Bara Sikh Sangat, Calcutta, in a joint statement issued to the Press on the 2nd September appealed for peace being restored.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industries and Supplies in the Indian Dominion, said in a statement—

"Peace must be maintained at all cost in all parts of the country."

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Working President, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, issued a statement condemning the communal incidents and asking that all should co-operate with the authorities so that repetition of such incidents was made impossible.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose issued a statement in the course of which he said:

"The remedy I suggest for the present state of things is the immediate formation of a citizens' defence force drawn from all communities and particularly from Hindu and Muslim young men and women of Bengal."

Rioting, accompanied by throwing of brickbats, was reported on the 22nd September from the

Taltolla, Entally and Burrabazar areas. In Entally, the police fired several rounds killing three persons and injuring seven. In the same area, in a case of use of firearms by miscreants, the police fired 40 rounds, injuring several miscreants. To deal with another case of use of a gun by miscreants in the Muchipara area, the police fired 12 rounds.

There were fewer cases of arson, the main areas involved being Muchipara, Burrabazar and Bowbazar. In the Shyampukur area, a lorry was set on fire.

"The casualty figures were 8 dead and 75 injured without including the deaths caused by police firing and five dead bodies picked up by the police

IMPROVEMENT OF SITUATION

The improvement in the situation in Calcutta was maintained throughout the 3rd September. There were fewer incidents.

To promote communal harmony in Calcutta, a two-mile long students' procession paraded different streets. Representatives of Muslim organizations and a number of office workers also participated. Carrying banners, the processionists shouted slogans such as "Hindus and Muslims Unite," *Alla-ho-Akbar*, *Jai-Hind*, "Down with rioters and looters," and "Mahatma Gandhi's life must be saved." Portraits of the Mahatma were carried in the procession.

Peace processions were attacked on two occasions. In Bow Bazar area bombs and brickbats were thrown at the processionists, some of whom received injuries. A similar procession was attacked in Park Street area in which one person was killed and another injured.

The casualty figures for the 3rd September were reported as 5 dead and 19 injured. The hospitals reported 3 dead and 66 injured.

CONDEMNATION BY NEWSPAPERMEN

Twenty-four prominent newspapermen of Calcutta issued on the 3rd September a statement placing on record their emphatic condemnation of the rioting which was taking place in the city and which they had no doubt, was hooliganism, pure and simple. In the name of Mahatma Gandhi, whose precious life was at stake, and in the name of humanity, they appealed to the citizens of Calcutta to make it a point that goondas, wire-pullers and and rumour-mongers were silenced and overpowered in every Ward and Mahalla of the city.

Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, presiding, representatives of the West Bengal Government, Congress, Muslim League and various other official and non-official organizations met at the residence of Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister, West Bengal, to devise means for the restoration and maintenance of communal peace and harmony in the city.

After about two hours' discussion, when grave concern was expressed over Mahatma Gandhi's fast, it was decided to appoint a small committee to advise the Government and non-official organizations on measures to quell quickly the disturbances in the city, and also establish, permanently, friendly relations between the people of different communities. The Congress President was given the task of forming the committee.

PEACE-WORKER'S TRAGIC FATE

The death occurred of Mr. Sachindra Nath Mitra, a well-known Congress worker of Bengal, in a Calcutta hospital on the 8th September.

While the disturbances on the 1st September had been in progress, Mr. Mitra, with three or four of his comrades, formed a peace squad and went out in the disturbed area in pursuance of his mission of restoring communal peace and harmony. While most of the people of the locality responded to his peace appeal, some hooligans rushed at the party. Mr. Mitra and his comrades sustaining injuries. Mr. Mitra, who was badly injured, succumbed in the hospital.

QUIET CALCUTTA

Calcutta was quiet on the 4th September, no incident being reported. Trams and buses functioned in almost all sections.

Police and military vigilance was fully maintained and the measures adopted by the authorities to combat gangsterism were rigorously enforced. Extensive house searches were carried out by the police, assisted by the military, in the disturbed localities, including the 59-hour curfew-bound Muchipara area. A miscellaneous collection of weapons was reported to have been seized. Some acid bulbs and a quantity of unlicensed petrol were also stated to have been recovered. Several arrests were made.

CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR PEACE

Muslim National Guards and Congress and Hindu Mahasabha volunteers jointly patrolled certain areas in north Calcutta on the night of the 4th September to guard against any fresh outbreak of violence. Volunteers also protected several houses and shops in mixed localities.

The West Bengal Governor, Mr. Rajagopalachari, made a 90-minute tour of some of the riot-affected areas. He was accompanied by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. S. N. Chatterji. At certain places, His Excellency alighted from his car and talked to the people.

The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, nominated the following, with powers to co-opt, to form a committee that will examine the various peace plans suggested and evolve a consolidated plan in which the people and the Government might co-operate to bring about peace: Maulana Akram Khan, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh (convener) Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. H. S. Sahasrwardy, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Mr. P. N.

Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh.

THE GREAT STORY OF BENGAL

Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast on the night of the 4th September, seeing that the city had regained sanity and having been assured by the public leaders that peace would not be allowed to be disturbed again. His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal in the course of his appeal to the citizens said:

'Citizens of Calcutta! Render all help. Remember you should restore to Bengal the glory that belongs to her. Hindus and Muslims, you are brethren to one another. Our common enemy and our common shame is the mischief-maker whom neither of us want to protect or encourage. Follow Gandhiji's advice and you will see the good fruit at once. As you did when Heaven's window opened on the 15th August! The festoons hanging still in the deserted streets and fluttering in the wind call you back to mutual trust and love.

'Every one in Calcutta, officers, soldiers, constables and all citizens, help to fulfil our great hopes. I must be enabled at once to tell Gandhiji truthfully that peace and sanity have arrived back. We should send him to help rehabilitate the Punjab telling them the great story of Bengal.'

POLICEMEN'S DUTY

Since the 4th September Calcutta has maintained peace and harmony, never disturbed even for once.

The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, addressing the officers of the Calcutta Police at the Police headquarters at Lalbazar in the afternoon of the 5th September said:

'Today, let me tell the policemen that whether they are Muslims or Hindus or Christians, their scripture is neither the *Quran*, nor the *Gita*, nor the *Bible*, but when they were on duty they must do their duty.

'If the policemen do their duty they will not see Gandhiji fasting.'

With the city normal and quiet, the *Ek-Ho* campaign of the peace brigades gradually met with still more enthusiastic response in the areas visited by them.

The importance of communal harmony as a precondition to the establishment of *Lokraj* (democracy), the professed ideal of the Indian National Congress, was stressed by Mr. Sankar Rao Deo, General Secretary of the A.-I.C.C., presiding over a students' meeting held on the 8th September at the Calcutta University quadrangle to condole the deaths of Messrs. Sachindra Nath Mitra and Smritish Banerjee, who died of injuries received while on peace mission.

In view of the improved situation of the city the Commissioner of Police withdrew the ban imposed on the use of jeeps owned by private individuals. Corporations and firms with effect from the morning of the 6th September.

PEACE PROPAGANDA CARRIED ON

As a sequel to the fatal assault, due to a private feud, on the night of the 10th September in the Bhowanipore area, there was some interference with buses and taxis in that area in the morning of the following day. Buses and taxis on the Bhowanipore-Lansdowne-Harish Mukherjee Road route were withdrawn for the rest of the day; taxis, however, reappeared towards evening.

Peace brigades in propaganda vans toured areas in Cossipore, Alambazar, Baranagore, Amherst Street, Shambazar and certain other areas in north Calcutta shouting goodwill and unity slogans and addressing small gatherings at some places. Students' rallies were held at Presidency College and in Hazra Park. In other areas, volunteers of the peace brigade continued their routine activities.

Mr. Sushil Kumar Das Gupta, a prominent Congress worker, and an ex-Andaman prisoner, who was injured in a peace procession in East Calcutta on the 3rd September died on the 11th September in hospital.

A 'SANTI-SENA' RALLY

A moving appeal to the youngmen and women, Hindus and Muslims of Bengal to be determined to remove the shame of communal strife from India was made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal at a huge rally of *Santi Senas* at Calcutta Maidan in the afternoon of the 15th September.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said:

"In recent times we have seen very bad things being done all over India. Mother India is not an imaginary figure. Mother India is really composed of mothers of India. To-day how many mothers of India have seen their children killed and their husbands murdered! And no foreigners came and killed these people but we ourselves killed them. It is a matter of shame and you people must gird up your loins to remove this shame."

The rally, which was one of the most impressive shows in recent memory, was participated by various categories of *Santi Senas*, drawn from students, workers, office employees, clubs and volunteer organisations in the city. From midday processions began coming from almost all parts of the city with flags shouting "Ek Ho" slogans. A large number of them including the Muslim National Guards were on uniforms with the *Santi Senas* badge affixed on their dress.

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President, B.P.C.C., at the outset hoisted the tri-colour National Flag of India, which was saluted by the *Santi Senas* while standing in attention.

WOMEN'S PEACE MISSION

To help stabilize peace in the city, Hindu and Muslim women of Calcutta belonging to different organizations rallied at the Wellington Square on the 20th September and led a peace procession

through Central and North Calcutta raising slogans encouraging communal amity and unity of purpose in defeating the activities of the anti-social elements. The rally was organized by the Central *Santi Sena* Committee.

Participation of a large number of Muslim women and cadets of the Rani of Jhansi Volunteer Corps in military uniform forming the vanguard were remarkable features of the procession which terminated and dispersed at the Azad Hind Bagh (formerly Cornwallis Square).

The following organizations participated in the rally and the procession: B.P.C.C., Women's Sub-Committee, A.-I. W. C., Mahila Atmaraksha Samity, Nari Seba Sangha, Civil Supplies Women's Union, Abhinava Mahila Samity, Chhatra Sanhati, Chittaranjan Seva Sadan Employees' Union, Muslim Girl Students' Organisation, Bangiya Muslim Mahila Samity, Campbell Medical School, Milan Mela, Students' Organization, Bangiya Muslim Mahila Sammelan, Alope Sangha, Milan Samity, Nari Siksha Samity, Dilkhusa Ladies' Society, Muslim Women's Relief and Rehabilitation Society, Milan Chakra, Patipukur Mahila Samity, Narayani Sikshalay and Jyotirmayee Pathagar.

—MR. JAIPRAKASH NARAIN

(Continued from page 116(g))

Congress to overcome the reactionary forces and adopt a socialist programme for the establishment of *Kisan-Mazdoor Raj*. Already there were signs that corruption had crept into the organisation. To-day Congress Ministries were ruling all over the Indian Dominion. There was practically no opposition to them. What prevented the Congress Ministries now from carrying on a socialistic programme for the abolition of zemindaries, nationalisation of industries and such other things?

Concluding, Mr. Narain said that the establishment of Socialism in this country as envisaged by the Socialist Party of India would not lead to the elimination of other parties as in Russia. Socialism in India would mean a people's *raj* where the down-trodden and the exploited masses would have the full opportunity to develop. With the triumph of Socialism in India and Pakistan they would have the unity between the people of the two Dominions which had been their cherished dream throughout their long struggles for freedom.

Calcutta's Homage To The Martyrs

'Bagha' Jatin And Jatin Das: The Two Symbols Of India's Revolutionary Movement

'JATIN Mukherjee was not an individual, he was the living embodiment of a mighty movement that shook the foundation of British rule over the country.'

Thus observed Dr. Jadugopal Mukherjee presiding over a crowded public meeting held under the auspices of Jatin Mukherjee Memorial Committee at the Calcutta University Institute Hall on the 9th afternoon in commemoration of the epic battle of Bura Balang in Balasore.

The meeting adopted a resolution asking the Calcutta Corporation to name Dalhousie Square as Jatin Mukherjee Square and Grey Street (where Jatin

Mukherjee lived) as Jatin Mukherjee Road. It was also resolved that a full-size marble statue of Jatin Mukherjee should be erected at a prominent place in the proposed Jatin Mukherjee Square.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE FORMED

A permanent memorial committee consisting among others of Dr. Jadugopal Mukherjee; Messrs. Amarendranath Chattopadhyay; Bhupati Mazumder; Kiran Sankar Roy; Surendra Mohan Ghosh; Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta; Purna Chandra Das; Bepin Behari Ganguli and Kahitish Sanyal was formed to devise ways and means to perpetuate the memory of Jatindranath.

Earlier, Dr. Jadugopal Mukherjee placed wreaths on the Martyr's Tomb erected in the Senate Hall. This was followed by a march past and flag salutation ceremony by volunteers at College Square.

"Jatindranath is the symbol of the revolutionary movement, and any homage paid to him is a homage to the revolutionary movement itself."

PATRIOTS IN DISTRESS

FUND OPENED TO COLLECT HELP

A 28-man committee has been formed for the purpose of rendering help to the several notable patriots of the country, who are now in distressing condition due to long suffering and illness. A statement issued by the committee says:—

"It has come to our knowledge that some notable patriots of Bengal of whom we are all proud, are in a very miserable condition due to long illness and suffering. Now we have attained freedom for which they worked and sacrificed.

"Mr. Barindra Kumar Ghosh is lying seriously ill. Urgent succour is necessary to save his life. The case of Shri Uliaskar Dutta is too pitiable. There are other cases also.

"With the object of rendering immediate help to these patriots a small conference was held in the evening of the 14th September at the house of Mr. Brojendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury which resolved to form a committee consisting of the following gentlemen: Mr. Brojendra K. Roy Chowdhury—President and Treasurer. Members: Mr. J. Choudhury, Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, (Mayor), Mr. Surendra Nath Ghosh, Mr. Upendra Nath Banerjee, Dr. Jadugopal Mukherjee, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mr. Basanta Lal Murarka, Mr. Annada P. Choudhury, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Mr. Makhan Lal Sen, Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumder, Mr. Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Mr. Monoranjan Guha, Mr. Trailokya Chakravorty, Mr. Rabināra Sen, Dr. Bhupendra Nath Dutt, Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutt, Mr. Purna Chandri Sen, Mr. Kali Charan Ghosh, Mr. Atul Krishna Ghosh, Mrs. Labonya Prova Dutta, Mrs. Sarojini Ghosh, Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli, Mr. Priya Ranjan Sen, Mr. Bhabotosh Ghatak and Mr. Kshitish Chandra Dutt (Convener).

"On behalf of this committee this appeal is issued to the generous public of Bengal to contribute to this fund. They hope and trust that Bengal will not fail in her sacred duty of trying to render all possible help to those noble patriots. All contribution are to be sent to Mr. B. K. Roy Chowdhury, President and Treasurer, "Barindra Ghosh Fund," 55, Ballygunj Circular Road, Calcutta.

In those words, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, presiding over the last meeting of the Jatin Mukherjee Memorial Week held on the 15th September at the Sraddharanda Park, paid his tributes to the memory of the hero of the Balasore fight.

Mr. Roy, in this connection, made a moving reference to the co-workers of the revolutionary leaders who were still living but distressed and

appealed to countrymen to extend their helping hands to these fighters for freedom. Homage to the departed leaders would be fruitless, if the lives of their co-workers were not cared for, he said.

Mr. Roy particularly mentioned the name of Mr. Barindra Kumar Ghosh who, he said, was in great distress.

Paying his homage to Jatindranath Mr. Roy said in a sense, Jatindranath was not a leader of any particular party. He was accepted as the leader of the revolutionaries.

Great men and their associates, Sj. Roy continued, roused natural curiosity in ordinary men about minute details and incidents of their lives. But he thought that estimating them in the light of a single incident was to belittle their full stature. Jatindranath killed a tiger and he was called 'Bagha Jatin.' But to use this incident to connote what he was, was a wrong way of assessment. for, he was the symbol of the revolutionary movement of that period. The homage they were paying to Jatindranath to-day was a homage to the revolutionary movement itself and not to any particular individual or individuals.

MARTYR JATIN DAS

The heroic example of self-immolation of Jatin Das, who ended his life by fasting for 62 days in Lahore jail in protest against treatment meted out to political prisoners and his invaluable contribution to the cause of the revolutionary movement in India were recalled at meetings held in observance of his 18th death anniversary in Calcutta on the 18th September.

The morning function was held at Keoratala Burning Ghat where Jatin Das' body was cremated. The place was decorated with flowers and foliage and a portrait of the Martyr was placed on an altar erected for the occasion. Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, the well-known revolutionary leader of Kakori conspiracy case and General Secretary of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of India, who presided over the function placed a wreath at the altar. Wreaths were also offered on behalf of several student, volunteer and worker organisations.

Mr. Chatterjee hoisted the flag of the Indian Dominion at the morning function at Keoratala Burning Ghat.

"Jatin Das died to prove that the British might was powerless against rebel India. His death also proved that by sword the mightiest power on earth could not keep in bondage a determined people. His death heralded the victory of right over might, of moral force over the forces of evil. Deriving courage and inspiration from him rebel Bengal enthused the entire Indian people and led them to the path of freedom."

With these words Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee paid tributes to the memory of Jatin Das at a public meeting at Hazra Park in the evening. Dr. Jadugopal Mukherjee presided.

The meeting which was held in observance of the death anniversary of Jatin Das was attended by about ten thousand people. A large procession paraded different streets of South Calcutta, stopped for a while in front of Netaji Bhawan and offered salute to Netaji's picture, then wended its way to Padmaabharat Pond and stopped in front of the house where Jatin Das used to reside and paid silent homage to the memory of the great revolutionary figure of India. The procession then terminated at Hazra Park.

Mayor La Guardia Dead

Dr. B. C. Roy Attends The Funeral

MR. Fiorello La Guardia, Mayor of New York from 1934 to 1945 and a former UNRRA Chief, died in New York on the 20th September.

Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Anup Singh, members of the Indian Delegation to the U.N.O. General Assembly, represented the Dominion of India at the funeral, which was held on the 22nd September.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, leader of the delegation, sent the following message of tribute: "In Mr. La Guardia's death the world has lost a valiant champion of the rights of little and under-privileged people. His work on behalf of all those who suffered will be his best memorial. India adds her tribute of sorrow to the memory of a great man."

A SHORT LIFE-SKETCH

Mr. La Guardia was born of Italian parents in New York in December, 1882. Going to Europe in 1901, he was appointed an official of the U.S. Consulates in Budapest and Trieste until 1904 when he was appointed Consular Agent at Fiume. In 1907 he returned to the U.S.A. He became Deputy Attorney-General for New York in 1915. On relinquishing that office in 1917 he was elected a member of Congress and also an alderman of New York City.

When the U.S.A. entered World War I, La Guardia was given command of a branch of the Air Service and later served with that arm on the Italian front, rising to the rank of major and being made a Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy.

During his mayoralty, he restored public credit, carried out important public works, effaced graft and corruption and gave New York the best Police Department it had ever enjoyed. He prosecuted racketeers to such an extent that business could be conducted without interference from criminal elements which formerly preyed on it. In addition he swept book-stalls clean of suggestive periodicals, conducted raids on gambling houses and got rid of gaming machines.

He aroused a strong protest from the German Government in 1937 by a speech in which he described Hitler as "the Brown-Shirted fanatic who is now menacing the peace of the world."

During World War II Mr. La Guardia was appointed Head of the U.S. Office of Civilian Defence (41-42). In 1944, he was appointed Administrator of Liberated Italy.

Mr. Sabavala assured the members of the Corporation that as long as he continued to be in office he would see to it "that such tactics are not allowed." He added: "It is the duty of the Mayor to keep the peace of the House, and I have the right to bring in whatever assistance I can from inside or outside the House."

The resolution of Mr. Gole was put to the vote and was thrown out by the House, only the mover supporting it.

MAYOR OF JENA

THE GERMAN MAYOR WANDERS TO AVOID ARREST

After 14 days' wandering, Herr Heinrich Mertens, Mayor of Jena, Thuringia, in the Russian zone of Germany, and his wife and five children, reached Frankfurt on the 23rd September. He said he had fled to avoid arrest at the instigation of the Russian-sponsored Socialist Unity Party.

"I cannot disclose the exact way whereby my family and myself crossed the zonal frontier into the American zone without endangering the security of those who helped us," he said.

"My family was divided into four sections so as not to attract notice. The youngest child aged five and some of the other children were brought here by friends.

"I decided to leave Jena on September 5 on hearing that the Socialist Unity Party had decided to take active measures. They would unhesitatingly have imprisoned me.

"I have always fought for personal freedom, legal rights and the observance of democratic principles in political life and thereby I attracted the hostility of certain Socialist Unity Party officials who were distrusted by their own party but who remained sufficiently powerful to exercise a dangerous influence.

"Now that I have found freedom in Frankfurt I propose to resume my profession as a journalist on the monthly Frankfurter, the Catholic journal published by Dr. Eugen Kogon, who spent seven years in a concentration camp."

"TO KEEP THE PEACE OF THE HOUSE"

BOMBAY MAYOR'S BOLD STAND

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. A. P. Sabavala, said at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 22nd September that he would "put down any action on the part of any member of the Corporation who indulges in encouraging disturbance or demonstration" inside the House.

These remarks were made after a discussion on the resolution moved by Mr. P. A. Gole, a member of the House, "censuring" the Mayor for inviting police help to prevent demonstrations inside the hall by a group of persons on the 3rd July last.

DR. J. N. MAITRA FELICITATED

NEW COUNCILLOR FROM WARD NO. IX.

On the 27th September last a reception was accorded to Dr. Jogendra Nath Maitra, M.Sc., M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M., F.C.S. (Lond.), the newly elected Councillor of Ward No. IX, at Dwarika Nath Shree Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary (33, Dr. Jagabandhu Lane) by the distinguished people of that locality. Dr. Maitra gave an illuminating speech as to the rights and duties of an individual citizen. Among those present were Mr. Suren Sen, Mr. Nabadwip Patra, Dr. Murari Das, Mr. Madan Sen, Mr. Khatrokali Bhattacharjee, Mr. Kristo Chandra Dey, Dr. A. B. Dutta, Dr. Jamini Chandra and Mr. Suresh Mitra.

Late Mr. Raj Kumar Basu

By B. C. DUTT, M.A. B.L., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta.

[On the 26th September was observed the first Death Anniversary of Mr. Raj Kumar Basu, who had been a sitting Councillor at the time of his death.]

In the morning of the 16th September, a year ago, Mr. Basu came to attend the Corporation meeting, where he suddenly fell seriously ill. Who knew, that would be his last attendance at the Corporation?

As we could not publish a detailed life-sketch of Mr. Basu at the time of our recording his death news, we take the first opportunity in compensating our failure by publishing his life-sketch with his photograph.—EDITOR, C.M.G.]

RAJ Kumar Basu was born about 1890 at Harinavi, a village in the District of 24-Parganas. His father was the Head-Master of the High School at Rajpur. Raj Kumar was the youngest of three—a sister and two brothers. He passed Matriculation and Intermediate examination in Arts of the Calcutta University and entered into the Scottish Churches College for his B.A. degree. By this time his father had retired from the School. He had to attend his college from his native place in order to save the high cost of living in Calcutta, and further he had to earn money by employing himself as a private tutor to keep his family going. The strain thus imposed on him was very great, but he could be found equal to the situation.

About 1909 at a comparatively young age he married the eldest daughter of Mr. Durga Charan Mitra, a Government auditor. Mr. Mitra proposed that his son-in-law should become an attorney. And Raj Kumar would not disappoint him. In 1915 Raj Kumar was enrolled as a solicitor of the Calcutta High Court.

PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Raj Kumar's professional career started in the firm of the late Mr. Munimath Nath Dutt, his wife's maternal uncle. In 1918 he joined the firm of Mr. Charu Chandra Basu, where he worked for about 7 years and during this period he came into intimate contact with almost all the leading lawyers of the time. He then left the firm of Mr. Charu Chandra Basu and started an independent office of his own about 1926. He did fairly well in his profession and won love and respect from other members of the profession and from his clients.

Raj Kumar's political life was essentially connected with the activities of the late Santosh Kumar Mitra, his brother-in-law. In 1920 Santosh Kumar plunged himself into the Congress movement sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi. The movement, however failed and Santosh was left disillusioned. Santosh next took to the revolutionary path. As a revolutionary Santosh had often to face difficulties and dangers, and of the few persons, who stood by his side and helped him unflinchingly, Raj Kumar was the foremost. When Santosh was put on his trial as the principal accused in the famous Alipore Conspiracy case, Raj Kumar worked day and night with the lawyers engaged in the case for the defence, and it was due principally to his untiring efforts that Santosh was acquitted by the tribunal. When the news of Santosh's tragic death at the Hijli

Detention Camp reached Calcutta, Raj Kumar got arranged a special train for bringing the dead bodies of Santosh Kumar Mitra and Tarakeswar Sen Gupta to Calcutta.

IN PUBLIC LIFE

It was through Santosh's influence that Raj Kumar became intimately connected with the activities of the provincial Congress. He was for some time the Vice-President and next the President of the Central Calcutta Congress Committee. He was a member of the B. P. C. C. and A. I. C. C. and for some time the Vice-President of the B. P. C. C.



RAJ KUMAR BASU

He was intimately associated with almost all the public institutions of Central Calcutta, where he lived. He also became a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation from Ward No. 11.

On the morning of the 16th September, 1946, Raj Kumar went to attend a meeting of the Corporation. He felt very ill there, so much so that he could not attend the anniversary of Santosh's death at the Keoridola Burning Ghat (which he used to attend every year). He never recovered from that illness.

In the afternoon of the 26th September Raj Kumar breathed his last. In those last affected days his last remains were cremated unostentatiously at the Keoridola Burning Ghat.

To Make Filthy Calcutta A Healthy City

Problems Of Accommodation And Bustees

A broad hint to make filthy Calcutta a healthy city after blotting out its numerous plague-spots, where the bustee-dwellers live, was given by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Premier, West Bengal Government, speaking at the Independence and Communal Harmony Celebration meeting held on the 29th August at Mohammad Ali Park.

Referring to the task of rehabilitation Dr. Ghosh said that about one crore of rupees would be required. An appeal was to be made to the public for funds. But if there was no adequate response to that appeal the Government would have to intervene and raise the amount by taxing the rich if necessary. The Calcutta *bustees* were an eye-sore. If he were to live in a Calcutta *bustee* he would have turned a *goonda*. The surroundings and the atmosphere in the *bustees* were so galling that if he were seriously told that God would be pleased if he lived in such a *bustee* he would refuse to please his Creator.

He next appealed to the owners of *bustees* to do everything possible to make those places really habitable for the poorer classes. If nothing were done to improve conditions in *bustees* soon, the Government would be forced to take over the slum areas and, after destroying the present huts, construct proper sanitary dwelling houses.

HOW PEOPLE DIED ON THE STREETS IN 1943!

ADDRESSING industrial magnates present at the meeting Dr. Ghosh said that when, in future, his Government were requested to issue licences for starting new industries, they would first inquire into provisions to be made for residential and other facilities of the labour staff to be employed. Unless the Government were satisfied with the proposed arrangements, licences would be refused. "Of what use is money to a few people when thousands of their fellow-citizens are living on a bare subsistence in indescribable conditions?"

He referred to the Bengal Famine of 1943, recalling the large number of people who died on the streets of Calcutta. Had he been in charge of the Administration at the time, he would, he said, have placed as many of those poor wretches as possible in spare accommodation available in the

homes of the well-to-do, who would also have been charged with their maintenance.

REQUISITION OF PREMISES

Mr. Kalipada Mookherjee, Minister for Land Revenue in the West Bengal Cabinet, in an interview to the Press on the 16th September explained the objects of the proposed West Bengal Ordinance

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL TO THE RICH

At the reception given to Mahatma Gandhi by the wealthy Muslim citizens of Calcutta at the Grand Hotel on the 31st August he referred to Calcutta bustees as horrible and devoid of sanitation, and said that it was for the rich community to rebuild them for the sake of their poor brethren. He also asked landlords to see that their tenants were put back into the dwellings which they had earlier left because of the disorders.

TAGORE DEATH-ANNIVERSARY

HOW SANTINIKETAN OBSERVED IT

The sixth death anniversary of Rabindranath was observed at Santiniketan on the 8th August. Early in the morning a party went round the main thoroughfares of the Ashram singing a song of the poet. A commemoration service was held in the Mandir where Pandit Kahitimohan Sen conducted the prayers. Later, the congregation went in procession to the "Udichi", the Poet's residence.

The Rabindra Memorial Museum was kept open to visitors for the day. An exhibition was arranged in the Kala Bhavan.

A collection of about 2,000 Tamil books to form the nucleus of a Tamil library was presented to Visvabharati this day. The gift was made over to Mr. Rathindra Nath Tagore by the well known Tamil scholar, Mr. Chidambaram Natha Mudaliar, on behalf of Tamilnad and the donor, Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, of Coimbatore.

for the requisitioning of premises in Calcutta and towns in the mofussil. He said:

"Taking advantage of the present overcrowding of towns generally and of Calcutta in particular due to the exodus of very large numbers of people from East Bengal and elsewhere many landlords have been extorting large sums of money illegally as *sa'ami* from prospective tenants. This is affecting not only individuals in search of residential accommodation but also public institutions like Colleges and Schools which need accommodation for their constituents.

"The proposed ordinance which is exactly on the lines of the recent Delhi Ordinance promulgated by the Governor-General will enable the Provincial Government to requisition premises for any public purpose including the use as a College or School hostel and also to evict unauthorised persons such as squatters who cannot at present be so evicted. The Provincial Government have made it quite clear that the powers given by the Ordinance will be used with the utmost discretion and that requisitioning will be resorted to only as a last step when all other attempts to rent any premises by negotiation have failed. Besides every attempt will be made to leave undisturbed any bonafide owners or their lawful tenants in residential occupation of premises.

"There is one important improvement in the proposed West Bengal Ordinance over that of Delhi, namely that every person whose property is requisitioned will have a right to appeal to the Commissioner of the Division or the Board of Revenue as the case may be."

The Ordinance which the West Bengal Government propose to promulgate shortly provides for requisitioning of premises in Calcutta and other towns in mofussil for any public purpose including the use as an educational institution or as a hostel for students and also for eviction of unauthorised persons such as squatters who could not at present be evicted.

GUILT OF 'SALAMI'

An Ordinance is proposed to be promulgated by West Bengal Government shortly, providing for a maximum punishment of 6 months' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 2,000 or both instead of a fine of Rs. 2,000 as at present, in cases where a house-owner might be found guilty of making 'salami' or illegal gratification in any shape or form.

For quick disposal of rent cases, Government have appointed two Additional Rent Controllers and two part-time Rent Controllers and a Registrar to assist the Rent Controller. To facilitate the quick disposal of appeal cases, two Additional District

Judges have been given power to hear appeals, besides the District Judge of Alipore. It is reported that more than 4,000 old cases arising out of disputes regarding house rent and ejection are awaiting disposal for a considerable time past.

Orders are reported to have been passed by the Government, making certain changes in the Rules under the current Ordinance to remove some defects in the working of the order which have come to light in the light of experience gained of its administration.

The Government is understood to have received a representation from some house-owners, urging that landlords might be statutorily permitted to increase the house-rents up to 50 per cent instead of 10 per cent as provided at present on grounds of high cost of living, high cost of labour and increase in the prices of building materials.

MARTYR SACHIN MITRA

SELF-SACRIFICE FOR COMMUNAL HARMONY

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Kantapukur locality where the late Sachindra Nath Mitra used to live, the unique self sacrifice of Mr. Mitra for restoration of communal harmony was recalled and it was unanimously proposed that the name of Kantapukur Lane should be changed to "Sachindra Mitra Lane." The meeting was held on the 8th September at the premises of the "Dasher Samity" and was presided over by Councillor Bhupendra Nath Basu.

MR. JOGESH CHATTERJEE ARRIVES

EXTERNEE FROM BENGAL FOR 11 YEARS

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, the revolutionary leader of Kakori Conspiracy Case fame, on his arrival at the Howrah Station at 7.15 p.m. on the 12th September.

Mr. Chatterjee, who was externed from Bengal for his revolutionary activities, has returned to his home-province after eleven years. He is now the General Secretary of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of India.

Long before his arrival a large crowd of people, including students and members of the different labour unions gathered at Howrah Station.

C. E. O. ON IMPROVEMENT OF CITY BUSTEES

Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, in suggesting a radical solution of the problem of the city's bustees, which house over a million people in filthy and depressing surroundings, advocates the dispersal of bustees to settlements outside the city limits where land is cheap and large-scale planning possible.

In a Calcutta bustee, Mr. Mukerji says, three interests are at play—the owner of the land, the person who takes the land on rent and build huts on it, and the tenants of the huts. It is in the interest of the first to get the maximum rent from the land and spend as little as possible, while the second thrives by packing as many as he can into each hut. Between the two, the tenant suffers incredibly.

BUSTEE COVERS ONE-FOURTH CITY

"It is computed that the bustees occupy nearly one-fourth of the entire area of the city, and I think between 10 and 12 lakhs of people live in them.

"The landlord of the bustee is generally a zemindar, possibly a descendant of the zemindars who once owned the settlement, on or near which, in later years, sprawled Calcutta. The family, perhaps not so prosperous today, has undergone many divisions—the estate is under litigation and possibly under

"CONDITIONS of living in bustees," he adds, "are unsatisfactory to a degree. There is tremendous congestion, up to between 1,500 and 2,000 persons per acre. There is lack of sanitation. The bustee is a source of epidemics. It is the home of crime. The homeless shelter there. In a few bustees, live family men with their families. A large portion of the bustee population consists of adults, sometimes men with uncertain means of livelihood, generally illiterate, without education either in manners or in morals or conduct.

a Receiver. This makes legal approach difficult, in case the Corporation decides to move against them under the law. The law gives the Corporation very limited powers to deal with owners in general. In other cases the owners are quite prosperous and can afford to do the improvements. In others again, the owners are only land speculators—those who wish to spend as little as possible on the land, while enjoying all the benefits of appreciation and inflation.

"What is the remedy? The Corporation has, no doubt, some powers under the law; but the law according to which the Corporation moves has too much respect for the rights of individual ownership to be of any real practical value. Those who wish to take undue advantages of such rights can easily do so. Thus the owner must be heard before we can even ask him to do anything to improve his huts. He has a say at every stage of the procedure, and there are many stages. Even the items of improvement which we think necessary cannot be finally fixed without discussions between him and ourselves. All this takes time.

"If disputes arise between the owner and the occupiers of the huts, such disputes can be carried by the owner to Court. We can under the law do the improvements ourselves, recovering the cost from the owner, but this requires a large initial outlay with delayed recovery. We seek the easier course of persuading the owner if he fails to do the improvements we want him to do, but the process is a lengthy one. He can afford the fine, and in the meanwhile the nuisance continues. The owner can take advantage of another privilege which he enjoys under the law viz., to take the land out of the category of a bustee, which makes all legal attempts to improve the bustees useless.

IMPROVEMENT MUST BE LONG-TERM

"Even if improvements can be done under the existing law, these would hardly meet the needs of the case. One or two tubewells here and a few lights there, widening one or two passages, providing a bathing platform, having additional privies—all these do not go far to effect any real improvements in the living conditions in the bustees.

"This is a long-term solution. All long-term solutions need advance thinking and advance planning—activities we do not take to easily. Had we thought or started earlier along these lines—say one or two decades ago—such of our present-day troubles could have been avoided.

"A real solution of the bustee problem can be attempted on either of the two following lines: First by a re-housing scheme inside the city, where land is acquired by an authority, which builds on it model workmen's settlements, on approved lines, with reasonable conveniences and facilities.

"At present prices (of land and materials) it costs Rs. 8 lakhs to house 100 persons—the present high land values in most city areas accounting for a large share of the cost. Even a two per cent

return on the capital can hardly be expected from the rents which the tenants can afford to pay. Large scale ventures of this type are thus ruled out as being economically impossible. Bombay has tried this on a very limited scale, and in our city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

DISPERSAL TO SUBURBS

"Secondly, by dispersing such settlements away from the city, to localities where the price of land is still only a hundredth part of the price of the land in the city, or even less. Here, spreading out is possible, which helps clean and healthy living. Spreading permits the correct use of space and of planning. It further permits the use of pre-fabricated materials in building. Modern building research, particularly in the U.S.A., has made it clear that pre-fabrication has come to stay.

"In such a settlement 100 persons can easily be housed, even in these days, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 75,000, which is a fraction of the cost of a city re-housing scheme, accommodating an equal number.

"Such settlements must have easy access to Calcutta, by train, tram, bus or trolley. This should be a charge on the settlement and on the city, with accent on the city. Round such settlements industries will grow which will employ the settlers. Thus in time the settlement will grow, planned and programmed, into a full-fledged city—a unit by itself. In other countries such a city is known as a satellite city.

"Calcutta bustees can in time be made to disappear by dispersal to such cities, built in the midst of green surroundings in the countryside—15, 20 or 30 miles away from the city. It is along these lines that the ultimate and radical solution of the bustee problem of the city of Calcutta must be sought.

"This requires thinking and planning, along the right lines, in which must collaborate the engineer, the architect, the economist, the industrialist, the sociologist. Such a scheme in other countries is a joint venture of the city and of the State. In ours also, it must be so."

ACCOMMODATION PROBLEM IN INDIA'S CAPITAL

Measures have been set afoot to ease the acute accommodation problem in India's capital, it is reported. Construction in New Delhi of about 1,000 clerical quarters, 2,000 peons' quarters and 200 officers' flats is expected to start in the first week of October.

Some building experiments have already been carried out to reduce to a minimum the use of cement and steel in construction. The layout and the design of the proposed new quarters have been revised to bring them into line with the austere standard which the Government have decided to enforce on all new constructions in Delhi.

India's Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, visited the sites, where it is proposed to erect residences.

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Municipal Developments Of Calcutta

By BHASKAR MUKERJI, B.SC. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab),
Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation.

[Below are published the two talks of our 'Chief' broadcast from the Calcutta Station of the All India Radio on the 8th August and the 21st September respectively on the municipal problems of Calcutta.]

(1)

OUR city, Calcutta, is not the same city as we knew it 7 or 8 years ago. Its boundaries remain where they were; its area is unchanged. There has, however, been an immense addition to its population which has swelled from about 20 lakhs to anything between 35 to 40 lakhs during this period. We have reasons to think it is still on the increase. We see evidence of this all round us today. The streets and conveyances are all crowded. Houses and bustees in every locality are crowded to capacity and indeed beyond capacity. There has been no building activity worth mentioning all these years. Thousands have nowhere to live, except on the pavements of the city.

What has been the effect of this 'population pressure' on the civic life of the city on the municipal services? These services were designed to meet the needs of a certain number of people. If that number nearly doubles itself within 7 or 8 years, one can imagine the plight of the services. Thus we will soon need much more than the 72 or 75 million gallons of filtered water that we now supply daily to the city. The unfiltered water supply is already insufficient. The drains are surcharged. We have to handle and remove daily about 200 tons of refuse from the streets of the city,—a large quantity indeed, and this quantity will grow still larger with the increase in population.

ROADS

Roads torn by the wheels of war have to be repaired and maintained, the maintenance is bound to be costlier with heavier traffic which the increased population is sure to bring in.

What then should we do or start to do to cope with the immediate possible future? What we can do, and should do, can be divided under two heads:—
(i) Our activities inside the city—Calcutta.
(ii) Our activities outside i.e., beyond Calcutta.

City problems now-a-days are so complex and comprehensive that it is futile to seek for solution within the bounds of the city itself.

This evening I shall only deal with the work inside the city, which we must sooner or later take up, to cope with the 'population pressure' on it.

WATER SUPPLY

Foremost of all our municipal services must be water supply. We supply about 78 million gallons of filtered water daily. A scheme has been drawn up in consultation with Government experts to increase the supply of 100 million gallons daily using what we believe to be, a filtration method more suitable to our needs than the one in use at present, utilising quick filtration methods.

The present method admits of too many uncertain factors with the result that the whole

system gets unbalanced for slight and seemingly unaccountable reasons. We cannot permit any uncertainties in the supply of filtered water to a city like ours where water at certain seasons for the city, is the stream of life.

Apart from filtered water we supply daily a slightly larger quantity of unfiltered water, for flushing purposes. There is considerable wastage on the streets before the supply reaches its destination viz., the lavatories of houses, privies and urinals. The result is that a large number of our houses in the city go without flushing water. The remedy is therefore (1) for citizens to try and prevent road side wastage and (2) for us to fit more pumps and more powerful pumps to draw water from the river. Also we must think of going in for a new additional unfiltered water pumping station. We have two at present—the larger one near the old Howrah Bridge site and the smaller one at Watgunge. Together they give us 80 million gallons of unfiltered water. In the days to come we shall certainly be needing at least 50 per cent more. For this purpose we must have an additional unfiltered water supply pumping station sited on the Strand, preferably in the northern part of the city.

NORTH OF THE CITY

An important area to the north of the city would be needing development. I mean Cossipore area. Here there is space for development. But development has been held back owing to two vital wants—want of underground sewer and want of unfiltered water supply. The sewerage of the area and unfiltered water supply should be the immediate and vital tasks for the Corporation of today and tomorrow, demanding a high priority. It is time that these undeveloped areas, added to Calcutta quarter of a century ago, receive amenities on a par with Calcutta. When it does receive such amenities, it will attract population and thus help relieve 'population pressure' on the city proper. It is of the utmost importance that the development of the area proceeds on right lines i.e., is both programmed and planned, and most certainly a good deal of control may be necessary.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust is developing the Manicktolla area to the east, a process which will also ultimately relieve population pressure.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The size and number of our drains, surface drains, underground drains, main sewers and subsidiary sewers will have to be increased. We had extensive remodellings of our drainage system lately but it seems to me all our efforts will soon be out-dated in the near future.

As I said we remove daily 2700 tons of refuse from the streets of the city. With the increase in its population, the quantity to be removed is likely

to increase as indeed it has increased within the last few months. We must have more lorries to remove refuse and more work from each lorry. We may have to use different methods of handling different types of refuse. Besides the usual domestic type we have trade refuse, refuse from cattle sheds, refuse from markets, which varies from season to season, and liquid refuse known as silt. Refuse removal has to be done in several stages ending in final dumping always miles away from the city. The numerous stages lead to uncertainties which did not matter very much in the old days when Calcutta was a sizeable city, but these uncertainties cannot be suffered any longer, and the entire system of refuse handling and disposal may have to be remodelled to meet the growing needs of Calcutta.

CITY ROADS

The wheels of war have been particularly unkind to our city roads. Repairs have to be taken up on an extensive scale, road by road, in a planned and systematic manner. This will take time. Our road rollers, commandeered by Government during the war have been returned to us in such a condition that most need extensive repairs. Road repairing materials have to be obtained from places outside Calcutta. It is not always easy to secure railway priorities for the conveyance of such materials, even though needed for essential municipal purposes.

Over 10 per cent of the lamps of the city were similarly damaged or uprooted. Here again, paucity of materials and high prices stand in the way of prompt repair although attempts have been made and slight progress achieved.

DIFFICULTIES

Prices all round are high; living wage for the average worker has gone up three times the pre-war figure and we have over 20,000 such worker in our labour staff. The price of materials also has increased several fold, three to four times, or more and unobtainable even at such price.

Essential machinery ordered 12 months ago can only be delivered at the earliest 12 months hence.

CHITTAGONG PORT

PLANS PREPARED

A short-term and a long-term plan for the development of the port of Chittagong has been prepared, it is reported.

The short-term scheme aims at enlargement of the double mooring railway jetties with modern equipment, and will involve an expenditure of about Rs. 12,00,000. The work will be taken up immediately, it is known.

Chittagong is said to be suitable to be developed into one of the best ports of the East. The Karnafulli Harbour, even as it stands today, can easily admit vessels of 15,000 tons.

CAWNPORE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION

TAKEN OVER BY U. P. GOVT.

The Cawnpore Electric Supply Corporation was taken over by the U. P. Government on the 16th September from Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Company in pursuance of their policy of nationalisation of the key industry.

The U. P. Government made part payment on the purchase price of the Corporation amounting to Rs. 1,33,50,000 to Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Company, agents of the Cawnpore Electric Supply Corporation.

This is true of all heavy machinery, needed, for instance, in our vital pumping stations, also electric and other equipments. With high prices all round, our income from the usual sources has not increased to a comparable extent. We have to think of our possible new sources of revenue, such as are at the disposal of other cities, in India. We are also claiming from the Bengal Government shares of taxes under various heads levied by them, which we think ought to come to us in part at least. In fact to function as a first class city, with a go-ahead outlook, our total annual income ought to be at least 5 crores of rupees, instead of about 8 crores as at present.

We can supplement our income by extending the sphere of our municipal functions e.g., owning or controlling public transport inside the city, as well as their utility services. Profits from such undertakings could then be made available for the city.

I have dealt this evening, with possible municipal developments of Calcutta, confining attention only to Calcutta. In a future talk, I hope to say something on the same subject. "Municipal Developments of Calcutta—developments which will however be not confined to the limits of the city, but shall have a wider scope."

(II)

MOST of our municipal problems of the day are due to the enormous and increasing population pressure on Calcutta. To solve the problems, therefore we must first seek relief from this population pressure. Population pressure like blood-pressure is curable by population-letting, i.e., by finding space for the surplus population elsewhere. It is just here that we must be careful not to confuse issues and to make mistakes. Actually we are confusing issues and making mistakes—mistakes for which we will have to pay bitterly in the years to come.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT

To 99 per cent of us, a solution of the problem of over-population in Calcutta seems to lay in suburban development. This really means expansion of the city arcwise, to the north and to the south chiefly. Such an expansion is now actually going on, largely by sporadic, individual efforts. But such a process if allowed to proceed as now i.e., uncontrolled, will give us, after 10 years, only a large Calcutta, but not a better Calcutta. Rash Behari Avenue 25 years ago was only a village pathway. Today it is as crowded as Ruara Road. Tomorrow it may be like Jeliatola or Hatkhola or Baghbazar. Uncontrolled suburban development as at present raises land values so that congestion with all its evils is inevitable.

THE ONE ENEMY

The one enemy of the city, the one enemy of good living, is congestion. Epidemics thrive in congestion. Municipal services etc., are rendered difficult by congestion. Congestion aids crime. Congestion means famine in living space. One might ask, why can't we control the density of population? The answer is—we cannot, owing to unusually high value of residential land in the suburbs, which again is due to the fact that developments here are almost all individual efforts with uncontrolled profits. Such efforts push up land values, so that most of us cannot afford to have a bit

of green round our suburban homes. We must build, and over-build on most of our precious land. Otherwise we hardly get any return. This state of things in the suburbs will in time transform conditions in the suburbs to what we now find in the heart of the city.

At present we have in Calcutta 40 lakhs of people, living in a space of which the area is less than 80 square miles. If we expanded Calcutta so that the living space for the 40 lakhs was enlarged to say 40 square miles, it would be a larger Calcutta, perhaps a slightly better Calcutta, but still not a good Calcutta. To render satisfactory municipal service to such a large city with so many people would not be an easy task. Limitless additions to the city by suburban development cannot be to the good of the city. These are the conclusions of city planners, who have studied all their lives and specialised in these matters. Yet this is exactly what is going round Calcutta today.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

What then is the remedy? In other countries in the world where city developments have attained a high stage of perfection, the natural expansion of the city is provided for in an entirely different manner.

It has been found by study and actual experience that for the municipal services to function most efficiently and for the best living conditions, both the population and the size of the city unit must not exceed certain limits. For Calcutta, the limit should be about 25 lakhs for the population and about 40 square miles for the size.

Where will the surplus population go? For them must be built, not suburbs contiguous to Calcutta, which spoil Calcutta, but isolated cities 20, 30, 40, 50 or even 75 miles away from Calcutta. Such cities must be connected with Calcutta and with each other by roadways, railways, trolleyways, tramways, the cost of construction and maintenance of which must be borne jointly by the extension cities and Calcutta. Such an extension city is known as satellite city.

GROWTH OF SUBURBS

According to the process we see round us in Calcutta, today all additions to Calcutta are in the suburbs, which only adds to the bulk of the city, making it unwieldy, and, as land prices are uncontrolled, prices soar higher and higher which sooner or later bring in the inevitable congestion and space famine. According to the scheme which city-planners all the world over now recommend as being the more suitable and preferable, all city extensions are dispersed to places miles away from the main city. Around each such extension city or satellite city must remain a compulsory green agricultural belt on which building of all types is for ever banned.

GREEN BELT

Similarly round the de-limited main city Calcutta there should be a compulsory green agricultural belt where no building operations should be

allowed. This agricultural belt should have a depth of at least 10 miles.

As I said each satellite city is connected directly with the main city, and the transport in between must be subsidised, must be cheap, and indeed almost free.

Those who live in such cities 20, 30 or 40 miles out of Calcutta may easily travel to Calcutta and back daily if they wish. Most of them need not do so however. Each satellite city is a unit by itself, a civic and economic unit with its own industries or activities which occupies or employs most of those who live in such cities. In establishing such cities we shall be turning virgin soil. Here we can plan (the cheapness of land permits planning), and a planned city is always superior to an unplanned one, like Calcutta. Each satellite city can be, and indeed is, so planned, so sited, so zoned, that it helps, promotes and encourages the special industry or activity it houses.

INDUSTRIAL ZONING

There is bound to be industrial development in West Bengal, which is so well-placed with regard to the prime needs of industry—coal, iron and lastly power from the Damodar Valley dams. There can thus be one satellite city, which for example, houses the textile industry. Distribution of space between industry and housing and the type of planning and zoning can be so selected and so blended in such a city as to assist and promote in particular the textile industry. Zoning and planning will have to be different in a satellite city which houses another industry—e.g., the chemical industries or an industry which processes food. Flour-mills, or dal grinding mills would need a different lay-out altogether.

One such satellite town could house the so-called offensive trades, and if such a city is planned suitably, such trade will hardly be offensive. All dairies may grow round another such satellite town with model cattle sheds and pastures. Each industry or activity has its own special needs, and can be assisted by the special planning of the town which houses such industry or activity.

This promotes industrial efficiency as nothing else does. This reduces production costs of which the benefit ultimately goes to the consumer. And this helps Calcutta by dispersing its industries, bustees, slums and other nuisances to proper locations where they cease to be nuisance, leaving Calcutta a sizeable, manageable and liveable city.

LAND-PROFITEERING IN CALCUTTA

ISSUE OF ORDINANCE CONTEMPLATED

The West Bengal Government in the Ministry of Land Revenue is reported to be thinking in terms of taking powers under an Ordinance to regulate profiteering and speculation in land in Calcutta and some other urban areas.

The proposal is now being considered in the department and is expected to be placed before the Cabinet for its decision shortly.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

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Health & Hygiene**A NEW MENACE TO THE CITY'S HEALTH**

There has been a recent rise in Calcutta in the incidence of gastro-intestinal diseases generally presumably because of insanitary conditions in the city.

The School of Tropical Medicine proposes to undertake large-scale research into the problem and arrangements for this are under way.

A menace to the city's health is amoebic dysentery, which is endemic. There are seasonal rises and falls in the incidence of the disease, the rise generally taking place during the monsoon. As it is not notifiable it is difficult to get an approximate estimate of its incidence. Some doctors say it has been much more prevalent this year in Calcutta than usual. Other authorities deny this. Reports from hospitals hardly support the contention that there has this year been an abnormal rise in the incidence of this particular disease in Calcutta recently.

The germs of amoebic dysentery are carried by flies and through food and infected finger-nails, and also in some cases through contaminated water. A large percentage of the population, it is understood, are "carriers" although they do not show symptoms that would arouse misgivings. The disease in the first instance may occur in an acute form and later, if not properly treated, becomes chronic with symptoms of dyspepsia.

The Chief Analyst, Calcutta Corporation, declares that the city's filtered water is bacteriologically safe and potable. The water is chlorinated at its source and at distribution points. When reports of local contamination are received steps are taken to remedy the defects. (*Statesman*).

INDIA AND WORLD HEALTH

The Government of India on the 8th September lodged two protests to the World Health Organization Interim Commission, held at Geneva, against health restrictions imposed on travellers from India to British Malaya, Singapore and Hongkong and to Iraq.

The first protest was against the requirements of the Governments of Malaya, Singapore and Hongkong that Indian small-pox vaccination certificates must be countersigned by a Government or municipal medical officer. Any duly registered physician should be able to sign the certificates, the protest said, as the "drastic demands" of the three Governments caused "considerable inconvenience and hardship" to passengers and Indian health authorities alike.

The secretary of the Interim Commission was instructed to forward the protest to the Governments concerned.

The other protest was directed against the regulation of the Government of Iraq that passengers from India must produce official anti-plague inoculation certificates before entering that country.

The Indian delegate, Lt.-Col. Mani, stated since in many provinces and other areas in India plague was not epidemic.

As a result of this protest the Interim Commission decided to draw up a communication on the value of anti-plague inoculation to be addressed to the Government concerned.

BLOOD BANK SERVICES

The Annual Report of the Provincial Blood Transfusion Service (Blood Bank) Medical College Hospital, Calcutta (1945-46) reveals some very interesting facts about the nature of the service it has been rendering to the hospitals and the medical profession in general.

Originally at war time organization, it was found to be so useful that its activities had to be extended even during peacetime. Its usefulness is evident

SPAN OF HUMAN LIFE TO BE PROLONGED TO

175 YEARS

Soviet doctors hope that experiments, now being carried out, will enable them to prolong the span of human life to upward of 120 years and, under perfect conditions, even up to 175 years, according to a Moscow news.

One of the biggest steps forward in the fight against old age has been made by Dr. M. Usurinov, who, working at the laboratory of general biology of the first Moscow Medical Institute last year succeeded in isolating the "pigment of old age."

This pigment, a substance completely absent in the organisms of young children, he says, reduces the efficiency of nerve cells and often destroys them completely.

Professor N. A. Ilyin, chief of this laboratory, one of three Russian laboratories engaged in extensive research in this field—declared in an article in the bi-monthly magazine "Soviet Woman": "We now have a powder-like substance extracted from the brain matter of old people which we call the "substance of old age."

"We must study this substance, establish the ways in which it differs from the pigment found in living cells and then consider methods of destroying or perhaps eliminating this substance from the organism. This would make it possible to delay old age."

from the large number of hospitals and private cases in which Blood and Serum were supplied. During the period under review approximately 2289 persons have been served. The special beneficiaries have been the Maternity Hospitals and the wounded persons during the I. N. A. disturbances in Calcutta.

The activities of this Blood Bank Organization have been varied and many. Arrangements have been made for the supply of blood and serum to the Medical Institutions during day and night. A large quantity of blood and serum have been supplied free to indigent patients in the hospitals. During the past disturbances in Calcutta special arrangements were made to collect and supply blood day and night to the Surgeons attending casualty cases.

The Bank maintains a panel of specially trained doctors who are recommended to private practitioners on their request for rendering service at the house of patients and also a panel of donors for emergency service as well as for catering to the needs of those who prefer to use blood directly from donors.

Attempts to organise local Blood Banks in some of the more important hospitals have so far met with little success due to lack of funds and paucity of trained personnel. For the purpose of training doctors in the principle and science of blood transfusion the Blood Bank has held training courses from time to time.

Blood transfusion has been rapidly gaining popularity amongst the medical profession as a life-saving measure, but the vital importance of the services it has been rendering and can render in future have not been properly realized by the general public. The Bank, is therefore, being rapidly depleted of its stocks in the absence of equivalent replacement with blood. While appreciating the splendid response made by certain organizations, particularly the student community, to the appeal for donating blood it must be admitted that the general public has not taken as much interest in the activities of the Blood Bank as they deserve. It is, however, hoped that this organisation will receive both moral and material support from the public when the purpose for which it came into existence and the useful work it has been doing are fully realized. It ought to become one of the most important of the social service organizations of the province.

DIET CHANGES IN BRITAIN

The Government of Great Britain have issued a White Paper dealing with the important changes in the average citizen's diet since before the war.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE

MORE STUDENTS TO BE ADMITTED

The West Bengal Government have raised the number of seats in the Calcutta Medical College from 115 to 125 for the current year and have afforded facilities to Hindu and Sikh students of the Punjab Medical College of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th years students to have their training in Calcutta. Altogether 80 such students from the Punjab have been given facilities of study so far in Calcutta, 40 in the Belgachia Medical College and 40 in the Calcutta Medical College.

In view of the scarcity of trained medical personnel, the Government of West Bengal have decided to run the Medical College, Calcutta, in two shifts and as a result, 125 more students will be admitted for the current session.

The selection for the first batch has already been made and that for the second batch will be made out of the applications already received.



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Increased consumption is recorded in dairy products (excluding butter), particularly liquid milk which now stands at 40 per cent above pre-war level; in fish, 28 per cent above; in margarine, 70 per cent above; in vegetables, including potatoes, 66 per cent above; in coffee, 100 per cent above and in flour 12 per cent above.

On the other hand, consumption of meat has fallen to 15 per cent under pre-war level; eggs 44 per cent below; fats 26 per cent below; tea 4 per cent below and sugar, including syrups, 26 per cent below.

Interpretation of the figures is not, however, as straightforward as the White Paper's broad picture might suggest, states a London report. The average quantity of foodstuffs available does not, for instance, take full account of the amount that is lost in the process of distribution to consumers and takes no account at all of wastage by consumers which may be considerable.

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It is also hard to assess the precise significance of this change even when it is turned into terms of carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins. Nutritional experts, for instance, are not wholly agreed whether in fact fish is a satisfactory substitute for meat as a source of animal protein.

But there is general agreement that the decline in fat supplies is extremely serious. To obtain the requisite amount of calories, vitamin A and calcium, it was necessary to multiply the cereals three times, double the amount of sugar and potatoes and increase dairy produce one and a half times. The White Paper itself makes clear that while many constituents of the present "average" diet are higher than they were in the years before the war, there has been a fall of 4 per cent. in the calorific or energy content of foodstuffs available on the average for civilian consumers. There was a more serious fall in the early years of the war which was fully recovered by 1944 but there has been a subsequent relapse.

The conclusion that the amount of food available per head is still considerably in excess of estimated minimum average requirements for nutrition is not as comforting as it sounds. As *The Times* points out in a recent editorial, the average can be misleading because the needs of different age groups and persons differently occupied vary enormously. Thus it by no means follows that because supplies available on the average are sufficient for the average, the needs of particular sections of the population are being met. Indeed it is well known that often they are not being met, partly because there is insufficient discrimination in the basic rations, partly because families are not all equally able to take advantage of restaurant and canteen meals and partly because of the difficulty of adapting the economy of the household to the new diets and the points system.

The Times concludes that it would be useful if more pertinent data could be published and adds: "German experience has shown how misleading general health statistics can be as a guide to nutrition. The falling off in food supplies which the White Paper indicates cannot be viewed without concern and underlines with force the gravity of the situation which now faces the nation since further reductions are unavoidable."

DEATH FROM HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

A Spanish doctor, who worked in Oxford during the 1941 blitz on Britain, shares the honours in a discovery which has been described as the greatest since insulin. It may make death by high blood pressure a thing of the past.

The doctor, Senor Trueta, a former Catalan Republic surgeon, and Dr. Alfred Barclay, a Briton, headed a team of five men engaged in

Experiments at the Nuffield Institute of Medical Research. They set themselves to discover the cause of the surprisingly high number of deaths from kidney failure of people whose legs had been crushed for long periods under bomb debris. It was thought that this failure was due to the production of toxin in the injured tissues, but research has discovered that it is not so.

The experiments disclosed a hitherto unsuspected form of double circulation in the kidneys of rabbits which, says the British medical journal, The Lancet, is revolutionary in its implications if it can be shown to apply to man.

NEW SERUM FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

A new serum for the treatment of infantile paralysis in its early stages—up to four days after onset—is being developed by Dr. Oldshausen, a Schleswig-Holstein physician, the German News Agency in the British zone had reported.

Dr. Oldshausen has said that he had already given 800 injections of the new serum and that within a short time the disease was overcome. No permanent paralysis remained with patients treated so far, the doctor has claimed.

A quicker method of producing the serum has been decided on in Hamburg in view of the spread of the disease.

BRITISH SURVEY OF NERVOUS DISEASES

Unsatisfactory human relations and decreased social contacts are circumstances which most commonly give rise to the highest incidence of neurosis, states the recently published report of the Industrial Health Research Board of the British Medical Research Council. The results are based on a survey of over 3,000 men and women workers in 18 light and medium engineering factories mostly in the Midlands, and it was found of the number studied, a tenth suffered from definite or disabling neurotic illness, and that neurosis caused between a quarter and a third of all absence from work due to illness.

The report says that those whose leisure was usually spent alone, or with only their immediate family, suffered more than average neurosis. On the other hand, the married woman with full home duties, both housework and the care of children, experienced better health than nonworking married women, and as good health as single women. The nature of the worker's job was also found to be relevant to the incidence of neurosis. The disease was more frequent among those who disliked their job or found it boring, and boredom and dissatisfaction with a job was more frequent among those whose work required less skill than that appropriate to their intelligence.

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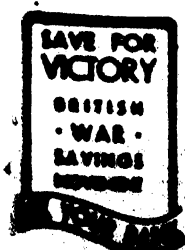
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Civic News From Far And Near

NAGPUR CORPORATION BILL

A municipal corporation for Nagpur with more independent status, wider powers and functions is the object of the City of Nagpur Corporation Bill which Pandit D. P. Mishra, Minister for Local Self-Government, will introduce in the forthcoming session of the Central Provinces Assembly in October.

The Nagpur Corporation Bill follows closely the Bombay and Lahore Corporation Acts. The establishment of a corporation in the capital of the province will result in greater administrative efficiency and increased civic amenities to the citizens.

NO MORE NOMINATIONS IN MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS

It is understood that West Bengal Government in the Ministry of Local Self-Government have passed orders, doing away with the system of nomination in District Boards and Municipalities.

The Government, it is further understood, propose to issue orders shortly, cancelling the membership of those who have already been nominated. The order will also apply in cases where the election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman has already taken place and the elected members will be asked to elect office-bearers afresh. The strength of District Boards and Municipalities will be confined to elect members only.

FIRST MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN A CHINESE TOWN

The first elections ever held in Peiping took place for the Municipal Council on the 23rd September. The city showed no excitement nor, except round the polling booths, were election placards visible, though some candidates seem to have carried out extensive canvassing.

THE HON'BLE MINISTER'S VISIT

GLOBE NURSERY

The Hon'ble Minister of Revenue and Jail Mr. Kalipada Mukherjee and Mr. Tusar Kanti Ghosh, Editor, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, paid a visit to the garden of the Globe Nursery at Gouripore, Dum Dum, on the 30th August last, accompanied by many other distinguished persons.

Messrs. Birendra Nath Roy and Sadhan Kumar Bhattacharjee greeted the guests on behalf of the Nursery with garlands and bouquets. The guests were shown round the Nursery.

Mr. Tusar Kanti Ghosh pointed out that Government must save all agricultural concerns from difficulties that impede their free development. Paying tribute to the Globe Nursery he said that it was the best agricultural concern which always tried for the improvement of agriculture even by sacrificing its pecuniary interests.

The Hon'ble Minister wished that wholesome assistance, as he would personally see, was given to the Globe Nursery in its work for development of agriculture.

The elections were not held on party lines, most of the candidates having their individual platforms. Six hundred and twenty five candidates, including 20 women, competed for 101 seats. Polling booths were well organised and voting took place in a fair and orderly manner on Western lines, except that, because of the large percentage of illiterates, special officials were detailed to inscribe the candidates' names on the voting slip on the voters' behalf. However, the balloting remained secret, as this official was different from the official who was checking the candidates' names.

All classes took part in the voting but because of the suspicion with which the ordinary Chinese regards all political activities, it was doubtful whether anything like the full number of registered voters—460,000—cast their votes. (*Statesman*).

DARJEELING MUNICIPAL WORKERS UNION

At a meeting of the Darjeeling Municipal Karmachari Union held on the 14th September, Mr. T. Manan presiding, a resolution was unanimously adopted to present a demand to the Municipal Board of Darjeeling for an increase in the ad-interim pay to Municipal employees by 20 per cent from the 1st January, 1947 on the lines sanctioned by the Government of Bengal to their employees.

The resolution added that if this demand was not conceded in full within a fortnight, Municipal employees of all departments and branches would go on strike.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, BENGAL

TOLLYGUNGE SUB-CENTRE

The undernoted candidates have passed the examination on First Aid to the injured—(1) Keshab Datta; (2) Asoke Bose; (3) Kalikinkor Sarkar; (4) Sunil Kumar Sarkar; (5) Gopal Chandra Ghosh; (6) Kalidas Ghosh; (7) Arun-chandra Ghosh; (8) Sudhir Kumar Bhattacharjya; (9) Gour-mohan Ghosh.

ARYA SANGHA FIRST-AID CENTRE OPENED

On the 4th September, 1947 Dr. Jadugopal Mukherji opened a well-equipped First Aid Post at 10, Mahanirban Road, Ballygunj, under the auspices of Arya Sangha. Rai Sahib Batakrishna Banerji delivered an illuminating address on the duties and functions of the First Aiders in peace time. The meeting was well attended. Free nursing will also be available from the Sangha.

A CORPORATION EMPLOYEE RETIRES

FAREWELL BY HIS COLLEAGUES

On the occasion of his retirement after 27 years of faithful service to the Corporation Mr. Amarnath Basu Mullick was warmly felicitated by his colleagues of Section III, Accounts Department at a farewell party held at *Tulsi Manjil* garden house at Dum Dum on Sunday, the 21st September 1947. The function was presided over by Mr. Sachin Sen Gupta.

Mr. Mullick was presented with a fountain pen and a copy of the "Ramkrishna Katha Prasanga" by his colleagues. The guests were treated to music and light refreshments. Mr. Bimal Jiban Ghosh was chiefly responsible for the success of the function.

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HEALTH CENTRE FOR EACH UNION BOARD West Bengal Government's Proposal

The West Bengal Government propose to set up a Health Centre in each of its 2050 Union Boards. The centre will have an outdoor dispensary and a four-bed hospital. Two of these four beds will be set apart for maternity and two for emergency cases.

It has been estimated by the Government that the capital cost of establishing a health unit would be about Rs. 15,000 and the recurrent cost would come to about Rs. 7,000 a year. Government appeal to the people to take initiative in establishing such units and Mr. Annada Prasad Chaudhury, the Health Minister, told reporters that already he had been promised two big donations, one from Mr. Radhagobinda Rudra of Ghatal, who would donate a sum of Rs. 50,000 for establishing a maternity home at Irhpara in Ghatal and another from Mr. Umesh Chandra Naik, who would donate a sum of Rs. 30,000 for a charitable dispensary at Hasbar in Ghatal.

The following is the detailed scheme :—

In order to give medical relief, benefits of public health and preventive measures to all the inhabitants of the rural areas the Government of West Bengal propose to establish Health Centres in each of the Union Boards. There are 2050 Union Boards in the Province. It is proposed that to each Union Board Health Centre will be attached an outdoor dispensary and a four-bed hospital, of these four beds two will be set apart for maternity and two for emergency cases. The staff proposed to be provided at each Union Board Health Centre will be one rural medical officer of health, one health assistant, one trained "dai", one servant and one sweeper. The rural medical officer of health will attend the outdoor dispensary and the hospital in the morning and will be helped in his work by the health assistant and the "dai". In the afternoon he with his health assistant and the "dai" will carry on preventive works, viz., examination of school children, anti-malarial measures, vaccination, removal of public health nuisance, public health propaganda etc. The centre building comprising of the dispensary, the attached hospital quarters for the medical officer and other staff will have to be built. It is not necessary that they should all be pucca structures. Mud-walls, thatched roofs but with cemented floor will be good enough. It

has been estimated that the capital cost of establishing one health unit will be about Rs. 15,000 and the recurrent cost will come about Rs. 7,500 a year

Mr. Annada Prasad Chowdhury, Health Minister, in an appeal says :—

"There are many charitably disposed persons who for philanthropic motives or for perpetuating the beloved memory of some of their relatives are agreeable to donate sums. Government have already received some offers. It is difficult for Government to find all the necessary money without taxation. Nothing is better than voluntary contribution and we appeal to the public in all spheres of life both in towns and in villages to make an offer of donation for building one or more such rural health centres. They may undertake to build the necessary houses, donate some lands on which the houses can be built and may also make an endowment of some tanks or agricultural lands as a source of income to the Institute. Government may be willing to have these properties for the period so long as the health centre may require them and, if in some future date, these centres have to be closed, the properties may if necessary revert to the donors. I hope this will receive ready response from the generous public and if at least a part of the total expenditure can be met by voluntary contribution it may be easier for Government to launch upon an extensive campaign for both curative and preventive public health measures in the rural areas of Bengal."

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Calcutta News & Views

DRIVE AGAINST PAVEMENT HAWKERS

Pavements in Calcutta were clear of hawkers on the 15th September as a result of a drive undertaken by the police against such offenders.

The District Police, reinforced by officers and men of the Detective Department, carried on the drive from early morning on Chowringhee Road, Dhurumtolla Street, Clive Street, Dalhousie Square, Bowbazar Street, Harrison Road and Upper Circular Road. The police arrested 66 persons for obstructing roads and footpaths in contravention of the Calcutta Police Act.

Protesting against the drive, a procession of pavement hawkers paraded certain areas in the city.

The Commissioner of Police, in a notification, warned hawkers and vendors against crowding on pavements to sell their goods, causing obstruction to pedestrians by squatting on footpaths. According to the order, only licensed vendors could hawk on streets and footpaths, but they could not squat on pavements. Anybody disregarding this order is liable to be prosecuted under the Calcutta Police Act.

The Calcutta Police are contemplating a drive against stall-holders who have encroached on footpaths. Notices will be served shortly on stall-owners to remove such obstruction. In case of failure they will be prosecuted.

The problem of cowsheds in residential localities is also engaging the attention of the police authorities. Satisfactions are being gathered by police officers about such *khatales*—their location, ownership and the number of cattle in them.

C. E. O. APPROVES

Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, opined that the Police had taken steps in right direction. There were 5000 hawkers who had been licensed by the Corporation. Certain terms were imposed on the licenses which prevented the hawkers from obstructing the streets and causing inconvenience to the public. Actually, however, a very large number of unlicensed hawkers were doing business in the streets of Calcutta and the recent police drive was directed against these unlicensed hawkers and those who did not observe the terms of the licenses.

The functioning of the municipal service, said Mr. Mukerji, was greatly interfered with by the army of hawkers who crowded the busiest thoroughfares of the city and the Police drive was to relieve the city of such hawkers. The move would also protect the interest of the legitimate traders i.e., those who had their shops and who paid their license fees for doing business in the city. The move was one of the items of the programme to restore the city to its normal condition.

MENACE OF ARMED ROBBERY

A new scheme has been evolved by the Calcutta Police to check the growing menace of armed robbery and other crimes in the city.

Certain plague spots, suspected to be the rendezvous of notorious people, have been spotted, it is understood, and a special police party consisting of one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, one Sergeant and 16 armed constables has been detailed for 24 hours' duty by rotation. Each party has been instructed to keep a constant watch over the area allotted to it and take prompt action in case of an incident happening.

"HAREN GHOSH FUND"

The Executive Committee of the Artists' Association, Bengal, has adopted a resolution deciding to take steps to

raise a fund for making provisions for the widow, sons, daughters and other dependants of the late Haren Ghosh, well-known impresario, "whose untimely death under tragic circumstances is mourned by all Indian artists as a personal loss."

The committee further resolved that the fund so raised would be administered by a board of trustees consisting of some eminent citizens of Calcutta.

All contributions may be sent to Mr. Nagendra Bhushan Beed, 14, Sreenath Das Lane, Bowbazar, Calcutta, who is treasurer of the fund.

TROUBLE IN SOUTH CALCUTTA

Following the incident that had taken place in Bhowanipore area on the night of the 10th September in which a Bengali youth was fatally assaulted there were some angry demonstrations by young men in the morning of the 11th September as a result of which the bus service mostly on routes Nos. 2 and 3 was suspended. The Punjabee societies including the Sikh community in the city condemned the outrage and leaders of various parties issued statements appealing for peace and harmony.

SALE OF CINEMA TICKETS

Six persons, including a woman, were injured when a policeman fired on a crowd which attacked a cinema house in Cornwallis Street in the evening of the 7th September after a quarrel with the management over the sale of tickets. In the melee a constable and two others were also injured by brickbats thrown by the crowd.

Advance booking of lower class tickets in cinema houses in Calcutta was thenceforth stopped, and buyers of these tickets were required to form queues and go straight into the auditorium.

This decision was reached at a conference of cinema exhibitors convened at Lalbazar by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. S. N. Chatterjee.

The Police Commissioner said that ordinary laws would be applied to deal with goondas; but, if necessary, new measures might also be introduced.

LIFE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

The speed with which the Soviet Union had recovered its social and political life after the recent devastating war was described in a talk to the Calcutta press representatives on the 23rd September by Mahapandit Rahul Sankrityayana at the office of the Bengal Committee of the Friends of Soviet Union. The speaker who was attached to the Leningrad University as a professor of Indology is now back after a stay in Soviet Union for the last two years.

Although he was in Russia almost immediately after the war, said Rahulji, he found the ration supplied to the average citizen was in no way deficient in caloric value. All the essential goods were controlled and all citizens were assured of the individual quota of supplies of these articles. The extra rationed quantities of these essential articles as also other luxury goods were sold at a well-regulated but very high price to those who wanted to have them.

In England, he added, the bombed areas even in the Fleet Street remained uncared for and unreconstructed but the post war Moscow scarcely betrayed the spectacle that it was ever bombed.

The average income of the Soviet citizen, he said, ranged between 300 to 3,000 roubles. Only 160 specialists, who were leading Academicians, received higher salaries which they could enjoy or bequeath to their heirs to enjoy provided there was no exploitation of man by man or appropriation of the means of production.

Soviet citizens were interested in the welfare of India because they were under the idea that because of the anti-imperialistic struggle that India led in the past she was likely to stand against all types of imperialistic aggressions in future.

He further said that the Soviet peoples had no particular fancy for the Communist Party of India. To them all Left forces in India which worked to bring in a new economic reconstruction of the society were welcomed, be they Congressmen, Socialists or the Forward blockists. The two well-known Indian names to the Soviet people were Gandhi and Nehru and of late the name of Mrs Pandit was gradually coming to the forefront.

POSTER EXHIBITION

An exhibition of posters depicting the advent and growth of British rule in India and the evolution of nationalist movement in the country was opened at the premises of Bowhazar Bayam Samity, Wellington Square on the 20th September.

The exhibition, which was organized by the Santosh Mitra Memorial Committee, remained open for a week.

Mr. Jnananjan Neogy opened the exhibition.

UNCERTAIN FUTURE OF RACING

Prohibition and horse racing in Calcutta are among subjects of wide public interest receiving the attention of the West Bengal Government. While the introduction of prohibition is under consideration, the authorities are to make an all-out effort to stop the illicit distillation of country-made liquor and the Commissioner of Excise is to have adequate police assistance in enforcing the law.

The future of racing in Calcutta is uncertain. Some members of the West Bengal Cabinet hold that it should be prohibited. The Provincial Government's income from Calcutta races is about Rs. 50 lakhs annually.

SARAT CHANDRA ANNIVERSARY

The necessity for perpetuating the memory of Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay in a fitting manner was emphasized by speakers at the birth-day anniversary meeting of the great novelist, held at 147, Rash Behari Avenue, on the 17th September. The meeting organized under the auspices of Sarat Samity was presided over by Mr. Atul Gupta and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Premier, West Bengal, was the guest in chief.

A nation which neglected its cultural side was bound to perish soon, said Mr. Atul Gupta. So politicians whose duty it was to run the ship of the state must not only cater to the physical needs of the masses but must attend to their cultural needs as well. Referring to the contributions of Sarat Chandra to the enrichment of Bengali culture, Mr. Gupta reminded all of their duty in regard to the perpetuation of his memory.

Referring to the need for the perpetuation of the memory of Sarat Chandra, Dr. Prafulla Ghosh said that the West Bengal Government had already decided to award three prizes worth Rs. 5,000 each annually for the perpetuation of Rabindranath's memory. How these prizes would be awarded was still under the consideration of the Government. The West Bengal Government were conscious, Dr. Ghosh said, regarding their duty in respect of Sarat Chandra. At the moment Dr. Ghosh did not want to say anything more on the subject. It was a great failing of the Bengalees that they did not always remember their duty to the great sons of Bengal who had made Bengal what she was today.

Mrs. Tara Sankar Bandopadhyaya said that just as Rabindranath drew his inspiration from Bankim Chandra so many writers of the present day drew their inspiration from Sarat Chandra. The picture of Bengal's village-life and hopes and hankerings of middle class people were first portrayed in the writings of Sarat Chandra.

Dr. Srikumar Banerjee said that Rabindranath's characters all belonged to the upper strata of society, while Sarat Chandra dwelt with humbler people and showed that loveable and noble traits were not the monopoly of the aristocracy and as such the novels of Sarat Chandra had wider appeal.

RABINDRA MEMORIAL PRIZES

The West Bengal Government have decided to award three prizes after the name of Post Rabindranath Tagore, it is learnt.

The prizes which will be called 'Rabindra Prizes' and will be valued at Rs. 5,000 each, will be awarded every year, to suitable candidates for original contributions in Bengali on literary and scientific subjects. The prizes will be given on the recommendation of a committee of experts.

The Government, it is further learnt, would be expediting the acquisition of the ancestral house of the Tagore at Jorasanko for which land acquisition proceedings have been pending before the Bengal Government for the last three years and for which the All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee handed over a sum of Rs. 5,30,000 nearly a year ago.

The West Bengal Government propose to contact the General Secretary of the All India Rabindranath Memorial Committee shortly to settle details.

UNIVERSITY'S LOSS OF INCOME

"The net loss to Calcutta University on account of the political changes will come to about Rs. 10,00,000 a year. Unless our income is augmented, it will be impossible to carry on the administration of the University." This statement was made by Mr. P. N. Banerji, Vice-Chancellor, to the University Senate at its meeting held on the 20th September.

Mr. Banerji, however did not want to "ring a note of pessimism". He visualised a great future for the University though truncated in form and shape today. To tide over the present difficulty they should, he said, put their heads together, resort to rigid economy and increase their avenues of income, and they "must be liberally supported by the national Governments in the Centre and the province." He appealed to H.E. the Chancellor, the West Bengal Government, the alumni of the University and the public to help the University "in its hour of need".

FIRST INDIAN CHANCELLOR

At the same meeting of the Senate, the Vice-Chancellor welcomed H.E., Sri Rajagopalachari as the first Indian Chancellor of the University and felicitated Dr. P. C. Ghosh and his colleagues of the West Bengal Cabinet. Mr. Banerji also congratulated Dr. B. C. Roy, the seniormost Ordinary Fellow of the University, on his appointment as Governor of the U.P., and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, "whose life breath was Calcutta University," as one of the first Indian Dominion Ministers.

IMPROVEMENT OF RADIO PROGRAMMES

In connection with the demand recently made by the writers, artists and educationists of Bengal for the improvement of the cultural and educational programmes of the Calcutta station of the A. I. R. a deputation consisting of Messrs. Atul Chandra Gupta, Satyendra Nath Majumdar, Dr. Amiya Chakravarty and Jyotirmoy Roy met Dr. P. C. Ghose, Prime Minister of West Bengal, on the 10th September and placed before him proposals for bringing about the desired improvement. The deputationists suggested that the cultural and educational broadcasts should come under the direct control of the Provincial Government that the men who were to be in charge of these broadcasts should be appointed on the recommendation of the Provincial Government and that small non-official and honorary advisory committees should be set up for guiding the various sections.

The Prime Minister, who gave a very sympathetic hearing, told the deputationists that the matter being common to all the provinces, he would discuss it with other Provincial Premiers and see what would be done about making a representation to the Central Government.

DR. MOOKERJEE MEETS INDUSTRIALISTS

"Industrialists and Labour must work hand in hand if India is to avert the economic collapse which now seems staring her in the face," observed Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industries and Supplies, Government of India, addressing the members of the various chambers of commerce, who met him at a joint conference held in Calcutta on the 31st August.

The main problem, according to Dr. Mookerjee, was to provide the man-in-the-street with food and clothing without which independence had very little meaning for him. The need of the hour was more production and better distribution. Civil disturbances, shortage of raw material, labour unrest and, in some cases, slowing down by manufacturers had been unsatisfactory owing to similar reasons, including transport difficulties.

CALCUTTA RATION MEASURES

An appeal to citizens of Calcutta to voluntarily abstain from drawing their full cereal ration where possible so long as the situation did not improve and to make a united effort to weed out bogus ration cards was made by the Minister for Civil Supplies, Mr. Charu Chandra Bhandari, in a message to a public meeting held at University Institute Hall in the evening of the 19th September to discuss the food situation.

The meeting passed resolutions asking Government to launch a provincewide procurement drive to avoid a cut in the weekly ration and to keep down the prices in rural areas and to declare all stocks other than two months' food requirement as surplus and launch a determined drive for the compulsory procurement of all such surplus stocks in co-operation with the local people and important political organisations. Mr. Krishna Binode Roy, President, Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha, was in the chair.

To guard against any possible failure in the supply of wheat, it was decided during the 3rd week of September to cut down the wheat ration in Calcutta by three *chattaks* to be substituted by grams for a temporary period of two weeks.

Mr. Charu Chandra Bhandari, Minister for Civil Supplies, said to the Press that Government expected a supply of 7,000 tons of wheat. If this arrived in time, the proposed temporary cut in wheat ration would be withdrawn immediately.

Following up a report from secret sources, the West Bengal Minister for Civil Supplies, Mr. Charu Chandra Bhandari, himself initiated an enquiry and unearthed a sensational plot to destroy a portion of West Bengal Government's rice stocks and to dispose of some more at normal prices.

Mr. Bhandari also appealed to the people of Calcutta to put an end to the system of "ghost" ration cards which was robbing rural Bengal of food.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN W-BENGAL GOVT

In connection with the proposed reconstruction of the West Bengal Ministry, three members of the present Cabinet of ten, Messrs. Jadobendra Nath Panja, Bimal Chandra Sinha and Radhanath Das submitted their resignation to the Chief Minister, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, on the 30th August.

The Governor of West Bengal by the 3rd September accepted their resignations as well as accepted the recommendations of the Premier of West Bengal to the appointment of Messrs. Annada Prasad Chowdhury, and Charu Chandra Bhandari to be Ministers of the West Bengal Cabinet.

LIQUIDATION OF BENGAL COUNCIL

Members of the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House) were informed by the Council Department during the first week of September that the Council had ceased to exist from the 15th August last in accordance with the provisions of the India Independence Act.

HEAVIEST RAINFALL IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta had its heaviest rainfall of the year on the 2nd September. As many as 8.85 inches of rainfall were recorded at the Alipore Meteorological office, during the day.

The rain was caused by a depression in the upper head of the Bay of Bengal.

A spell of heavy, incessant downpour started on the 2nd September morning continued till about midday. This was followed by intermittent showers, heavy or moderate, right up to the evening. It also drizzled at times.

Many of the city's numerous streets, lanes and bylanes and open spaces, especially in north and central Calcutta, were inundated by rainwater, which stood breast-high to places. Tram service was suspended on all sections and a skeleton bus service plied in one or two sections, and that too often on a diverted route. Very few private cars ventured into the streets. The sight of motor trucks and lorries being marooned was not an uncommon sight. Business was badly affected owing to lack of transport.

FISH SCARCITY IN THE CITY

Fish was not available in several of Calcutta's privately-owned markets during the first week of September. In Municipal markets supplies were very low, varying from five maunds in some places to about 15 maunds in larger establishments like the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

Many fish vendors did not attend the early morning auctions of fish held at Sealdah and Howrah Stations on the 8th September with the result that a large section of the city's fish-eating population had to go without this important item of their daily diet.

For some time prices of fish in all markets in the city were very high, being Rs. 2.80 to Rs. 3 per seer for hilsa, Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.80 for rohi and cutla, Rs. 2.80 to Rs. 3 for prawns, and Rs. 2 for varieties of smaller fish.

MADRAS ELECTRIC SUPPLY

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER

The Madras Government took over on the 29th August the Madras Electric Supply Corporation after it has been under company management for 42 years.

The Minister for Public Works, Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, representing Government, took over formal control at Basin Bridge preceded by a simple ceremony. He handed over a cheque for £1,000,000 to Sir John Dolton, representative of the company, as an initial payment pending determination of the purchase value. The Minister then hoisted the national flag on the power station.

CALCUTTA'S TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

NEW SWITCH BOARD TO BE INSTALLED

It is learnt that manufacture of a new switch-board for Calcutta Exchange has been completed by the Bombay Telephone workshops and staff have arrived for its installation. It is expected that the work of installation would be completed by the end of this year.



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VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 6th September, 1947

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 717 against 776 and 729 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 83. The general death-rate of the week was 13.78 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 6th September, 1947, was 603 against 678 and 604 in the two preceding weeks. There were 7 deaths from cholera against 6 and 12 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from small-pox during the week against 5 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 46 and 100 respectively against 75 and 127 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 13.23 per mille per annum.

There were 16 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 12.88.

There were 113 deaths from respiratory diseases against 99 in the previous week.

There were 48 deaths from tuberculosis against 39 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 114 against 98 and 125 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 2 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 20 from fevers, 15 from bowel-complaints and 17 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 17.60 per mille.

There were no imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 17.60.

There were 8 deaths from tuberculosis against 6 in the previous week.

(II)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 13th September, 1947

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 797 against 717 and 776 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 128. The general death-rate of the week was 15.31 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 13th September, 1947, was 670 against 603 and 678 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from Cholera against 7 and 6 in the two preceding weeks. There were 8 deaths from small-pox during the week against 5 in the previous week. There were nil deaths from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 60 and 125 respectively against 46 and 100 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 14.70 per mille per annum.

There were 23 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 14.19.

There were 102 deaths from respiratory diseases against 113 in the previous week.

There were 45 deaths from tuberculosis against 48 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 127 against 114 and 93 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 3 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 22 from fevers, 22 from bowel-complaints and 20 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 19.61 per mille.

There were 8 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 18.37.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the previous week.

(III)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 20th September, 1947

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 729 against 797 and 717 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 103. The general death-rate of the week was 14.01 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 20th September, 1947, was 621 against 670 and 603 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from cholera against 5 and 7 in the two preceding weeks. There were 6 deaths from small-pox during the week against 8 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 67 and 121 respectively against 60 and 125 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 13.62 per mille per annum.

There were 16 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 13.27.

There were 74 deaths from respiratory diseases against 102 in the previous week.

There were 56 deaths from tuberculosis against 46 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 108 against 127 and 114 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 1 was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 21 from fevers, 20 from bowel-complaints and 16 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 16.68 per mille.

There were 2 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 16.37.

There were 6 deaths from tuberculosis against 5 in the previous week.

(IV)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 27th September, 1947

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 768 against 729 and 797 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 134. The general death-rate of the week was 14.76 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 27th September, 1947, was 663 against 621 and 670 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from cholera against 2 and 5 in the two preceding weeks. There were nil deaths from small-pox during the week against 6 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 76 and 107 respectively against 67 and 121 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 14.54 per mille per annum.

There were 18 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 14.15.

There were 99 deaths from respiratory diseases against 74 in the previous week.

There were 55 deaths from tuberculosis against 56 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 105 against 108 and 127 in the two preceding weeks. Of these nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 16 from fevers, 21 from bowel-complaints and 13 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 16.21 per mille.

There were 5 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 15.44.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 6 in the previous week.

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The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 4th—25th October, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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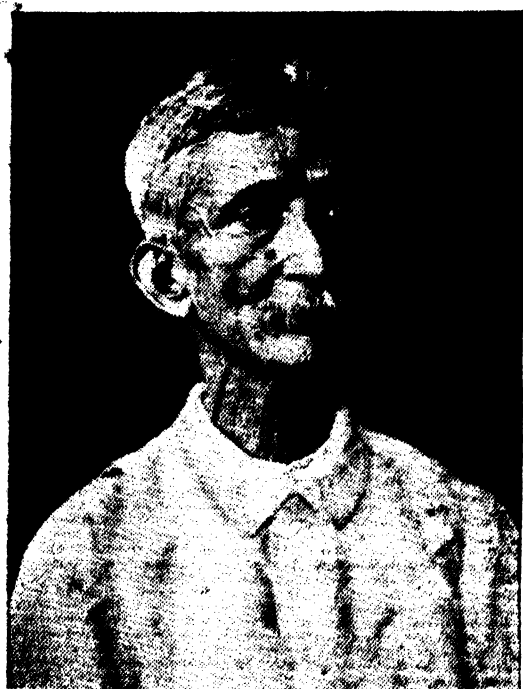
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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

Chronicle And Comment

MRINAL KANTI GHOSH

The death of Mrinal Kanti Ghosh removes the most venerable figure from the ranks of our publicists. Belonging as he did to the *Amrita Bazar*



MRINAL KANTI GHOSH

Patrika family, he took to journalism early in life as duck takes to water. But he left it for literature. And that was a right decision, for he enriched the literature of his mother-tongue by his well-

known contributions on Vaishnavism. His critical scholarship added to his deep spiritual insight threw new light on many an obscure corner of Vaishnava literature. But the man Mrinal Kanti was greater than the scholar and litterateur. He lived the life of a devout Vaishnava... 'soft as a flower,' yet 'hard as the thunderbolt' when it involved the question of right or wrong. His memory will abide with us.

NEXT GENERAL ELECTIONS

The next general elections to the Calcutta Corporation, due in March, 1948, is proposed to be held in accordance with the system of joint electorates with reservation of seats for minorities, it is learnt.

The ordinance also provides for the increase in the number of Councillors and reduction in the representation of European business interests on the Corporation.

Under the ordinance, the Corporation will consist of 95 Councillors instead of 93 as at present and five Aldermen, as now, elected by the Councillors.

Of the Councillors, 65, including six Scheduled Castes, are proposed to be elected by general constituencies, instead of 47, including four Scheduled Castes as at present. Muslims, it is understood, will have 20 seats with joint electorates instead of 22 with separate electorates as at present. There will be one seat for Anglo-Indians, also through a joint electorate as against the present arrangements of two seats through separate electorates.

Of the special constituencies, Labour will have two seats as at present.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta Trades Association and the Calcutta Port Commissioners will have one seat each, instead of six, four and two, respectively, under the existing Act. The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Marwari Association and the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, which hitherto remained unrepresented, will have one seat each.

The next election to the Corporation will be held under the terms of this ordinance.

tutes a nuisance and a menace to the health of the locality. The effluents from these unauthorised cattle sheds cause drainage obstruction, which leads to insanitation in large areas in the city.

"The Corporation has approached the Government for effective powers to deal with the nuisance, viz., powers to seize animals and sell them by public auction—sale proceeds being forfeited to the Corporation.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CORPORATION

Suggestions by Indian Chamber of Commerce

In a communication on the 30th September last the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, drew attention of the Government of West Bengal, Department of Local Self-Government, to the deterioration that had set in the general level of the standard of administration and working of the different departments of the Calcutta Corporation and the civic amenities available to the public.

Reference was also made to the poor standard of cleanliness of roads and streets and byelanes and sanitation of the city, delay in the clearance of garbage, supply of filtered water, inundation of certain parts of the city by rain water, threat to the public health of the city by frequent epidemics like cholera and small-pox and the conditions in the bustee areas.

The Committee believed that the weakness of the administration of the Corporation lay in the system of recruitment which tended to encourage nepotism and corruption. In the opinion of the Committee the Corporation should limit itself to laying down the general policies, leaving the execution of those policies to the different departmental heads concerned. They also suggested an appointment of a small Committee to co-ordinate and help towards smooth and easy functioning of the various departments of the Corporation.

To effect an improvement in administration they also made the following suggestions towards the recruitment of the staff:

"Appointment of the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation from among the permanent members of the Government's higher services; the candidate so selected should be a senior member of such services and should have considerable experience in administrative and executive work.

"The Chief Engineer, the Chief Medical Officer of Health and the Head of the Assessment Department should also be appointed by the Government of West Bengal.

"Appointments to all posts under the Corporation carrying a salary of Rs. 250 and above should be made on the recommendations of the Provincial Public Service Commission.

CHIEF'S REJOINDER

In reply to the suggestions by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, has said the following:—

"My attention has been drawn to a representation, which has been published in the 'Hindusthan Standard,' made by the Indian Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Bengal, regarding the administration of the Corporation of Calcutta. I have nothing to say with regard to the opinions expressed, but as to the facts, I desire to bring one point prominently before the Chamber. For the fabrication of implements needed for conservancy and other vital services in the Corporation, certain raw materials are needed; these are mostly steel sheets, plain sheets and corrugated sheets, rods, angles, tees, etc., and also spare parts for motor vehicles.

"For a considerable time, we have been experiencing great difficulty in securing such supplies. We have reasons to believe that the difficulty is not unconnected with the fact that all Corporation supplies must be made at controlled rates. Owing to such non-supply, a large number of conservancy lorries, for example, have to remain idle.

"Could the Chamber assist the Corporation in obtaining supplies at controlled rates? If this could be done, it would mean an immense assistance to the day-to-day work of the Corporation."

'KHATAL' NUISANCE TO GO

The Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation has issued the following Press Note:—

"In large and widely scattered areas in the city and near residences, vacant plots as well as public spaces are utilised for the purpose of keeping cattle without any authority from the Corporation. The way the cattle is kept consti-

"Owners of cattle and others, who are responsible for these nuisances are warned that severe action will be taken by the Corporation against such delinquents. They are warned that all obstructions in public places and unauthorised use of private spaces as 'khatal's must stop within a very few days; otherwise most vigorous and effective steps will be taken against the offenders."

Wednesday: 1st October, 1947

Mayor's Resignation Sequel

House Requests Him To Return



The Mayor
MR. S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI

THE Corporation, at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 1st October, adopted, following a debate which lasted for about three hours, a resolution requesting Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri to reconsider his decision regarding his resignation as a Councillor and as the Mayor, and inviting him to substantiate before an

independent committee of enquiry the allegations made by him against his colleagues in the Corporation as published in the Press.

The Corporation also assured the Mayor every support in his proposed attempt to eradicate the evils in Municipal administration and to effect improvement on it.

Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia, Deputy Mayor, presided over the meeting.

The resolution, moved by Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee was carried by 45 votes to 9, two members remaining neutral.

The letter of resignation, tendered by Mr. Ray Chaudhuri, which was dated the 22nd September, 1947, was the first item on the agenda.

COUNCILLOR D. MOOKERJEE

In moving his resolution, Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee said that the City was confronted with a very critical situation. Their chief, the Mayor, who had been elected by the unanimous vote of the House, had written to say that he found it difficult to carry on, because he felt that he had not been receiving the support of the House in his efforts to improve the administration of the Corporation.

It was a grave and sorry thing indeed, he remarked, if that was true. The Councillors should regard themselves as owing an explanation to the City of Calcutta if what the Mayor thought was true and correct.

At the same time, it had got to be borne in mind, Councillor Mookerjee continued, that the Corporation administration had upon itself the undesirable stamp of inefficiency, the speaker advisedly avoiding the use of a hard thing, which required their serious study and attention. It was indeed a surprise to many outside the Corporation that their Mayor who to all intents and purposes was receiving their support should have thought fit to say publicly that he was being denied that support.

Councillor Mookerjee sought to impress that many in the House would agree with him that the Mayor was mistaken. It was a sad mistake which had crossed his path, the shadow of which seemed to have overwhelmed him and the hallucination seemed to be too great for him to cast off.

Describing what the members, belonging to the Congress Municipal Association, did soon after the Mayor had submitted his letter of resignation Councillor Mookerjee said that they hurriedly met the

Mayor and tried to find out where exactly the difficulties were. They were convinced that if they got him back it would be quite possible to set things right. It was perhaps not the whole truth to say that every one of them had at all times been able to rise to their height to do everything that was required of them but at the same time it would be a travesty of truth to say that they willingly, advisedly and deliberately withheld their co-operation in the Mayor's effort to improve the administration of the City.

Referring to the difficult and critical times that the Mayor had seen them through, Councillor Mookerjee said that he had given his best to bring about peace in the City. Unless that peace had been restored the Corporation could not have been expected to run on smooth lines.

He then added that the Mayor might have been agitated over the municipal affairs, but if they could make it perfectly clear to him that it was not their intention to deprive him of their support in improving the administration of the City, he would be glad to come back and work with them. But he would ask and ask plainly for a reply as to what might have been the possible reason of his getting away from them. It would indeed be a sorry thing for them, Councillors and Aldermen, for every body who had the good of the City at heart, to think of another man coming and taking charge of the administration.

However much the Mayor might have been ruffled, however much they might have been agitated over the charge made against them, Councillor Mookerjee pleaded for sanity on both sides.

Refuting the allegation of the Mayor, that he had not got the support of his colleagues, Councillor Mookerjee said that he knew that he had not been deprived to help and assistance at any rate, in the past three or four years.

It was a matter of common knowledge, he said, that the Mayor had had a very large say in the administration of the City. It was also a matter of common knowledge that he had had all along with him the support of very many of his colleagues. If the Mayor felt that he was deserted they wanted to tell him that he was wrong.

"We want to tell him that we are with him in his efforts to improve the administration of the City. Many of our party will gladly come out of the party rather than submit to the stigma that we denied him support. It is a case of one against 97. I would implore your Mayor, my Mayor, let it not be said that the Mayor threw up his responsibilities at a time when we needed him most."



The Deputy Mayor
MR. GOUGH-GOVIA

Referring to the reasons as given in the Press by the Mayor for his resignation, Councillor Mookerjee said that there was a sad tale of failure and discomfiture so far as they were concerned. There was a charter of indictment against many of them. There were many things which one wished had not been said at all. It was in the interest of every body concerned, it was in the interest of every Alderman and Councillor, that the charges should be publicly enquired into. They should take steps to place every material before an impartial enquiry committee, so that the Mayor might not feel embarrassed and they too might not feel embarrassed. He knew that the Mayor would be only too glad to give them that opportunity and he ventured to say that if the charges were proved to be unfounded, not only the Mayor and the speaker but the whole city would be happy.

Councillor Mookerjee assured that he would be ready to get out of the Corporation the moment the

ENQUIRY INTO CORPORATION AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT TO DEPUTE SOME OFFICERS

The Government of West Bengal have decided to depute a few officers of integrity to enquire into the affairs of the Calcutta Corporation, according to a Press Note issued on the 7th October.

The Press Note says :

"A letter has been received by the Minister-in-Charge, Local Self-Government from Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation, requesting the Government of West Bengal to depute some officers to enquire into the affairs of Calcutta Corporation.

"In view of the serious allegations made, the Government of West Bengal have decided to depute a few officers of integrity to enquire into the affairs of the Corporation, without in any way impairing the interests of the rate-payers and the good name of premier municipal corporation of India."

charges were established against him. He welcomed the Mayor back to the Corporation and expressed the hope that the materials on which the charter of indictment had been drawn up would be proved not very well founded.

Councillor Jogendra Lal Saha seconded the resolution.

COUNCILLOR B. N. RAY CHOWDHURY

Supporting the resolution Councillor Raja B. N. Ray Chowdhury regretted that the Mayor had rushed to the Press before taking the House into his confidence. He fully agreed with Councillor Mookerjee that the charges made by the Mayor should be substantiated before an impartial tribunal. He thought that nothing short of an enquiry by two High Court Judges would satisfy the rate-payers.

COUNCILLOR A. A. WISE

Councillor A. A. Wise said that he failed to understand why the members of the Congress Municipal Association felt worried about the allegations if they were not hit by them. He did not understand how the Mayor, who had been long associated with the affairs of the Corporation, could feel suddenly sick with its administration, and also how before handing in his resignation, the Mayor might come to the conclusion that time had come for him to 'vomit it up'.

By Way of amendment Councillor Wise moved that the Mayor be requested to formulate and substantiate the charges made by him against the Corporation before a public enquiry committee.

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha wanted to know from the Chair if there was any section in the Calcutta Municipal Act which empowered the Corporation to appoint a committee of public enquiry into its affairs.

The Deputy Mayor, who presided, replied in the negative.

COUNCILLOR P. N. BRAHMA

Councillor Phanindra Nath Brahma said that from the letter of resignation of the Mayor which was before the House it would be evident that it was the members of the Congress Municipal Association and none else who were the accused. As a member of the Association he would like Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri to formulate charges before any impartial tribunal and if it was found that the speaker was guilty of any act which was detrimental to the interest of the Corporation, he would immediately resign. Why did not the Mayor give particulars in respect to the allegations he had made in his letter to the Secretary of the Congress Municipal Association? Councillor Brahma enquired. What again were the vital points on which serious difference of opinion had arisen between him and the members of the Association?

Amidst protests voiced by some members of the House against certain remarks made by Councillor Brahma, he continued to say that he had a right to know from the Mayor the charges made against him personally. He suggested that consideration of the matter should be postponed, and in the meantime, the Mayor should be asked to formulate charges against each of the members of the Congress Municipal Association and these might be brought before the House for consideration.

COUNCILLOR D. J. COHEN

Councillor D. J. Cohen, by way of amendment, suggested that under Section 16 of the Municipal Act the Government should be asked to appoint a committee consisting preferably of two High Court Judges to examine the indictments made by the Mayor against the Corporation and report the result of the enquiry to the House.

COUNCILLOR D. N. MUKHERJEE

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee said that the charges made by the Mayor were a reflection not only on the members of the Congress Municipal Association but also on the entire House. The Mayor had stated that he was not being given co-operation in

the matter of improvement of the administration of the Corporation. Did he ever care to write to any of the leaders of the parties about his proposed attempts at improvement of the administration? So far as his party was concerned, he could say no approach was made to them. Therefore, that charge was unfair and not true.

The Mayor, Councillor Mukherjee added, should have taken the House into his confidence before he took the step he had taken. The Mayor could not act dictatorially. The Mayor should have the sense of discipline that he must submit to the opinion of the majority instead of flashing the news of resignation in the newspapers. Why did he not seek the opinion of the House regarding the appointment of the Chief Engineer? If he had not that sense of discipline he was unfit to occupy the chair, a chair which had been occupied by so many illustrious sons of Bengal.

Corruption and jobbery were not the creation of the present Corporation: they were the legacies of the past administrations, and Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri had been a member of the Corporation since 1936.

Continuing, Councillor Mukherjee said that since 1944 he had known that the Congress Municipal Association meant the opinion of Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri and Calcutta Corporation meant the dictatorship of Mr. Ray Chaudhuri.

He thought that after Mr. Ray Chaudhuri's association with Mahatma Gandhi a genuine change had come over the latter and he would be sincerely trying to improve the administration of the Corporation. But why did Mr. Ray Chaudhuri only the other day support from the Mayoral chair the proposal for leasing out certain Corporation lands without advertisement when it was objected to by a member of the Muslim League Party? Was that a genuine attempt to improve the administration of the Corporation? He would like to call the resignation "a political stunt" on the part of the Mayor.

Councillor Mukherjee, however, welcomed an enquiry against the conduct of the whole House, both collectively and individually, but he would ask the House to accept the letter of resignation.

COUNCILLOR M. RAFIQUE

Councillor Mohamed Rafique said that their party had pledged support to Mr. Ray Chaudhuri in all matters which were conducive to the better administration of the City. They had seen letters appearing in the Press regarding appointments of inefficient men in the Corporation. They also knew that when Mr. Ray Chaudhuri was Chairman of the Services Committee many appointments had been made of men who did not possess the necessary qualification. Mr. Ray Chaudhuri was a man who used to rule in the Corporation. He was the man who could make and unmake Mayors and Deputy Mayors.

Councillor Rafique then pointed out that the proper thing for the Mayor should have been to tell the House as to what he wanted to do. He could have put an item in the agenda of the Corporation meeting to that effect and give it priority.

Councillor Rafique said that it was their intention to help the Mayor in improving the administration of the City. Whether he resigned or came back, he said, it would be good of him if he withdrew all the allegations that he had made in the Press. It was not true that he had done his best and others were not co-operating with him.

COUNCILLOR DR. SINHA

Councillor Dr. S. N. Sinha said that at a time when the Corporation was passing through a financial crisis their leader Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri had failed them. They did not expect such a thing from their Mayor. It was a known fact that eight out of the twelve allegations were true. But to make a fuss about those by rushing to the Press and to shirk responsibility for them at a time of danger was not expected from a man like Mr. Ray Chaudhuri, who should have the courage to face the troubles which the Corporation were now confronted with instead of running away, said Councillor Dr. Sinha.

The resolution, as moved by Councillor Debatra Mookerjee, was carried, the amendments having fallen through.

WORKERS THREAT 'DIRECT ACTION'

Earlier, the Deputy Mayor, Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia, informed the House that the Corporation workers would resort to 'direct action' if effective steps were not taken by the 7th November to meet their demands for increase in the basic salary, independence bonus and implementation of the January recommendations.

Referring to the main items of demands made by the workers, he said that they were increment of the basic wage, independence reward and implementation of January recommendations.

What they meant by 'direct action,' the Deputy Mayor said, had not been specified at the moment. The Chief Executive Officer had already taken up the matter and had asked the Chief Engineer and the Chief Accountant to report.

Councillor Mohamed Rafique suggested that the matter should be considered at a special meeting convened later.

CUT AND QUALITY OF RATION

Councillor Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen complained of the cut in ration and said that the rice and *atta* supplied were of a bad quality. Referring to the use of tamarind seed for alleged adulteration of *atta*, as published in the papers, he enquired why such a thing had never been reported by the Corporation's Health Department though a Councillor had mentioned about it at a meeting.

CONDOLENCES

The Corporation condoled the death of Mr. Lalit Mohan De, an *ex*-Councillor, and adjourned its meeting for 10 minutes as a mark of respect to his memory.

The deaths of Mrs. Binapani Khan, wife of Kumar Debendra Lal Khan of Narajole was also condoled.

Wednesday: 8th October

Mayor Withdraws His Resignation

Adjourned Debate On The Nature Of The Enquiry Committee

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, presiding over the meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 8th October, announced that as the Government had decided to institute an inquiry into the affairs of the Corporation, he withdrew his letter of resignation as Mayor and a Councillor of the Municipality.

A debate then arose on a resolution moved by Councillor Raja B. N. Ray Chowdhury suggesting an enquiry into the Corporation affairs either by two High Court Judges or by officers deputed by Local Government. To this, an amendment was moved by Sj. Debabrata Mookerjee (Congress) suggesting that the proposed enquiry should be held by a special committee appointed by Corporation, which should be composed of leaders and representatives of public opinion.

MOTIONS, AMENDMENTS AND DISCUSSIONS

WHEN the House met, the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, who was in the chair, referred to a statement he had recently made in the Press saying 'inter alia' that there could be no question of his going back to the Corporation unless an independent Committee was appointed by the Government to enquire into the affairs of the Corporation. He said that later in a Press Note issued by the Government he found that the Government had already decided to initiate an enquiry, and as the purpose of his letter had been served, he withdrew his letter of resignation.

Several members in the House objected to the Mayor's withdrawal of the letter of resignation pointing out that he could not do so, because it was a property of the House.

The Mayor pointed out that he could not allow any discussion on his action unless it came in a proper way before the House. He had disposed of the item, and further as the letter had been withdrawn the Councillors had nothing to do with it.

COUNCILLOR RAJA B. N. RAY CHOWDHURY

The House next passed on to the consideration of the last item on the agenda, taken out of turn with the leave of the House. It was a motion tabled by Councillor Raja B. N. Ray Chowdhury urging the West Bengal Government to

"(1) appoint either by promulgating an Ordinance or under any power or powers which the Government may possess a commission consisting of two High Court Judges to enquire into the alleged maladministration of the Corporation, or in the alternative to

(2) depute under Section 16 of the Municipal Act such responsible officer or officers to examine and report at a very early date on the present state of affairs of the Corporation administration with special reference to the charges levelled against it by the Mayor."

Speaking on his motion, Councillor Raja Ray Chowdhury said that he found from the first statement of the Government that it had taken its decision for an enquiry at the request of the Mayor. In this respect, he would like to say, the Government was absolutely wrong. The Mayor, he said, had no authority to either write to the Government or approach the Government for an enquiry into the affairs of the Corporation.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said that the Corporation resolution requesting him

to withdraw his resignation did not appoint any independent committee to inquire into Municipal affairs and left him no alternative but to approach the Government.

Councillor Raja Ray Chowdhury observed that it was not proper on the part of the Mayor to approach the Government without having consulted the House.

The Mayor said that he took the public into his confidence and had acted as they desired.

Councillor Raja Ray Chowdhury said that the public had been clamouring for an impartial inquiry in which not only the conduct of the officers of the Corporation, but also of the Councillors, Aldermen and the Mayor, should be the subject of scrutiny. Allegations had been made against the Mayor just as against the Councillors and Aldermen.

The Mayor hoped that every allegation made by him or against him would be borne out by evidence which would appear from records.

Councillor Raja Ray Chowdhury moved a resolution suggesting the appointment by the Government of a tribunal of two High Court judges to inquire into the alleged maladministration of the Corporation or, in the alternative, requesting the Government to take action under Section 16 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

Councillor I. J. Cohen seconded the motion moved by Councillor Raja B. N. Ray Chowdhury.

COUNCILLOR DEBABRATA MOOKERJEE

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee next moved by way of amendment to Councillor Raja Ray Chowdhury's motion, that a special Committee be constituted with leaders and representatives of public opinion in the City to investigate the allegations and insinuation of improper or disgraceful conduct of the Aldermen and Councillors made by the Mayor in his statement of the 30th September last.

Councillor Mookerjee in the course of his speech in moving the amendment suggested that the Committee proposed by him be constituted with the following members:

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Alderman
Mr. S. N. Roy, Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust and *ex-officio* Councillor; Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President, B. F. C. C.; Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose; Mr. Surendra Mohan Guha, a retired judge of the Calcutta High Court, and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, President, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha.

Councillor Mookerjee said that they, as the Councillors of the Corporation, were as much anxious

as the Mayor to cleanse the Corporation of corruption, nepotism and jobbery. But the question was about the method, the approach and the way in which that thing, namely, the much-desired thing of improving the City's administration, was to be brought about. As long as they continued to be members of this Corporation, they could not avoid or shirk their responsibility for the evils that were synonymous with the Calcutta Corporation. Councillor Mookerjee added that as long as he continued to be a member of the House, he should certainly be guilty of the charges brought against the Corporation collectively.

Referring to the charge made by the Mayor that the Councillors and Aldermen did not co-operate with him in his efforts at putting things right, Councillor Mookerjee said that the Mayor was not perhaps generous in his comment. He did not put forward the true state of things. It was, to say the least, unkind of him to make such a charge. Let, therefore, a committee, a Special Committee, be appointed by the House to investigate into the charges made by the Mayor.

Giving the reasons why he liked amendment of Councillor Raja B. N. Ray Chowdhury's proposal for having two judges of the High Court to make the enquiry, Councillor Mookerjee said that it would not be worthwhile to go through the difficult process of having the services of two High Court judges to look into the affairs of the Corporation. It would rather be more useful and more conducive to the interest of the House and of the city to do all that lay in their power and not to look to the third party, that is, the Government, for enabling the Councillors and Aldermen to put forward their respective cases before the impartial committee.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor here pointed out that the members of the House wanted an independent committee.

Councillor Mookerjee said that they wanted an independent committee, because it would not be possible for the public to criticize the committee and to say that it was a committee appointed by the Corporation with a view to whitewash the whole thing. He stressed that the committee which he suggested would be a perfectly independent committee that would inspire full public confidence and whose honesty, ability and integrity nobody would question. That would be a fair deal which would show that they were on the right path, a path to correction and not a path to destruction. In fairness to the Councillors against whom the Mayor had made some charges, he hoped they would not be denied the opportunity of placing their case before the committee of enquiry. That opportunity, Councillor Mookerjee stressed, would not be available to them under Section 16 of the Municipal Act. That section of the Act did not provide for a comprehensive scope of enquiry, which was absolutely necessary under the circumstances. Referring to Section 42 of the Act which dealt with improper conduct of Councillors, Councillor Mookerjee said that an enquiry could be held by them under this Section, as allegations made by the Mayor were of the nature as contained in that Section.

The Mayor, objecting, said that as the allegations could be ascertained from the records, and he knew what the records were, the purpose would, therefore, be served under Section 16.

Councillor Mookerjee thereupon said that they could not bring the conduct of the Aldermen and

Councillors to judgment until and unless they appointed a committee under Section 75 of the Municipal Act. Section 75 could bring within its purview corruption, nepotism, jobbery and misconduct on the part of Aldermen and Councillors, but Section 16 could at best touch some of the officers of the Corporation, and the Councillors might go scot-free.

Councillor Provangshu Kumar Seth seconded Councillor Mookerjee's amendment.

COUNCILLOR D. N. MUKHERJEE

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee admitted that there were corruption, nepotism and jobbery in the Corporation, yet he was opposed to any interference by the Government and wanted the Mayor not to convert the Corporation into a 'Secretariat.' He suggested certain amendments of the Municipal Act including a provision for the appointment of an independent Municipal Service Commission.

Proceeding, Councillor Mukherjee said that if they wanted to improve the administration of the Corporation they, the 98 Councillors, must not function as the Executive. The departmental heads should be allowed to work independently and enforce discipline among their subordinates. He failed to understand why the Mayor had not suggested to the Government, if he had the improvement of the administration at heart, to amend the Municipal Act on those lines.

Pained him, Councillor Mukherjee said; that the Mayor had surrendered and sacrificed the dignity and honour of the Corporation by bringing in two officers of the Government. He was not opposed to an independent enquiry, but that enquiry should be held by the representatives of the people.

Lastly Councillor Mukherjee appealed to the Mayor to persuade the Government to revise their decision. And he moved an amendment, urging that the Corporation should recommend to the Government to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act on the lines suggested by him.

COUNCILLOR SOMNATH LAHIRI

Councillor Somnath Lahiri said that the enquiry decided upon by the Government could deal with the matter only partially; therefore, he thought, the enquiry proposed by Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee was also necessary. He accorded his support to both the proposals.

COUNCILLOR A. A. WISE

Councillor A. A. Wise said that he was fully conscious of the need for purging the Corporation of corruption, nepotism and jobbery. He assured the House of full co-operation by his party. They wanted the Corporation to stand high in the esteem of the public and this could only be achieved if the officers of the Corporation and Councillors worked in co-operation for the betterment of the city, and not for self-interest.

ALDERMAN A. R. SIDDIQI

Alderman A. R. Siddiqi said it was a pity that the national Government had decided to institute an inquiry into Corporation affairs under Section 16 which, he was sure, would not produce the desired result.

Alderman Siddiqi added that the national Government had trampled under foot the rights of the members of this House. They had taken the extraordinary step of altering the constitution of the Municipality without allowing the Corporation an opportunity of expressing their views on the subject. It would be wise for the Government to postpone the

date of inquiry until the new Corporation came into being under the proposed constitution. The Corporation was a semi-Government institution and had to be guarded against interference by any Ministerial department.

Alderman Siddiqi suggested that it would be better if the proposed enquiry by the Government was postponed till the new Corporation came into being.

COUNCILLOR NARESH NATH MOOKERJEE

Opposing Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee's amendment, Councillor Naresh Nath Mookerjee, *ex-Deputy Mayor*, said that he was not doing so because of lack of confidence in the personnel of the committee proposed. He was opposing the amendment because the suggestions made in it were 'frivolous'. They all knew that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose had been out of town for the last four days. He did not know if Mr. Bose's consent was received before his name was proposed.

Secondly, when the Congress Government was instituting an enquiry, they could not expect that Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President R. P. C. C., would go against the decision of his own Government by agreeing to sit in the proposed committee.

COUNCILLOR ANANDILAL PODDAR

Councillor Anandilal Poddar rising on a point of order wanted to know if the committee suggested in Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee's amendment was an independent enquiry committee in view of the fact that two Councillors including Alderman A. R. Siddiqi were there.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor said that the House had the ruling of the Deputy Mayor the other day that the Corporation could not appoint an independent enquiry committee under Section 16 of the Municipal Act.

The Mayor added that his main allegations were against the departments. It was a proved fact what happened in the Election Department and how the elections were conducted and he had suggested that new rules should be framed for the conduct of the elections.

His next allegation, the Mayor said, was that Councillors absented themselves from the committee meetings. It was a proved fact that up till now the Chairman of the Education Committee had not been appointed and there was no quorum for any of the meetings of the Committee. He would show how many Councillors attended each committee of Corporation meetings. That charge, the Mayor said, applied to Alderman Siddiqi. How then could they make Alderman Siddiqi a judge to enquire into the affairs of the Corporation?

The Mayor would rather accept the proposal of Councillor B. N. Ray Chowdhury for an enquiry by High Court Judges in addition to the departmental enquiry by Government officers. But why the Councillor should appoint two of their colleagues as judges of their own affairs?

In that view of the matter and in the interest of the public the Mayor thought that the committee proposed by Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee would not be an independent committee. So, if the Corporation wanted to have an independent committee it would have to rescind the committee by which it called upon the Mayor to appear and prove the charges he had made against the administration. The Mayor did not accept the committee suggested by Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee as an independent Committee.

COUNCILLOR D. N. MUKHERJEE

Councillor Debendra Nath Mukherjee pointed out that they also did not consider that two officers of the Government would constitute an independent Committee of Enquiry.

The Mayor ruled that the committee proposed was not an independent one and made certain remarks.

That provoked angry interjections by several members and confusion prevailed.

In view of the disorder the Mayor adjourned the meeting.

PROTEST AGAINST ORDINANCES

Earlier, protests against the West Bengal Government ordinance effecting changes in the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation were made by members of the minority communities and other interests in the Corporation.

COUNCILLOR SOMNATH LAHIRI

Councillor Somnath Lahiri while appreciating the abolition of the nomination system, communal electorates and reduction in the number of European business representatives regretted that the Government had thought fit to leave the franchise as it was. He said that hardly a lakh of people in Calcutta out of a population of about 80 lakhs had the right to vote. It was necessary that the electorate system should be so changed as to allow a larger number of ratepayers to be represented. The electoral roll should be prepared on the basis of adult franchise. It was a pity that commercial interests were given six seats, while 50,000 organized workers had been given only two.

COUNCILLOR S. M. USMAN

Councillor S. M. Usman, *ex-Mayor*, expressed surprise that the Government had thought fit to change the constitution of the Corporation by promulgating an ordinance. It was, he said, a novel and dangerous method of amending a constitution and was tantamount to a misuse of power. The constitution should have been changed in consultation with all interests concerned. By the promulgation of this ordinance the rights of minorities had been trampled upon. This had created consternation in the minds of Muslims. It was necessary therefore that the ordinance should be withdrawn and the opinion of the minorities consulted before any change was made.

COUNCILLOR A. A. WISE

Councillor A. A. Wise said his idea was that the Corporation was a non-party body which ought to look after the interests of all. It was not a party machinery. For efficient administration of the Municipality it was necessary that all parties should present a united front in the interest of the city as a whole. He suggested the formation of a coalition party in the Corporation for the efficient administration of the Municipality and regretted that Europeans were to have only one seat under the ordinance.

STADIUM FOR CALCUTTA

Councillor Raja B. N. Ray Chowdhury drew the attention of the Mayor to the unhappy incident that took place in the football ground the other day and said that arrangement in the field of sports was not adequate. He stressed the urgency of erecting a stadium and hoped that the incident would open the eyes of the Government and they would immediately take steps to see that this premier city possessed a stadium worthy of its status.



SURENDRANATH BANERJEA

BIRTH CENTENARY

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE FORMED

IN pursuance of an invitation issued by eighteen distinguished persons of Calcutta a conference met in the Darbhanga Hall, Calcutta University, in the afternoon of the 11th October to devise ways and means for the celebration of the birth centenary of Sir Surendranath Banerjee.

Prof. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, was voted to the Chair.

The Conference resolved that a Committee, called "The Surendranath Banerjee Centenary Celebration Committee," be formed, consisting of the following persons, with power to add to their number, to take steps towards celebrating the centenary of the birth of Surendranath Banerjee, in a befitting manner.

According to the Committee's resolution, the Committee will have power to appoint a Working Committee and additional office-bearers if necessary. The Committee will co-operate with other public bodies and organizations willing to help this Committee for the purpose of the celebration.

The personnel of the Committee is as follows :

Prof. P. N. Banerjee, *Chairman*;

Syed Nausher Ali, Hon. Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar and Mr. D. P. Khaitan, *Vice-Chairmen*;

Members:—Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee, Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, Justice Bijonbehary Mukherjee, Mr. Justice K. C. Chander, Dr. H. C. Mookherjee, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. J. Choudhuri, Sir B. L. Mitter, Mr. Kalipada Mukherjee, Mr. Rama Prasad Mukherjee, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Maharaja of Natore, Maharaja of Nadia, Maharaja of Dighapatia, Mr. Devendra Nath Mukherjee, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Choudhury, Sir Zahid Suhrawardy, Mr. Narendra Kumar Basu, Kumar Bimal Chandra Sinha, Mr. S. M. Bose, Dr. Sandari Mohan Das, Swami Birajananda, Swami Mahadewananda, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Sir Rupendranath Mitter, Mr. Justice S. R. Das, Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Sir Biren Mukherjee, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghose, Dr. S. C. Banerjee, Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Maharajahadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, Mr. Jugal Kishore Birla, Mr. G. D. Birla, Raja Kamala Ranjan Roy, Major General A. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta, Mr. D. C. Driver, Mr. Matilal Roy, Dr. Bimala Charan Law, Dr. Nareesh Chandra Sengupta, Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chunder, Mr. S. C. Banerjee, Mr. S. M. Bose, Advocate-General.

"The centenary of the birth of late Sir Surendranath Banerjee, falls on the 13th November, 1947. Sir Surendranath was one of those eminent persons who aroused the political consciousness of the people of India and laid the foundations of the Indian National Congress. The services rendered by him extended over a period of half a century,—the most glorious part of this being that connected with the Anti-Partition Agitation and the Swadeshi movement. He was also a distinguished educationist and as such helped to build up the lives of several generations of our young men. In view of these facts it is desirable to celebrate the hundredth birthday of Surendranath in a befitting manner.

The signatories to the above statement included Messrs. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister, West Bengal; P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University; Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee; S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta and N. C. Chatterjee, President, Bengal Hindu Mahasabha.

Accordingly, a Conference was held at the Darbhanga Hall of the Calcutta University on the 11th October. At this Conference a celebration Committee was formed.

Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Mr. Manindra Prosad Sarvadikary, Mr. J. C. Mookerjee, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose, Mr. Makhan Lal Sen, Mr. Gaganvihari Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan, Prof. Khagendranath Mitra, Prof. Benoyendranath Banerjee, Prof. Satish Chandra Ghose, Mr. Sures Chandra Majumdar, Mr. N. N. Rakshit, Mr. Surya Kumar Ghoshal, Mr. Binod Gopal Mookerjee, Mr. Ashutosh Lahiri, Dr. D. N. Maitra, Dr. J. N. Maitra, Mr. Babulal Jalan, Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyay, Sir Badridas Goenka, Mr. Probhat Kumar Ganguly, Mr. Kedarnath Chatterjee, Mr. J. K. Mitter, Mr. J. K. Biswas, Mr. B. Sengupta, Dr. Sasadhar Sinha, Moulana Ahmed Ali, Dr. Mrs. Phurbenu Guha, Mr. S. N. Modak, Mr. Bhutnath Kar, Mr. Phanindra Nath Mukherjee, Sir David Ezra, Dr. B. B. Dutt, Mr. Bipin Behari Ganguli, Kumar Biswanath Roy, Mr. Sailendranath Mittra, Dr. S. B. Dutt, Mr. Harendranath Majumdar, Mr. Hari Charan Ghose, Mr. Suresh Chandra Basu, Mr. Charn Chandra Bhattacharjee, Mr. Bhawani Prosad Garga of Mahishadal, Mr. Mihirlal Chatterjee, Mr. Nishithnath Kundu, Mr. Anath Bandhu Dutta, Mr. Kashiab Chandra Gupta, Mr. Ramratan Bose, Mr. Binayendranath Majumdar, Dr. Nagendranarain Chowdhury, Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, Dr. Srikumar Banerjee, Mr. Chapala Kanta Bhattacharyya, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Mr. J. K. Mitter, Mr. Naresnath Mookherjee, Dr. S. K. Ganguli, Mr. M. K. Bhimani, Mr. Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Dr. Ramesh Chandra Majumdar, Prof. Nripendra Chandra Banerjee, Mr. Mohan Kumar Mookerjee, Mr. Makhan Lal Biswas, Mr. L. N. Birla, Mr. Probhatnath Singh Roy, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Bankim Chandra Mookerjee, Mr. Hemanta Kumar Basu, Srijukta Aparna Devi, Mr. Nirmal Kumar Bose, Kumar Saradindu Narayan Roy, Mr. Vivekananda Mukherjee, Mr. Upendra Nath Banerjee, Mr. A. C. Sen, Dr. Panchanan Neogy, Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Chakravorti, Mr. Jnanendra Nath Banerjee, Mr. Profulla Chandra Acharyya Bhaduri, Mr. Basanta Kumar Chaudhuri, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, Mr. S. K. Dutt, Mr. Rabindra Kumar Bose, Mr. Asoka Sen, Mr. D. N. Sen, Mr. Kiron Chandra Dutt, Mr. S. Wajid Ali, Dr. R. Ahmed, Mr. Pannalal Bose, Prof. Batuknath Bhattacharyya, Dr. D. Chakravarty, Dr. M. N. Bose, Mr. Prosanta Kumar Bose, Mr. Pankaj

Kumar Ghose, Mr. Shyam Dulal Srimany, Mr. Monomohan Ghose, Mr. Jogesh Chandra Das Gupta, Dr. Indra Narayan Sen Gupta.

General Secretary—Mr. Debes Chandra Ghose;

Joint Secretaries—Mr. Jyotish Chandra Ghose and Mr. Gouri Prasanna Mukherjee;

Treasurer—Mr. Bhabatosh Ghattak.

The Conference resolved that in connection with the Surendranath Centenary Celebration a public meeting would be held in the Senate House, Calcutta University, on Saturday, the 13th December, 1947, and that His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, be requested to preside over the meeting.

The Conference requested the leading persons and public bodies and organizations in all the districts and subdivisional towns as well as the larger villages in both West Bengal and East Bengal to celebrate the Centenary of the birth of Surendranath Banerjee by holding public meetings and in other suitable ways.

The Conference requested the eminent leaders and public bodies of provinces outside Bengal to take suitable steps to celebrate in a befitting manner the centenary of the birth of the great departed leader, Surendranath Banerjee, who was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress and whose indefatigable services to the country extended over a period of half a century.

REQUISITION OF HOUSES IN KARACHI

SIND GOVERNMENT TO PAY COMPENSATION

An assurance that the Sind Government would grant adequate compensation for the premises requisitioned for accommodation of Pakistan Government personnel is given in a *Press Note* issued in Karachi on the 4th October.

The Government accept full responsibility for settlement of claims in respect of these properties, says the *Note*. It is an erroneous impression that no proper arrangements have been made by the Government for payment of compensation.

The Government regret that owing to their preoccupation with other pressing and urgent problems such as the large influx of refugees and their settlement, etc., it was not possible for them to pay earlier attention to this question. Steps are, however, being taken to give high priority to this matter and to ensure that the claims of all concerned are settled with the least possible delay.

MR. BIREN ROY

LEAVING FOR U. K. AND U. S. A.

Mr. Biren Roy, Chairman, Behala Municipality and founder and former President and Secretary of the All-Bengal Municipal Association, will be leaving for England and America to study the rehousing schemes and planning of new towns. Mr. Roy will also utilize this opportunity to visit the Light Aeroplane Clubs and manufacturing centres with a view to develop Flying training centres in India. He has applied for leave of absence as Chairman of the Municipal Board and the Commissioners will be called upon to elect an acting Chairman for the period. Mr. Roy has already put 15 years of continuous service as the Chairman of the Behala Municipality.

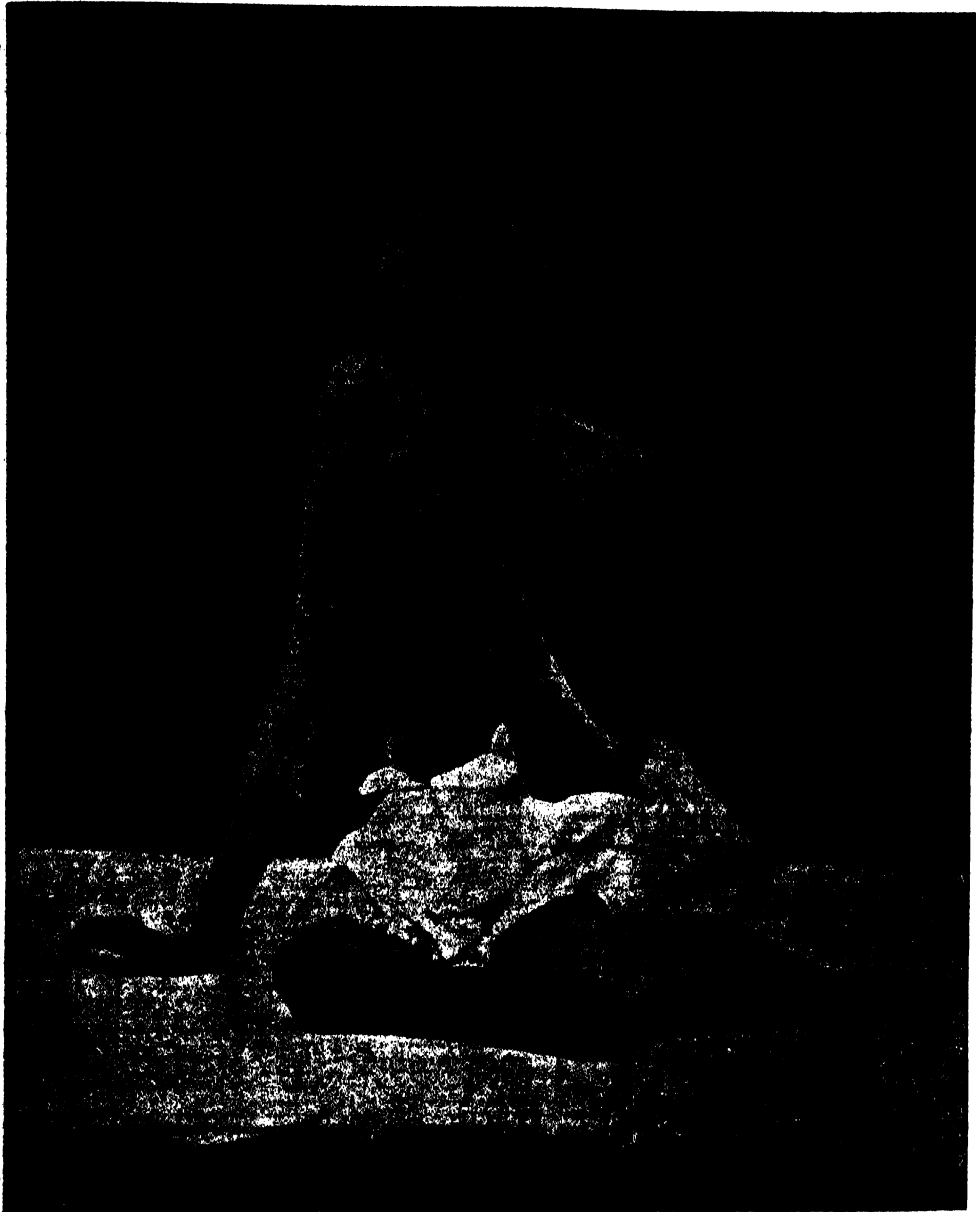
NATIONAL HIGHWAY

CONNECTING DARJEELING WITH CALCUTTA

Construction of a road to be known as National Highway connecting Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and West Dinajpur with Calcutta is soon going to be taken up by the West Bengal Government.

Another project connecting Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur with Calcutta and Assam by rail will also be embarked upon without delay.

In this connection Mr. Annada Prasad Chaudhury, Finance Minister, and Mr. Sukumar Sen, Chief Secretary, West Bengal Government, left for Delhi recently by air to attend a conference called by the India Government for these projects.



Mahatma

Calcutta Celebrates 79th Birthday Of Mahatma Gandhi

Calcutta celebrated Mahatma Gandhi's 79th birthday on the 2nd October. The Muslim citizens joined other sections of the population in the city to make the celebration a magnificent success.

The day was declared a public holiday all over India by the Government. And naturally people were jubilant and they rose to the height of the occasion.

The Chief feature of the all-day programme of celebrations in the city was an impressive rally of nearly 10,000 Santi Senas (Soldiers of Peace) on the maidan at the foot of Achutloney Monument. Among the Santi Senas were women and girls and also several hundreds of Muslim National Guards, who came in picturesque processions from different parts of the city.

The city wore a festive appearance. National flags were flown on house-tops and all Government, Municipal and other public buildings. Besides flag hoisting ceremonies in parks and squares numerous singing squads came out in the morning and paraded the streets. Meetings were held in various places and prayer for Gandhiji's long life was offered in temples and other places of worship. In many homes Gandhiji's portrait was worshipped by children while the elders spent the day by fasting. Mass spinning demonstration and Harijan uplift work were other important items of the day's celebration.

**"GANDHIJI HAS GIVEN US BACK THE SANITY OF MIND AND
WE ARE NOW ABLE TO LIVE PEACEFULLY"—THE MAYOR**

“IN these days of great and terrible depression when we are in the grip of communal murders and strife, there are only two lamps burning and those are Mahatmaji as a man and Bengal as a province. May Mahatmaji live long and succeed in his peace mission. May Bengal attain her full glory. May this celebration be the turning point of the communal strife and may India recover her full health,” so said Shri Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, addressing a huge meeting of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and other communities at the foot of Ochterloney monument on Thursday morning which marked the beginning of the celebration of Gandhiji's 79th birthday in Calcutta.

Shri Rajagopalachari speaking over an hour said :

“My object is to make you think of Mahatma Gandhi and his work. We have met to-day in worship. Mahatmaji is the pillar of our peace in India. The symbols—the pillars of peace—that we may erect may break down, but the ideal of Mahatmaji will survive through the ages. God sent him 79 years ago to become the pillar of peace to-day.”

Concluding Rajaji paid tributes to the men, women, boys and girls who have joined Santi Senas and hoped that they would continue to serve the noble mission they had placed as their ideal.

MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

Earlier Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta, hoisted the national flag and said that there was a special significance attached to this year's celebration of birthday of Gandhiji. Only a few weeks ago Gandhiji was in Calcutta and the miracle he achieved here was still fresh in their memory. Calcutta was in the grip of ruins and brothers were killing brothers. Gandhiji gave them back sanity of mind and they are now able to live peacefully. When world was seized with disease, starvation, death and misery God sent a man to pull out human beings and save them. Mahatma Gandhi was such a man. Unless they moulded their activities in the light of what Gandhiji said they would not be able to free themselves from misery, disease etc.

MR. S. M. USMAN

Mr. S. M. Usman, Secretary of the Calcutta District Muslim League, said that Gandhiji's life had been dedicated to the uplift of this country. India attained independence without bloodshed, without corpses lying in the battlefield. The world watched with interest Gandhiji's non-violence struggle against the might of arms. History told them that when even a small nation attained independence rivers of blood had flown. But India, the land of forty crores of people achieved freedom in a way that had opened up a new chapter in the civilization of mankind, and Gandhiji was the high priest of that civilization. Mr. Usman referred to Gandhiji's stay in Calcutta and said that when everyone in India—low and high—was puzzled how to combat this gigantic demon of communal strife Gandhiji came forward and with his simple belief in love and affection conquered the demon. That was a simple weapon but the mightiest weapon against hatred and conflict. He hoped that everyone would try to live up to the teachings of Gandhiji.

The meeting commenced with the singing of the *Pandemataram* by the members of the Congress Sahitya Sangha.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

Members of the Calcutta University Institute observed the 79th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi in an atmosphere of aesthetic solemnity in the Institute Hall. Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh presided over the function.

Paying his homage to Mahatma Gandhi Mr. Ghosh said he would remind them that no encomiums, however high, would please Gandhiji. His personal experience was that whenever they had uttered words of praise before him, Gandhiji only smiled signifying that he did not particularly feel happy at what they had spoken in extolling him, Gandhiji said that it would give him the greatest delight if they only did what he wanted them to do.

So, Mr Ghosh emphasized, the best way of paying their homage to Gandhiji was to emulate his ideals. To-day, while praying for many a happy return of the day, they should take a vow to do what Gandhiji wanted of them.

Problem Of Proper Accommodation In The City

Various Measures By West Bengal Government

WITH a view to decentralizing the city of Calcutta and accommodating the people properly, schemes to develop some areas into towns are being considered by the Government of West Bengal.

It is understood that the Government intends to resume the work of development of Kanchrapara. It may be recalled that this scheme which was started by the former Bengal Government, was kept in suspension along with other development projects.

It is also understood that to build up a new town in Kanchrapara, the Government contemplates setting up a Development Corporation which would raise

necessary capital by issuing of debentures backed by Government guarantee.

It is further understood that the Board will consist of Government nominees and representatives of debenture-holders and it would work under the direct supervision of the Government.

Similar schemes are also contemplated for developing some satellite towns about Calcutta.

PREMISES ORDINANCE

The Governor of West Bengal has recently promulgated an ordinance conferring powers on the Government to requisition premises and to evict from

Government premises persons occupying them without authority.

The ordinance, called the West Bengal Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Ordinance, 1947, extends to the whole of the province and comes into force immediately.

It empowers the First Land Acquisition Collector in Calcutta and the Collector of a district to requisition for any public purpose premises other than those exclusively used for religious worship, and to evict the existing occupier of such houses with 10 days' notice.

It is provided that when in the opinion of the Collector it is necessary to requisition premises an order to that effect shall be served on the landlord and, where it relates to premises in the occupation

CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION

PROPOSED PURCHASE BY WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT

Considerable interest was aroused in London on the 14th October by a report from Calcutta that the Government of the Dominion of India is prepared to consider favourably a request from the Government of West Bengal for a loan of 30 crores of rupees from which to buy the British-owned Calcutta electric undertaking, cabled Sydney Gampell, Reuter's Financial Editor.

Although the report was described in Calcutta as a rumour, it was taken seriously in London. It was stated that it did not surprise responsible London quarters. For several reasons these quarters thought that the Government of India would in fact be disposed to grant this loan to the West Bengal Government.

It was added that such a purchase would be welcomed by the London authorities and that the payment could certainly be made from India's blocked sterling balance.

Although, as is well-known, the total investment by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (a British company) in this undertaking appreciably exceeds its balance sheet value, it was not thought in London that the purchase would require so large a sum as 30 crores of rupees. It was thus presumed that the balance of the loan would be available to the West Bengal Government for other purposes.

There was some conjecture on the London Stock Exchange that these other purposes might include the possible purchase of other British-owned utility concerns in Calcutta. Further information from India is eagerly awaited. London has recognised that Indians overwhelmingly desire to use their blocked sterling balance to buy out British-owned assets in India.

of a tenant, also on the tenant. But where a landlord or tenant is not readily traceable, the order shall be served by publishing it in the official Gazette.

Persons aggrieved by the orders for requisition may, within seven days of their receipt, appeal to the Divisional Commissioner and to the Board of Revenue in cases arising in the districts and Calcutta respectively.

When premises are requisitioned compensation shall be paid, the amount being determined in accordance with rules set out in the ordinance. Where

any premises requisitioned under this ordinance are to be released from such requisition, the Collector may specify the person to whom possession shall be given.

No landlord, without the previous written consent of the Collector, or except for effecting repairs or complying with a municipal requisition, shall wilfully disturb any convenience or easement attached to the requisitioned premises or remove, destroy or render unserviceable anything provided there for permanent use.

Contravention of any provision of this ordinance or of any order made under it shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine or both.

The ordinance also provides that no order made in exercise of any power conferred by it shall be called in question in any court. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this ordinance.

PRESS NOTE

A West Bengal Government Press Note issued in connection with the West Bengal Premises (Requisition and Eviction) ordinance, 1947, says:—

The object of the Ordinance is to solve as far as possible the problem of shortage of accommodation caused by the abnormal circumstances following the partition of the Province.

The Government contemplate to requisition a number of vacant or partly vacant houses and would welcome information regarding such houses with the name and address of the owner, communicated in confidence to Mr. R. N. Bhattacharjee, Special Officer, Land and Land Revenue Department, Writers' Buildings.

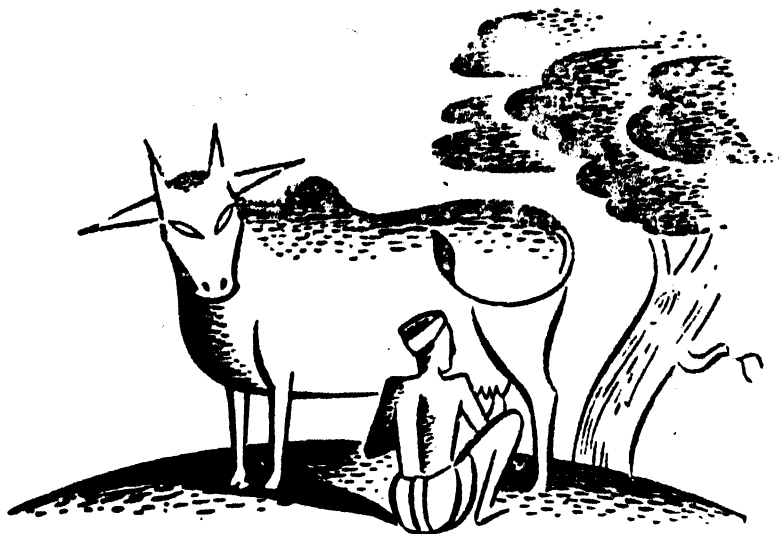
"If conditions were favourable, Government would have introduced legislation prohibiting landlords in Calcutta from letting out their houses to tenants and empowering the Government to take up the whole transaction of letting out houses, fixing and collecting rents," declared Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal, on the 14th October on the occasion of a reception given to him by All-India Marwari Federation.

Such a law, Dr. Ghosh said, was in force in Germany before the last war under which Government fixed and collected house rents and after deducting 6½ per cent of the monthly rent as their cost, sent the residue of the rental to the respective landlords.

Dr. Ghosh said that if he could be assured of honesty and integrity on the part of at least 90 per cent of Government servants, he would have proceeded to introduce such legislation in this province. But if in the present state of affairs in the country Government went to enforce such a law, the question of bribery might arise. Of course, it was no use blaming Government servants only; members of the public also could not escape blame in this respect. When the state of affairs improved the Chief Minister had a mind to introduce such legislation.

Dr. Ghosh spoke bitterly against the practice of taking 'salamis' and other malpractices prevailing in Calcutta regarding house rents.

The Government of West Bengal, it is understood, intend to promulgate an Ordinance to stop realization of *salami* and all other illegal exactions in excess of standard rent by the house-owners.



However fresh the MILK !

Milk is Nature's complete food. To the infant it is indispensable; to the growing child it is an invaluable protective food; and to the adult it is an essential adjunct to normal diet. To be exact, it is an all-unit food rich in all the valuable food constituents and vitamins and rightly occupies the foremost place in human dietary.

But however fresh the milk the fact remains, that milk, particularly cow's milk, is more easily perishable and an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms, specially in the warm climate of the tropics. Moreover, in our country at every step beginning from milking process down to the vessel from which milk is sold, it is open to

serious contamination by dust, bacteria and other extraneous matters. The only way, that is adopted in Indian homes to render it safe is to boil it before drinking. This practice, however, affects the nutritive value of milk.

Of late, in all the western countries, with the advancement of the science of nutrition, Doctors and Dieticians have recommended the use of powdered milk in which the essentials of whole milk can be preserved. In this form milk is perfectly free from contamination.

Vita-Milk is powdered milk at its best and as Doctors and Dieticians declare—just the right food for babies.



Vita-milk

BABIES' BEST MILK!

A PRODUCT OF NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

SANA-VITA

THE VITALISING FOOD-DRINK
— COMPOSITION —

**FULL CREAM MILK
HIGH GRADE COCOA
MALTED SOYABEAN**

**ESSENTIAL MINERALS
LECITHIN
VITAMIN B. COMPLEX**

Preparation :—Make a paste of 2 to 3 tea-spoonfuls of Sana-Vita with hot water and add further hot water to make it a cupful. No Milk or Sugar is to be added.

One cup in the morning and one in the evening is sure to lend extra weight, energy and vitality within a month.

MADE IN INDIA

By

NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

THE 'VITAMILK PEOPLE

WARD No. III IN PICTURES



RESIDENTIAL BUILDING
Upper Circular Road



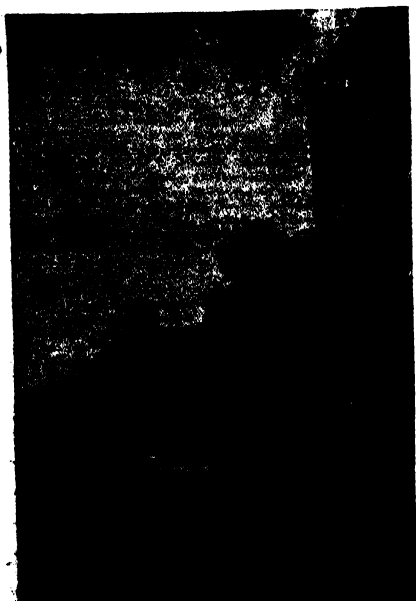
TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE
Jain Temple



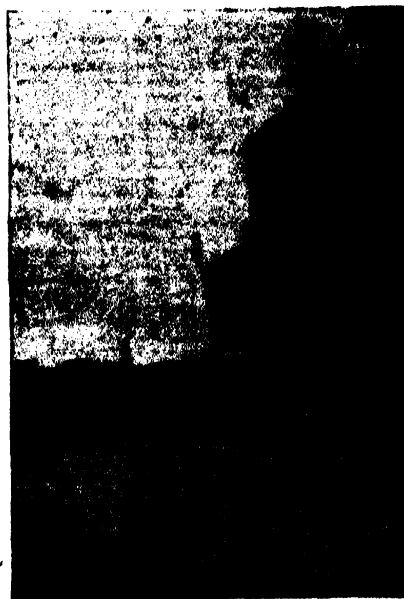
PARK
Deshbandhu Park



AND HOVELS
Cowsheds along Sahitya Parishad Street



A VIEW OF CORNWALLIS STREET

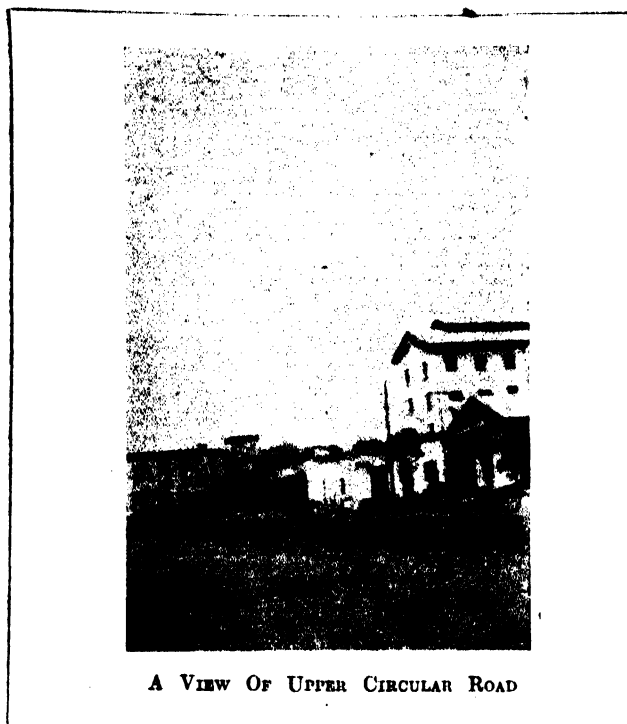


A VIEW OF CORNWALLIS STREET

CALCUTTA WARD BY WARD

WARD NO. III

[PROF. P. C. CHAKRAVARTI]



A VIEW OF UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD

CALCUTTA Ward No. III of Corporation District I, locally known as Bortola, covers an area of 408 acres. This Ward geometrically resembles two rectangles fitted with each other, along the Upper Circular Road, in such a way that the length of the eastern one coincides with the breadth of the western. The western portion originally formed, of course, a part of the Presidency town, while the eastern part is added recently.

The important north-south roads, passing through this ward, are the Canal West Road, Raja Dinendra Street, the Upper Circular Road, Cornwallis Street, Chittaranjan Avenue, Hari Ghosh Street and the Upper Chitpur Road. Of these roads, the Upper Circular Road, Cornwallis Street, Chittaranjan Avenue and the Upper Chitpur Road are the main through arteries of transport. With the exception of the Chittaranjan Avenue, all the other three roads maintain tramway lines for the tram-services; but omnibuses ply up and down in each of them. Traffic is, of course, heavy in the Cornwallis Street, the Upper Circular Road and the Upper Chitpur Road. Again these roads feed office quarters and Railway stations. The Chittaranjan Avenue serves mainly as the shortest connective. The Canal West Road is the eastern boundary, while the west is bounded by the Upper Chitpur Road of the east-west roads, Grey Street—Ultadanga Road and Manicktolla—Beadon Street form the northern and southern boundaries of the ward respectively Benode Behari Mallik—Halshibagan—Sahitya Parishad Street, Masjid Bari Street, Noyan Chand Dutta Street, Durga Charan Mitta Street etc. pass from cell to cell of the ward. All the roads are macadamised but most of them require immediate repairing.

The ward is inhabited by 104,548 persons in 17,858 houses. Figures are from 1941 census. Of the total population, Hindus are predominant. The

percentage of Muslim population to the total population is only 8. Again the majority of Muslims live in the eastern portion of the ward. On the eastern side of the Upper Circular Road, there is the *Karbala* of the Mohamedans. During the Moharrum festival, *Tajius* are taken to the *Karbala*. There are a mosque and a tank. The portion, east of this *Karbala*, is peopled mostly by Muslims. To the north of this region, stand the Sahitya Parishad and Ramesh Bhawan on the Upper Circular Road and the Jain temple, Pareshnath on the Badridas temple Road. The coloured stones and the golden top of this temple are seen even from a great distance.

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

According to the type of settlement and the general occupation of the people therein, the entire ward can be divided into four sub-regions—

- (a) The sub-region of *Pucca* houses.
- (b) The sub-region of cow-sheds
- (c) The sub-region of mills and workshops
- (d) The sub-region of *Bustees* (vide Plate I).

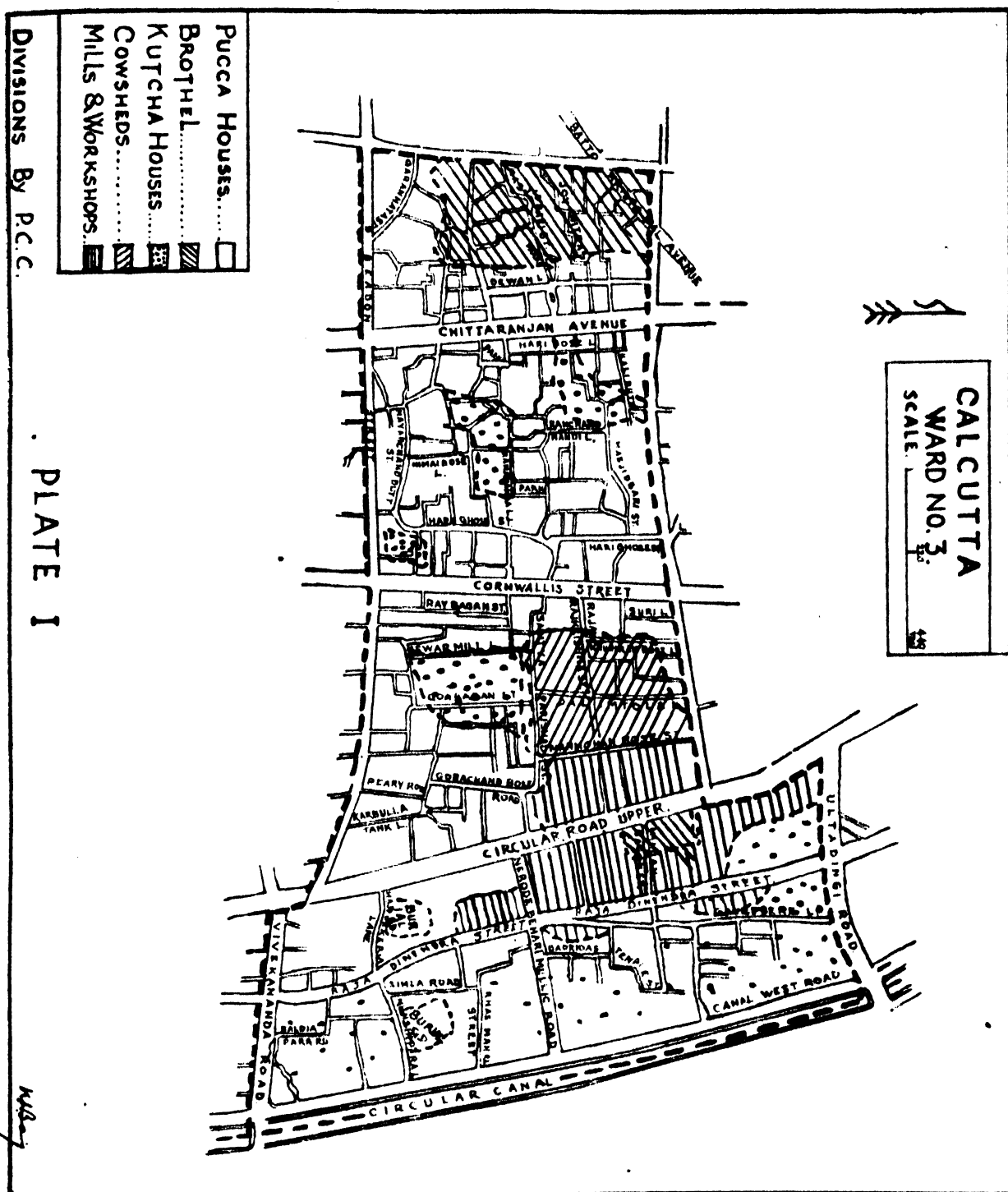
(a) The Sub-region of *Pucca* houses—

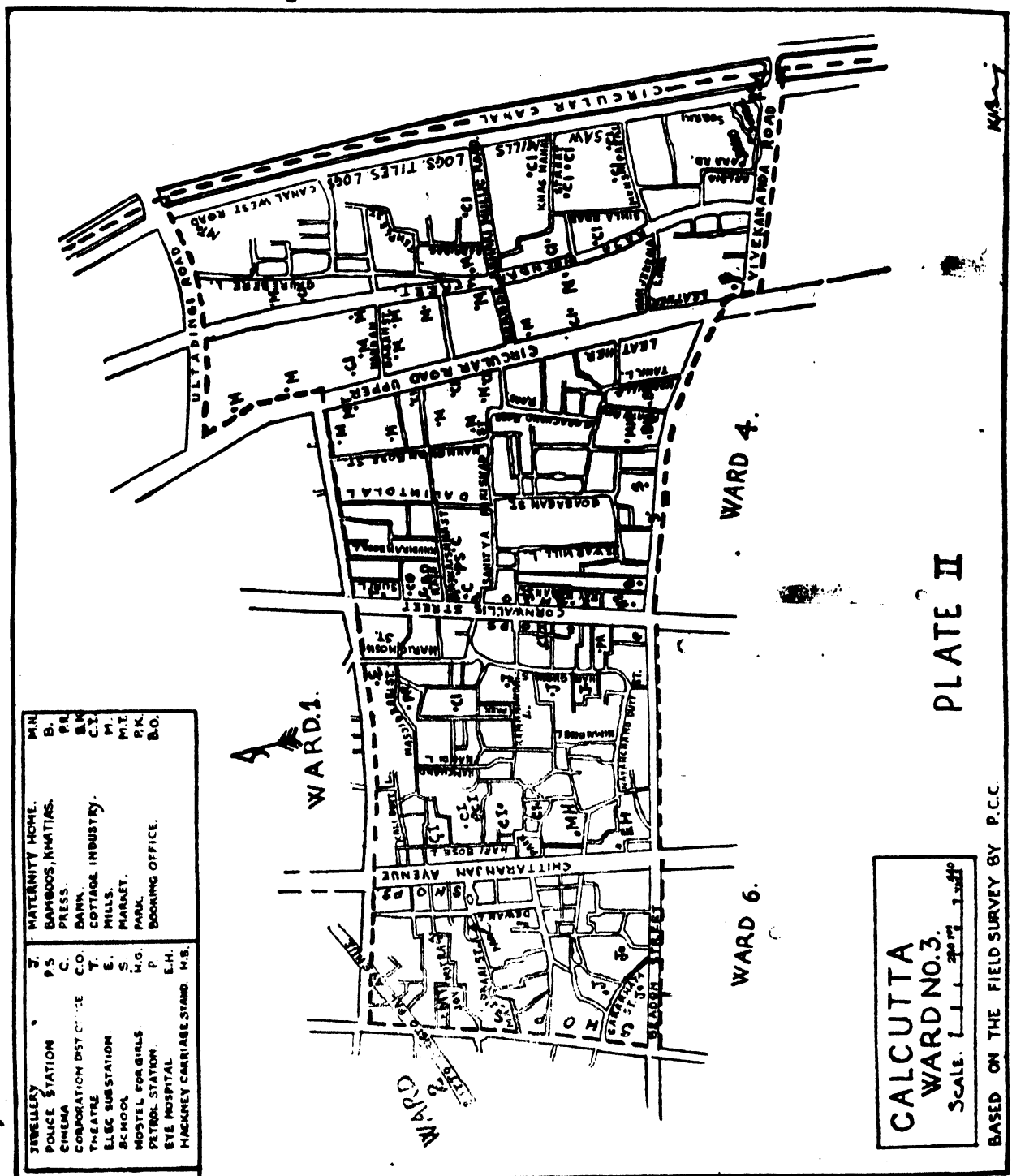
Pucca houses are found in compact or in isolated forms in the length and breadth of the ward. Hence no watertight compartments of sub-region can be made. However, *Pucca* houses are more compact in the western half of the ward (Plate I). This sub-region, as shown in Plate I, is bounded in the east by the Goabagan Street—Dalimtola Lane, south by the Beadon Street, west by the Upper Chitpur Road and in the north by the Grey Street. Another isolated group of *Pucca* houses are seen in the area east of the Goabagan Street. This group extends more or less to the Raja Dinendra Street. From the Plate I, it becomes evident that there are three isolated *bustees* in this sub-region (a). The chief characteristics of this sub-region are (1) brothels (2) Residential quarters (3) cottage industries (4) recreations and (5) commercial activities.

Brothels occupy the north-western portion of this sub-region. Plate I indicates that they are only on the western part of the Chittaranjan Avenue. But a few isolated such houses are also seen along the same line in the area east of the Chittaranjan Avenue. The probable explanation for the localisation of such brothels in the said area, cannot be easily given. They originated in the past, when their number was many. But it is true that there is a definite decrease in their number. Society is, however, to be held responsible because of its indifference to these misguided women who might have benefited it in more than one way, if proper facilities be given to them.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS

Residential quarters occupy the greater portion of the sub-region as well as of the ward. In this sub-region, residential quarters are more compact in the area bounded in the west by the Chittaranjan Avenue and in the east by the Goabagan—Dalimtola Lane. The Beadon Street west of the Chittaranjan Avenue is also lined by residential quarters. The residential quarters are again housed in three differ-





ent forms (1) Sky-scrapers (2) houses of moderate heights (3) old pattern houses. The Sky-scrapers are in number along the Chittaranjan Avenue. They are arranged in flat system and are all provided with modern amenities of life. Some such houses are being built in the Masjid Bari Street, Gulu Ostagar Lane, Nilmoni Sarkar Street. These Sky-scrapers, in their ground floor, accommodate commercial activities. Houses of moderate height are more in number. They are not always separated in flats, though circumstances have forced the owners to keep more than one family. Along the Cornwallis Street, Chitpur Road and in other active roads, shops occupy the ground floor of such houses. Old pattern buildings are predominant in the portion west of the Chittaranjan Avenue and also in area east of the Cornwallis Street, especially along the Beadon Street. In some cases, alterations have been made only recently. Here commercial activities are also seen. Paper merchants, Bankers, clinics, jewellers, polishing workshops are also found. Most of these old buildings are provided with two different parts (1) Outer and (2) Inner portions. The outer portion is invariably given to commercial activities. Cottage industries are well developed in the area which lies between the Chittaranjan Avenue in the west and the Cornwallis Street in the east (Plate II). Here, Hari Ghosh Street, Nayan Chand Dutta Street, Durga Charan Mittra Street, Masjid Bari Street, Nilmoni Sarkar Street, Gulu Ostagar Lane and Jagadish Ch. Roy Lane preserve residential quarters as well as cottage industries. Hari Ghose Street which runs north to south, parallel to the Cornwallis Street, bears electrical sub-stations, Printing Press, toys-manufacturing, Jewellery workshops and washerman's shops, in addition to pucca residential quarters. Nayan Chand Dutta Street is lined on both sides by residential quarters and a few shops. Tailoring shops and card-box manufacturing are by far the most important. Masjid Bari Street runs westwards from the Hari Ghose Street to the Chittaranjan Avenue. The western part is lined with bustees on one side and with Pucca houses on the other. Here ink is manufactured, paper boxes are made and other chemicals are also manufactured. Durga Charan Mittra, Chidam Mudi Lane, Nilmoni Sarkar Street etc., also maintain manufacturing concerns of Paper-boxes, card boxes, plywood, perfumery, candles etc. Gulu Ostagar Lane preserves a Mosque and a school besides ink manufacturing. Jewellery workshops are well-distributed in this sub-region. But they are more concentrated in the Garanbata Road where dice-making, polishing workshops in addition to jewellery workshops are seen on both sides of the road. (Plate II).

Under recreations, have been included cinemas, theatres, play grounds and parks. In this sub-region, along the Cornwallis Street can be seen cinemas and theatres which are easily reached because of easy transportation. Along the Chittaranjan—Jatindra Mohon Avenue, a well-laid-out park (Plate II) and Swastha Samity provide light games for children, evening recreations for old men and body-building for the youth. On both sides of the Jatindra Mohon Avenue, vacant spots are seen. They are mostly used by local boys in playing badmington or

volley balls. Over some such spots, buildings are being constructed.

Commercial activities are predominant in the Cornwallis Street, the Upper Chitpur Road and the Beadon Street. In the Cornwallis Street, Publishing Houses, Photographic concerns, Banks, and Surgical House are seen. The Chitpur Road maintains banks, optical clinics, and houses dealing in furniture. Besides in the Cornwallis Street is seen the City Booking Office of E. I., B. A. and B. N., Railways. On this street stand the Missionary High School and the Missionary hostel for girls. The Eye Hospital stands in the Chittaranjan Avenue close to the Beadon Street crossing. The Maternity Home of the sub-region is located in the Nayan Chand Dutta Street. This is open day and night for the poor and the rich alike. Another characteristic feature of this sub-region is the location of two petrol pumping stations, one at the southern end of the Cornwallis Street and the other at the crossing of the Chittaranjan Avenue and the Grey Street.

(b) Sub-region of Cow-sheds—

This is bounded in the north by the Grey Street, east by the Madan Mohan Bose Street, south by the Sahitya Parishad Street and west by the Goabagan-Dalimtol Lane. A few cowsheds are also seen in the southern part of the Sahitya Parishad Street. In this sub-region, buffaloes and cattle are kept in cowsheds for milching. There is also a market where cattle, goats and sheep are sold in the Goabagan area. Important roads of this sub-region are the Sahitya Parishad Street, Goabagan Street, Jawar Mill Lane and Madan Mohon Bose Street. The Sahitya Parishad Street runs east-west. On both sides of this street, stand cowsheds which have made the street filthy and nuisance. Close to these cowsheds are seen shops dealing in straw, manger, and bran. A few blacksmiths are scattered here and there along this road. The eastern end of the road is marked by oil mills and residential pucca houses. The Grey Street of this sub-region is characterised by huts, tin-godowns, factories of pulses and bran and a few oil mills off from the street. Bustees are mostly occupied by the Hindus. This is also marked in the middle by one or two cowsheds and straw shops. The Goabagan street runs north-south and east-west. The famous gymnasium of the world famous wrestler Gobar Guha stands at the extreme south. Along the southern half, box-making, tin-making are the important cottage industries localised in bustees. In this part, on a vacant spot, Civil Supplies temporary godown was erected. Unfortunately, the top of the godown was not strong enough. It yielded to a subsequent storm in 1946. Eventually, the godown was dismantled. The northern half of the street is, however, lined with cow-sheds, shops of cobblers and shoe-makers. Besides there are a few stalls of straw and shops dealing in bran. Here Muslim population is low. The Madan Mohon Bose Street runs north to south. Here in the northern part, remarkable features are Corporation office of Scavengers, barracks of *Methars* and *Dhangars*, stable for scavenging horses and mules, and basket making in huts. There are shops dealing in phials and bottles, second hand iron goods etc. The southern half is marked by old pattern pucca houses along

the eastern side and kutchha houses along the western side. The Iswar Mill Lane stands in contrast with the Madan Mohon Bose Street, especially in the arrangement of houses on both sides. Here *Pucca* houses run along the western side of the lane while the *bustees* occupy entirely the eastern part.

The entire sub-region is filthy and unhygienic especially in the area where cowsheds are more in number. One wonders how such a dirty and insanitary area exists in the heart of the thickly-populated residential area. The roads of the area, in most cases, have been encroached upon. They thus obstruct the free movement of the traffic as well as of the pedestrians. Cannot this area be improved by abolishing cowsheds of this sub-region?

(c) *Sub-region of Mills and Workshops—*

This sub-region on both sides of the Upper Circular Road from the north (Plate I). Along the western portion of the road, this extends from the Grey Street to the Sahitva Parishad Street. Here oil-mills are more in number. Along the Upper Circular Road are seen a few electrical shops, black-smithy and a market. This market has been established recently. It is bounded by *pucca* houses which are rented in flat systems. The other part of the sub-region runs along the eastern part of the Upper Circular Road. This stretches from the Ultadanga Road to the area close to the Karbala tank. It is bounded in the east by the Raja Dinendra Street. Here also oil-mills are predominant. In the northern portion, motor workshop flour mills and tin-factories are the important features. In the southern half, hosiery factory, soap factory, ply-wood manufacturing, crochet manufacturing and Engineering workshops attract attention along with oil-mills. Most of these workshops stand either on the Upper Circular Road or on the Raja Dinendra Street. The Upper Circular Road is a broad road whose importance has been increased by the tram-service since 1941. Along this road rickshaw making, manger-making, book-binding and shoe-making are the light industries carried on by men who hail mostly from outside the Province. The southern part of the Upper Circular Road is marked by broad unmetalled footpath along the eastern portion which forms the leather market in the morning. There are also vacant spots along this road. Some of them are used for cowsheds, others are meant for ware-houses for scrap iron goods. Bamboos and second-hand tin-boxes are sold at the southern corner of the road in this ward. In this southern half, there is also another flour mill. The Raja Dinendra Street which forms the easternmost limit of the sub-region is marked in the north by tin-shades where oil, oil-seeds and other commercial commodities are kept. Tin-mugs and tin-boxes are manufactured in huts which are situated along the street. Small iron foundries for the manufacture of tools, rickshaw wheels, and domestic utensils are also found. The central part of the street is lined with *pucca* houses. (On both sides) Chittaranjan Charitable Dispensary, Medical Research Homes, Slaughter houses for Mahomedans, soap and crochet manufacturings and Engineering Workshops are the other activities which attract attention. The salient feature, at

the southern corner, is the Manicktola Pumping Station of unfiltered water of the Calcutta Corporation. There are also one or two mosques in this part

(d) *Sub-region of bustees—*

This sub-region occupies the area east of the Raja Dinendra Street. It is bounded in the east by the Canal West Road, north by the Halsibagan, south by the *Pucca* houses of the Manicktola Street and in the west by the Raja Dinendra Street. In bustees, *kutchha* houses are low, ill-ventilated and insanitary. The lanes and bye-lanes of this region are unmetalled. Their condition becomes precarious especially during the rainy season. Busteemen are generally badly accommodated. Poverty makes them live more than five persons in a single room. They generally sleep on the damp floor of the room. They cannot afford even to purchase a bamboo cot. In some cases, it is found that the same sleeping room is utilised for carrying on their means of livelihood. Among the cottage industries that are found developed in this sub-region, tin-manufacturing, slate-frame-making, soap-making, are worth mentioning. Of the roads, the Canal West Road runs north-south along the eastern boundary of the ward. It is characterised by saw-milling, Packing box-manufacturing and soorki mills. Godowns of cement, sand and soorki are prominent at the south-eastern corner where stands the Manicktola Police Station, while the Bartola Police Station is situated in the Goabagan area on the Raja Rajkrishna Street. In the Canal West Road, logs of wood are also seen in piles. The Muchipara Road passes east west through *bustees* which are mostly used for residential purposes. Light industries are seen developed beside the burial grounds (Plate II). Here mention ought to be made that service privies still exist. The supply of drinking water is mainly by standposts which are inadequate with reference to the population.

The ward seems to have its origin in the west beside the Huggle. The increase in population demanded an expansion. This caused the gradual stretching of the area in the east. The development of the eastern part of this ward is rather slow. Here palatial buildings are almost limited. Again public transport services are absent in the region east of the Upper Circular Road. In this area, mosquitoes are predominant. It has now become a problem to find out means of getting rid of them. Besides, other city amenities are not fully developed. All these have caused a slow progress of the region. Mills and factories, when they were initially established, occupied the fringes of the Presidency town. But with the growth of the city, they now occupy the central zone of the ward. Here easy transport facilities for raw materials and finished goods, and supply of efficient labour and fuels advocate for their persistence in the area. It is now high time to shift these factories to the distant eastern zone, so that buildings would be constructed to house the ever-increasing population of the city. Problems for smoke-nuisance and damaging of public thoroughfares can thus be easily solved.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Sick And Maimed Find Haven In New York Hospital

[By GEORGE KEANEY.]

Day in, day out, the ill, the maimed, the blind and the halt beat a path to New York's Bellevue Hospital.

For every one of 1944's days, 162 new patients were booked into beds at Bellevue seeking succor from pain. From every corner of Manhattan they come and from Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens and Richmond. To swell New Yorkers' ranks came people from all over the country, visitors to New York, epileptic seizures, victims of shooting asphyxiation, drowning and poisoning, heart-attack victims from St. Louis, an accident victim from Kokomo, Indiana, a suicide from Fresno, California.

Of Bellevue's 59,766 patients in 1944, 18,201 were brought in by ambulance. Just 12,305 times the ambulance dispatcher's office clocked a call from the Police Telegraph Bureau. South as far as Houston St., north to 42nd, as far west as Fifth Avenue, a long sleek ambulance sped.

To contrast Bellevue's modern ambulances, of which four are always alerted with its first ambulance is to symbolize the growth of Bellevue from its humble beginnings as the Public Workhouse to the great monument to medical care it is now.

In June, 1869, the world's first ambulance service was established at Bellevue, the brainchild of Dr. Edward Dalton. The ambulance was a black, canvas-covered wagon, the power that moved it, a horse.

Catastrophe Unit

Regular ambulance service at Bellevue was augmented in September, 1939, by the establishment of a catastrophe unit. Packed with medical supplies, with stretchers, splints, tourniquets, bandages, sterile gloves, sutures and instruments, a truck stands at Bellevue ready for the signal that means a disaster has hit Manhattan.

Squads of doctors and nurses are on call for duty at the disaster scene, in the supply depot or in emergency wards. The unit has gone into action at, among other casualties, the *Normandie* fire, a train wreck in Grand Central Station and the Empire State Building airplane crash.

Bellevue is a hospital for the treatment of acute illnesses. Patients, after diagnosis and treatment, don't remain long. Those requiring prolonged care, of whom there were 18,299 in 1944, are sent to other institutions. Discharged to their homes in improved health were 43,233. Deaths totalled 3050.

Every hospital patient has problems. Patients in few hospitals have more than those at Bellevue where their economic need multiplies their problems. To aid in their solution, to provide that something extra that makes the difference between a reasonably contented and a disgruntled patient, to assist the patient back into the normal stream of life is the work of the Social Service Bureau.

Humanized Social Work

Guiding the work of the bureau is Miss Florence Ritner, a charming lady who is living proof that social work can be human. Miss Ritner has countless activities to supervise. In 51,000 interviews in

1944, the bureau's workers discovered 12,894 cases in which patients needed service beyond hospital medical care.

A woman, 68, needed a leg amputation, couldn't afford an artificial limb. The hospital doesn't supply artificial limbs. Out of funds provided by the Social Service Auxiliary fund the leg was bought.

A child required convalescent care. He was returning to the home where his malnutrition had developed, where convalescence was unlikely. Through another agency Social Service arranged for a new home.

The bureau tries to locate houses for some discharged patients, jobs for others. It locates relatives. It offers advice on how to carry out prescribed medical treatment and guidance by which patients may avail themselves of the services of other agencies. It sometimes provides material assistance.

Without the help of the Auxiliary the bureau couldn't function on its present scale which, broad as it is, is still inadequate, Miss Ritner says. For 38 years the Auxiliary has been raising money to meet emergencies for which no provision has been made. It supplies medical appliances, braces, clothing, recreational material, money for transportation to clinics. It provides for clinical checkups and convalescent care. It staffs the patients' library.

In 1944 the Auxiliary spent \$54,376.53 for material aid against the city's \$54,052.22 budget for the bureau. It paid, too, the salaries of five social workers to assist the swamped staff of 25 on the hospital pay roll.

Patients helped by Social Service have furnished evidence that gratitude still lives, that fostering self-help in Bellevue patients is not an idle dream by returning \$1,431 advanced them for various medical appliances.

Playroom For Tots

On the fourth floor of Pavilion G at Bellevue, overlooking the East River, is a brightly painted room, the gayest in the whole hospital. The walls are covered with the art works of children. Teddy bears, wooly dogs and woven baskets fill shelves. There is a piano in one corner, a victrola in another. The furniture is juvenile, down to the artist's easel.

This is the playroom, a new part of the pediatrics service. It was opened in February 1945. Every afternoon tots in the hospital of pre-school age are brought here for recreation and to absorb the educational benefits of play under guidance. Some are carried in by nurses. Some toddle in clutching a nurse's hand.

Here they succumb to the charm of Mrs. Ethel Cassotti, a nurse and primary school teacher. To them Mrs. Cassotti isn't a nurse, nor are the other ladies, dressed in pretty smocks to dissipate the hospital atmosphere, nurses. They are tellers of enchanting tales.

They are ladies who play rocking horse, cut out dolls and build houses with blocks, who play the piano and sing funny songs. They are ladies who make children laugh, who make children forget they are sick.

P. S. 401 is the school without a schoolhouse. Its classes are wherever sick children of school age are in 16 hospitals. Nine of the teachers of this flexible school, supervised by Mrs. Mary King, are at Bellevue, two in orthopedic service, two in cardiac, one in tuberculosis and four in psychopathic.

Mornings, pupils who are orthopedic and surgery cases, and well enough to come to class. In the afternoon, class goes to the pupils. The teachers give individual bedside instruction. Even the infantile paralysis victim who must stay in the iron lung gets his mental exercise.

Records of children are transferred from their school when they are hospitalized and returned on release. Should a child attain graduation status while a patient, ceremonies are held and he gets his diploma.

For the orthopedic there is special schoolroom furniture. Desks tilt for reading and drawing. Chairs have adjustable rests for legs and feet in casts.

Regular class work is practised. But allowance must be made for interruptions not met in other schools, interruptions for X-rays, doctors' visits, medication and massage.

Movies Every Week

There are novelties to break the monotony. Once a week there are movies, educational and recreational pictures, pictures about Guadalcanal and Wake Island, the story of the Declaration of Independence or the life of Abraham Lincoln. Sometimes, too, there is music or a story-teller gives her services to whet the pupil's imagination.

Teachers at P. S. 401 must be more than teachers. They must be nurses as well and companions, almost mothers, to their pupils. They must bring infinite patience and tact and sympathy to their task.

For the children of this unusual school present problems not found in schools in the outside healthy world.—*USIS*.

Clean-up Calcutta Campaign

City's Health Deteriorating

THE Vigilance Standing Committee, appointed by the Corporation early this year and of which Councillor A. A. Wise is the Chairman, has started a campaign to clean up Calcutta and improve its water supply. Instructions have been given to the departments concerned. An appeal is made to the public to throw rubbish only into dustbins and to notify the Executive Engineer, Water Works, of any defects in water supply.

The Committee was set up with the purpose of effecting improvement in the administration of the city's civic life by bringing about co-ordination between different departments of the Corporation.

Calcutta's health has since some time been steadily deteriorating.

The vital statistics prepared by the Corporation Health Department for August and September show that deaths in the city from various diseases in those two months are more than 100 weekly in excess of the figures during the corresponding periods last year.

The health authorities attribute the rise in mortality figures to various factors— one being the increase in the city's population.

Deaths from cholera and other bowel complaints, malaria and tuberculosis, generally show a rise over last year's figures. This has been attributed partly to insanitary conditions in the city and to the devitalization of the people, to the insufficiency and the poor quality of food.

The table below gives this year's total mortality during the past two months compared with the figures in the corresponding periods last year:—

			1947	1946
Week ended August	2	...	760	688
" " "	9	...	708	658
" " "	16	...	729	600
" " "	23	...	729	578
" " "	30	...	776	682
Week ended September	6	...	717	680
" " "	13	...	797	669
" " "	20	...	729	626
" " "	27	...	768	694

ANGER FROM MALARIA

Malaria has been declared a 'dangerous disease' in Calcutta.

The Director of Health Services, West Bengal Government, has asked different hospitals in the city to intimate to Government and the City Municipal Corporation any case of malaria admitted there, with the name and address of the patients, so that proper action might be taken to check the disease at the source.

There were 80 deaths from malaria in the city during the week ending October 11 and 86 in the previous week. Deaths from malaria in weeks ending October 5 and October 12 last year totalled 16 and 29 respectively.

Total deaths in the city from various causes during the week ending October 11 were 769, as against 720 during the week preceding and 721 during the corresponding week ending October 12 in 1946. Deaths during the week ending October 5, 1946, totalled 660.

INCREASED SUPPLY OF MILK

A scheme to increase the supply of milk in the city by importing milch cows and stud bulls from outside, is understood to have been seriously considered by the Government of West Bengal.

It is understood that the Government intend to supply milch cows and bulls to the Co-operative Milk Union, which is at present supplying about 100 maunds of milk daily in the city of Calcutta, for increasing milk supply in the city.

It is also understood that the Government contemplate to open some new centres in different places for the purpose. The Government will also help such co-operative organisations by opening cow-sheds and supplying fodder and other necessary commodities.

It appears that when the scheme is put into effect, Government hope to get a supply of about 500 maunds of milk for the city.

VISION IN STEEL



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BHASKAR MUKERJI, B.Sc. (CAL.), B.A. (CANTAB), CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CALCUTTA CORPORATION

(III)

[In the last issue of the "Gazette" we published the two previous instalments of our "Chief's" broadcast talk from the Calcutta Station of the All India Radio. Here is the third talk of the series, entitled "Municipal Developments of Calcutta," broadcast on the evening of the 3rd October—Editor, C. M. G.]

IN my last talk I spoke of possible growth of the City of Calcutta, by building extension cities around it. We have to be very clear about our ideas. These extension cities or satellite cities are not suburbs of the city. In fact, the whole idea is to stop further growth of the city, which at present is all or nearly all suburban growth. This suburban growth adds only to the bulk of the city, making municipal problems more complex, and municipal services more difficult.

It must not be forgotten that our chief municipal services, for example, water supply, drainage, are all centralised, so that any addition to the size of the city makes such services unwieldy and difficult to operate. Besides suburban development, as we see round us today, raises land-values, causing congestion, and therefore means in the end additions of congested parts to a whole already congested. Congestion is enemy No. 1 of good or healthy living. City authorities in all parts of the world have, therefore, given up the idea of unrestricted suburban development, and have gone in for starting isolated townships away from the city. Such townships relieve existing city congestion, and act as reception centres for the population which would otherwise have been attracted to the main city.

ADVANTAGES OF ISOLATED TOWNSHIPS

What are the advantages of such isolated townships? In the first place, it is sited in an area 25 or 30 miles away from the city in fresh, rural surroundings, where the price of land is perhaps a hundredth or even a thousandth part of the price of land in Calcutta. Thus spreading out is possible—spreading out which permits planning. Planning is that process which secures the best use of space and thus promotes the liveability of a city. Planning must not only be for immediate needs but should also provide for future growth. The city must have its industries to sustain it. The city must, therefore, be so specially planned as to sustain the special industries it houses. City plans must therefore be different for different types of industry or activity. This will secure industrial efficiency; cut down costs, and in particular, the worker will be housed properly, live properly and will be looked after properly. All these will be possible because the city in which he lives is a planned city. He won't have to waste his time, travelling miles daily to his work. He is close to his work. He will produce several times more than the present-day city worker in Calcutta, who divides his life between a not too easily reached workshop, sooty, smelly, grimy, and a squalid home in an evil Calcutta bustee.

Let us see more of such a satellite city. Let us go inside one of them. It is divided broadly into an industrial zone, and a residential zone. Let us assume its chief industry is turning out, say, machine-tools. Workshops and factories turning out various types are zoned in one area of the city, in spacious compounds, trim and tidy like a well laid-out park. All workshops are electricity driven; special sidings convey and handle raw materials, which in this case is steel. Warehouses are so built as to specially suit storage of machine tools. Zoning is so arranged as to permit easy expansion. There is a permanent exhibition of machine tools produced in the city, housed in an industrial museum. Attached to such museum is a Bureau of Information, and a Chamber of Commerce so that the buyer's task is rendered extremely easy. In each factory is prominently displayed the names and figures of outturn of the best workers—a great incentive to work by itself. There is a Technical School where Specialists teach the technique of the machine-tool industry. They also advise industrialists as to models, specifications, etc. There are also facilities for marketing. Workers live away from factories, but not too far away. Men can cycle to their works. Each worker has a cottage with a bit of land round where his family rears vegetables, raises poultry, etc. There may be a few fruit trees. The road in front may not be asphalted, but it is raised and metalled. The privies are connected to septic tanks. The cottage may be made of pre-fabricated materials. Several families cook together in a common communal kitchen. Children go to a free school, and besides they help in household duties—do gardening and, perhaps, lend a hand in cottage industries, which are compulsory in each cottage. There is a creche for infants, and parks with radio and Institutes of Culture for grown-ups. In case of illness or maternity, there is a Doctor or a nurse handy. Everybody either works, or learns and lives and enjoys. Round the city is a green belt of agriculture—rice-fields, vegetable gardens, orchards, where work collectively the entire community.

A PICTURE OF LIFE

I have drawn no imaginary picture, but a picture of life as it is in a town that really exists in other parts of the world, where the entire resources of the nation, in man and woman power, are marshalled and regimented for an all-out campaign to raise standards of living. In our country the struggle should take the form of an equally relentless campaign against poverty, against disease, against ignorance.

SURVEY OF LAND NECESSARY

The entire land space of West Bengal should be surveyed and mapped out for different sites for distinct types of industries and activities *e.g.*, for light and heavy industries, drugs and chemicals, wood-work, tannery, textiles, plastics, rayon, glass, paper, light metal, electricals, pottery, ceramics, cement and building materials, food-products, agricultural implements *e.g.* tractors, dairies, etc. and the last, though not the least, pursuit of knowledge. Such towns must be connected with each other by road, rail and bus, and what is saved in land values will easily pay for communications both to build and maintain. Land values will range between a hundredth and a thousandth part of present land values in Calcutta, or even less. What is saved in lay-out is spent in securing excellence for that lay-out, in superior communications, superior amenities and an altogether superior liveability. This tends to increase and cheapen production, and thus indeed the wealth of the town. These satellite cities will attract away all ill-grown and ill-grouped industries in our city with their ill-housed workers, leaving the city de-congested, and thus easier to manage and cheaper to improve.

Improvements to an old, over-grown, un-planned city like ours are extremely difficult and always costly; with a lesser number of people and with its ill-sited and ill-equipped industries and *bustees* and slums, dispersed away, the chances for improvement become brighter.

DEVELOPMENT BOARD FOR BENGAL

The task is colossal, but must be faced. I would plead for the immediate constitution of a Development Board for our Province, consisting of men—proved and tested—economists, scientists,

industrialists, engineers, architects, town-planners, sociologists, students and teachers, to draw up a programmed scheme of development ranging over five-yearly periods, to say, 25 years. Foreign experts may and should be associated with such a Board. Improvements to Calcutta are thus dependent on a larger comprehensive scheme, operating over the entire area of the Province of West Bengal.

The execution of a scheme of development, such as has been conceived above is dependent upon 8 essential factors—

(i) suitable legislation or preferably Ordinance, which will permit quick, easy and undisturbed progression of the programme to be outlined by the Development Board;

(ii) some form of universal compulsory national service—an obligation on the part of every citizen or every member of the State to render free service in some form or other to the State. It goes without saying the products of their united labour must belong exclusively to the State;

(iii) control of land values, both in acquiring undeveloped and selling developed land; also introduction of a system of quotas in disposing of developed land so that everybody gets an equal chance, and none any undue advantage; in particular, if preference is to be given it must always be to the more productive members of the State.

Elsewhere in the world, colossal progress has been achieved on these identical lines. Elsewhere they have made enormous strides. Already they are miles ahead of us.

The caravan starts for the Dawn of Plenty—Oh make haste.

Development Of Dacca

East Bengal Government's Plan Outlined

BROADCASTING from the Dacca Radio on the 14th October on the development of the capital of Eastern Pakistan Mr. H. H. Chowdhury, Minister for Finance, Revenue, Industries and Labour said that by the partition of India, Dacca had become the capital of Eastern Pakistan. The Government had, therefore, decided that its development from now on was to be planned on the basis of the latest principles of town planning. Two British architects had been recruited for the purpose.

Continuing the Minister said Dacca was now divided into two portions—the old portion densely built upon one side of a silting river and the second portion by a later development resulting from a previous partition of the country which was annulled. The problem now was how to combine both development into a satisfactory town planning composition and make allowance for any future development that might take place in the years to come. Dacca, like most Indian towns, was flat but there were incursions of the river subdividing the old town into waterways, pools and ditches on which the natural drainage was dependent. Around this the building development was dense and there was no evidence of orderly planning. A survey of the town to study the existing conditions to trace changes in the development and

to avoid perpetuation of the existing difficulties was now in hand. Communications and housing of the citizens of the new state, the Minister said, would be given priority. Development would be undertaken for the benefit of the inhabitants at large and not of individuals. Speculation on the rising value of the building sites would be perverted.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

Communities would be established each with their own open space educational institutions, public clinics, shopping centres and amenities. A healthier standard of life would be encouraged. Where there were narrow streets and crowded structures wider avenues and boulevards flanked by orderly and architect-controlled buildings would appear. The realignment and junction of improved streets to avoid congestion and accidents would be made. Open spaces in the forms of playgrounds, parks, swimming pools and recreation centres would be distributed all over the city for health and amenities of the citizens. Restrictions would be imposed so that by the improvement of the building frontage streets could be widened as also water supply and sewage schemes would be introduced. Lighting of the city would be on most modern lines and system.

The location of small industries which would grow up round the city would be so regulated as not to mar the beauty of the city or to interfere with its sanitation. Two waterways running south to north, one in the east and the other in the west of the city, would flow into the Buriganga and along the waterways there would be a wide boulevard like Bombay's Marine Drive. The capital already famous as a centre of learning would be dominated by a large Secretariat, Assembly Hall, and embassy buildings and the minarets of new mosques would appear over the city. Besides, hospitals and welfare centres and scientific research institutions would be other permanent features in the life of the city.

In conclusion the Minister said that there was world-wide shortage of building material and rebuilding for the time being was slow. As essential materials became available the shape of Dacca would gradually improve and enlarge, worthy of its position as the centre not only of administration of Eastern Pakistan but also of culture and intellect.

A 'CIVIC SURVEY' TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Strenuous efforts are being made to expedite the carrying out of a preliminary survey to build Dacca according to modern conceptions of town planning.

For this purpose, the Government are considering a proposal to have aerial photographs taken, thus surmounting difficulties due to shortage of up-to-date maps.

Moreover, if the survey work was done by the old method not only will the services of numerous surveyors be needed but the job might take 18 months, whereas a survey from the air will enable the work to be completed in as many days.

A "civic survey" with a view to studying existing conditions, tracing changes in the area and avoiding perpetuation of old difficulties as re-development takes place is also likely to be undertaken with the help of University students.

Meanwhile the Government are also considering, as a measure of first priority, the construction of multi-storey buildings for subordinate personnel and clerks which will have, it is learnt, the latest amenities.

As an earnest of their efforts, a consulting architect to the Government, Mr. Coleman Hicks, and a senior architect, Mr. R. McConell, have been appointed. Additional staff, particularly persons experienced in town planning, are likely to be recruited.

TRANSFER OF POPULATION TO CEASE

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, addressing a press conference on the 30th September at the Subhas Institute of Culture, strongly discounted all "loose talks about transfer of population" and called upon the youth of both parts of Bengal—Hindus and Muslims—to fight this move and allay panic from the minds of the minorities.

Mr. Bose announced in this connection, that on behalf of the Citizens' Defence Corps and the Socialist Republican Party, he would convene at an early date a conference of all political organisations in Bengal and also of all organisations which confined their activities to social service in order that after deliberation they might present a united front against any move for transfer of population from one part of the province to another.

Civic News From Far And Near

INDIAN CITIZENS IN S. AFRICA

An invitation to Indian leaders in Durban to assist the City Council in the preparation of plans designed to improve out of all recognition amenities in Indian areas was extended by the Mayor of Durban, Mr. L. L. Boyd, on the 9th October, in an address at a Rotary Club Luncheon.

Mr. Boyd said: "If there are any Indian leaders willing to assist the Council, we can lay the foundation of racial peace in this city and in achieving that we shall bring lasting benefits to both the European and Indian communities."

Mr. Boyd added that he and many other South Africans stood behind the Government in their UNO statement last year that treatment of Indians was a domestic matter and he rejected utterly the right of any other country to interfere. He was resolutely opposed to round table conferences with India, Pakistan or anyone else.

The problem must be solved by people who had chosen to make their homes in South Africa.

He realized that this placed on him, as Mayor, and the Councillors an obligation to see that the legitimate claims of the Indian community for proper housing, recreation and civil amenities were met. "I believe I speak for every Councillor when I say that they can and will be met with minimum delay if co-operation from the Indian community is forthcoming."

Segregation of Indians and Europeans was the only realistic policy at present but it did not mean that Indians must be relegated to ghettos or live in slums.

For the first time in three weeks, passive resisters numbering 40, occupied Durban Municipal land at one of the main streets on the 18th October. Refusing to disperse, their names were taken down by the police and were warned to appear before the Magistrate the following day.

The resisters, who included several Indians from Transvaal and six women, were led by Mr. Y. A. Cachalia, Joint Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

UTTARPARA MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

The Government of West Bengal have declared the Commissioners of the Uttarpara Municipality in the district of Hooghly to be incompetent and have superseded the said Commissioners for the period up to November 30, 1948.

The resolution published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* states that the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and six other Commissioners resigned in a body and of the remaining 4, two are ill and unable to serve.

The Sub-divisional Officer of Serampore has been directed to perform the duties of the Commissioners.

DACCA MUNICIPALITY WANTS SUBVENTION

A deputation consisting of Mr. B. Das Gupta, the Chairman, Mr. P. C. Ghosh, Mr. A. H. Ahmed, Mr. B. N. Bose and Mr. M. Huq, all Commissioners

of the Dacca Municipality, waited upon Khwaja Nazimuddin, the Premier of East Bengal on the 10th October and prayed that the Government should immediately pay Rs. 8,00,000 to the Municipality as subvention or at least as a loan so that there might not be any difficulty in the day to day administration of the Municipality.

The deputationists stated that a heavy responsibility had fallen upon the Municipal Commissioner by the establishment of the capital of Eastern Pakistan in this city as the Municipality would be required henceforth to cater the vital needs of the immensely increased population for which the Municipality was not prepared and for which the recurring expenditure of the Municipality would be very much increased.

The Premier gave the deputationists a patient hearing and discussed all points in details for about an hour. He advised them to formally approach the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government stating what help the Municipality wanted from the Government on each item of the memorial submitted by them to him. The deputationists prayed that their grievances should be heard by the Premier and the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government jointly.

U. S. CITIZENS TO ADOPT GERMAN VILLAGE

The 6,000 residents of Southern Minnesota farm community have set to work "adopting" the battle-wrecked village of Crailsheim, in Germany, on a family-for-family basis.

They are determined not only to feed, clothe and shelter the residents of Crailsheim but also to teach the Germans how Americans live democratically in a town of the same size as their own. Dr. L. V. Hartle, Mayor of Worthington, said that several other U.S. towns had asked for details of the "Worthington Plan."

The idea was advanced by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cashel after their 11-year old daughter, Martha, "adopted" a family in Finland. The Cashels thought the plan might work for an entire town. Their idea was accepted enthusiastically.

"We are organizing on a family-for-family, person-to-person basis," said Mr. Cashel, "Our doctors will work with their doctors, and our mechanics with their mechanics."

The German community, located in Wuertemberg-Baden, became known as the "Little Bastogne" in March, 1945, when one-third of a U.S. Army force of 2,600 men were killed there. Nearly 70% of the town was destroyed by bombing.

The first shipments of relief materials will be made on a mass basis. Later, when families and individuals become acquainted by letters with German families and persons, the relief programme will be divided among Worthington residents.

MUNICIPAL STRIKE AT DARJEELING

The municipal Employees of Darjeeling went on strike in the evening of the 3rd October, resulting in the stoppage of all essential services—electricity, water supply and conservancy.

The men's union had earlier served notice on the Municipal Commissioners demanding enhancement of their wages by 25%.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO BENGAL GOVERNOR

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, arrived in Madras by air in the afternoon of the 10th October. He was received at the airport by Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier of Madras and D. Subbarayan, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam and Mr. K. P. Madhava Menon.

Mr. Rajagopalachari drove to his residence at Thiagarayanar, accompanied by the Madras Premier.

The Ministers, the Mayor of Madras, the Sheriff and a number of prominent persons called at his residence.

Mr. Rajagopalachari was presented with a civic address in the evening by the Madras Corporation.

His Excellency arrived in Calcutta from Madras by air on the 15th October.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN ROME

The peoples' bloc of Communists and Left-wing Socialists, with 208,586 votes, has had a narrow lead over Sig de Gasperi's Christian Democrat Party with 200,624 votes in the recent municipal elections in Rome after the final results from 1,200 out of 1,228 of the city sectors had been declared.

The main feature of the results is the greatly strengthened position of the Christian Democrats, chiefly at the expense of the Uomo Qualunque (common man) Party which, with some 10% fewer votes than in the 1946 elections, has suffered virtual eclipse.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT SYSTEM FOR MADRAS

The political freedom India had attained today was not *purna swaraj* but only a means of attaining it, said Mr. K. Chandra Mouli, Minister for Local Administration, Madras, inaugurating the 9th Thirumangalam Taluk Political Conference at Kalupatt, a village about 20 miles from Madura during the last week of September.

Describing the measures that the Madras Government had in mind, Mr. Monte said that one such measure was the introduction of a village panchayat system which would make the people of each village responsible for attending to the primary needs of its inhabitants. Each panchayat, which would be elected, would be in charge of irrigation, repair of tanks, charitable endowments and forests. It would also collect certain taxes and have limited power to try criminal cases.

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Calcutta News & Views

RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY

The contributions of Raja Rammohan Roy in the making of Modern India were gratefully recalled by different speakers at meetings held in Calcutta on the occasion of his 114th death anniversary on the 27th September.

Presiding at the meeting held in this connection at Sadharan Brahma Samaj Hall, in Cornwallis Street, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister, West Bengal, said that it was unfortunate that Bengal has not yet realised the contributions made by Raja Rammohan in various fields of activities in Bengal. Raja Rammohan had all along an independent bent of mind and he never hesitated to undertake any task which he thought best for the country. Rammohan brought a new outlook on things and he had a broad vision of things. It would be worthy of the people of Bengal to cherish the high ideals of Rammohan and to emulate them. But that did not mean that the people should blindly follow the ideals of Rammohan in the present changing circumstances of the country. Rammohan would live in the recollections of the people if they followed his great ideals, keeping pace with the changing spirit of the time, Dr. Ghosh concluded.

Dr. Sukumar Sen said that Rammohan visualised a free and united India taking her rightful place in the comity of nations. Rammohan was a pioneer in prose writing in the Bengali literature. He was a linguist and this was of great help to him in finding appropriate Bengali synonyms for expressions in other languages.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose said that India had not attained that kind of freedom which was the conception of Rammohan. Rammohan never wanted the vivisection of the country and he was the exponent of full freedom for his country. If the people achieved full independence and brought a reunion of the country they would be worthy of showing respect to Rammohan, he concluded.

Another meeting in observance of the Day was held in Rammohan Roy Hall where speakers including Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, Mr. Chapala Kanta Bhattacharjee, Mr. Prabhat Ganguly, Mr. Keshub Gupta, Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee addressed the gathering, recalling Raja Rammohan Roy's invaluable contributions in the making of Modern India.

BIRTH-CENTENARY OF DR. BESANT

The contributions of Dr. Annie Besant in different fields of activity were recalled by His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari, Governor, West Bengal, presiding at a meeting held in observance of the birth centenary of Dr. Besant at the Bengal Theosophical Society Hall on the 1st October.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that Mrs. Besant had come to India at a time when Indian religion was looked down upon by her own people. When Mrs. Besant made them see the value of it, they began to see, as if by accident, the meaning, value and utility of things. That was what was meant by revival of their understanding of ancient Indian religion and culture.

The political independence that India had attained today, Rajaji said, was intimately associated with the religious understanding which was begun by the Theosophical Society. When Mrs. Besant gathered together a number of people and began work there were other people who were working for the same cause in India. In this there was a certain amount of conflict between those who might be called Indian religious revivalists. But they all worked for the same end, they were all produced by the same cause at about the same time, and therefore they were together so that Indian religion might be saved from being lost or forgotten.

Mr. Tulsidas Kar, President, Bengal, Theosophical Society, recounted the very valuable services rendered by Dr. Annie Besant towards the political, religious, and educational regeneration of India, which he adopted as her motherland. He paid homage to this great woman on behalf of the Bengal Theosophical Society.

DEATH OF MR. MRINAL KANTI GHOSH

The death occurred at 5 p.m. on the 11th October at the Patrika House of Mr. Mrinal Kanti Ghosh, Bhaktibhusan, at the age of 87.

He joined the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in early youth and his death removes the last link between the present generation and the older members of the Ghosh family who built up the *Patrika*. A noted Vaishnavite, spiritualist, a leader of the Kayaatha Samaj and author of a large number of popular books mostly on religion, he was also connected with various humanitarian, literary and social welfare organizations in the province. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and a cousin of its present Editor, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh.

The deceased is survived by his widow and only son, Mr. Sunil Kanti Ghosh, Secretary to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd.*, and his only grandson, besides a wide circle of relatives, friends and admirers to mourn the death.

A large number of distinguished people called at the *Patrika* House on hearing the news of his death to pay their last respects to him and many wreaths were offered on behalf of individuals and various Associations.

The body was taken in a large procession to Kashi Mitra burning ghat where the last rites were performed in the presence of a huge gathering.

Essentially a religious man, he was the very embodiment of old-world courtesy which attracted everybody to him. His long life was a noble record of devoted and selfless service to society and the country.

LATE MR. SUDHIR CHANDRA LAHIRI

The death occurred in Calcutta on the 16th October of Mr. Sudhir Kumar Lahiri, a veteran journalist, at the age of 74.

He was the Editor of the *Punjabee* of Lahore during the Julianwallabag tragedy. Before that he had served the *Advocate* of Lucknow as Editor. He was also Gokhale's Private Secretary for a time.

A great supporter of co-operative movement, Mr. Lahiri was the whole-time secretary of the Bengal Co-operative Association in an honorary capacity for about a decade. He was a bachelor.

CALCUTTA POLICE CLUB EXHIBITION

An exhibition of guns, bombs, ammunition, proscribed documents and leaflets seized by the police from Indian political revolutionaries during the past 50 years was the main feature of the Independence and Communal Harmony Celebrations of the Calcutta Police Club held on the 28th September last.

The exhibition, believed to be the first of its kind in India, was opened by Mr. S. N. Chatterjee, Police Commissioner, at the Police Training School. Over 300 photographs of persons, who had taken an aggressive part in the Indian political struggle from the opening of this century, were displayed together with larger portraits of present and past Indian political and cultural leaders.

An entire section of the exhibition was devoted to the display of rifles, guns, swords, daggers and bombs used in the recent Calcutta disturbances. There was also a sten gun surrendered to Mahatma Gandhi during his stay early this month at Bellaghata, Calcutta.

The exhibition was visited by a large number of people, including women, during the day.

Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister, West Bengal, addressing a large gathering in the grounds of the Training School, said that the exhibition unfolded to the people one of the chapters of India's past struggle for freedom. They should take a lesson from it and strive always, even at the cost of sacrifice, towards the establishment of a better Bengal and a better India.

Inspector Himangshu Gupta, Secretary of the Club, asked for public co-operation and goodwill towards the Force so that they could carry out their duties efficiently.

The evening programme included a variety stage show.

FUTURE OF EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

A suggestion that the European Association be wound up, was made by Mr. C. P. Lawson, addressing a meeting of the Calcutta Branch of the Association on the 16th October.

The European Association, he said, had fulfilled its purpose as long as Europeans in India had been interested in political issues. Europeans should now accommodate themselves to the new circumstances. Politics could no longer form part of their obligations. In view of this, the Association should be wound up and replaced by an organization under a different name. Its object should be to work for the benefit of the community and maintenance of good relations between them and the people of the two Dominions.

Mutual aid medical benefits, charities, etc., would, he said, provide ample scope for the activities of the new organization and it should be their duty to keep in constant touch with the members of the community and to help them when they were in need.

Mr. Lawson observed that it would have been a miracle if the fundamental political changes which had occurred in the country had been accomplished without some disturbances. The new Dominion Governments deserved all possible support in their efforts to find a peaceful solution of all the problems which now confronted them. The British in India had no further obligation to interest themselves in Indian politics, but they still had one common intention with the people of India—that this sub-continent should emerge happy and prosperous from its present difficulties.

BRITISH TROOPS LEAVE FORT WILLIAM

The 257 year association of British troops with Fort William, Calcutta, ended on the 2nd October when the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, the last British force moved out of the Fort. The Battalion's association with India dates back to 1825, when it captured the city of Bhurtpore in Central India.

The 2nd Battalion which was going to Delhi on its way to the U.K., was replaced by the 1/3 Gurkhas at Calcutta Fort.

A farewell parade of the Battalion was held at the Fort under the command of Lt-Col G. W. B. Stuart on the 30th September last.

In World War I, the Battalion took part in engagements at Neuve Chapelle, Formelles, Somme, Westhoek, Villers-Bretonneux, Aisne, Ypres and la Raches.

In World War II, the Battalion was for some time in the Trakan in 1944 and was then flown to Myitkyina. Arriving

in Calcutta in May, 1946, it was deployed almost continuously till August this year on internal defence duties. The period of the Great Calcutta Killing was particularly arduous for it as 85 per cent of the men in the unit were used for several weeks in an effort to maintain law and order in the city.

FRATERNITY OF FAITHS CONFERENCE

"If we had remembered that religion has the supreme function of restoring life to humanity and resurrection meant unity and the supreme function of religion is to restore that lost unity and make human individual an integrate one, we would not have been a party to all those things that were happening in this country. Anybody who was truly religious would hate to believe that religion demanded of one to murder or plunder people who did not belong to that religion."

Thus observed Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan presiding at the Fraternity of Faiths Conference which opened for a four-day session at Rammohan Library Hall, Calcutta, on the 1st October.

His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari, Governor, West Bengal, in a message to the conference said:

"There is no quarrel whatsoever among the religions in the world. It is only the foolish men that quarrel who have not understood the religion they think they profess. Bengal by the grace of God has had the privilege of maintaining the hope of India at this time when all hearts are depressed."

In the course of his speech Sir Radhakrishnan said that the conception of India as one nation, as a multi-national State was resisted by the Muslim League leaders who taught the Muslim masses that they belonged to a different nation from the Hindus instead of having a common cultural heritage and economic interest. The infection spread to the people and the poison degraded their mind eating away and deeply penetrating it. People became opposed to logic and grew fanatical and the communal killing spread in Bengal, Bihar and the Punjab. The people were destroyed and they tore one another to pieces. It was more than physical ruin, because the spiritual devastation was great.

India was passing through a cruel trial and the eyes of the world were on her. Gandhiji called upon the minorities to stay where they were and give up their belief in the two-nation theory and whole-heartedly work for the building up of the State to which they belonged. Gandhiji was working for instilling this spirit into the minds of the people or he would die in that process so that Hindus and Muslims might live peacefully.

"Even though Gandhiji walks in the shadow of death, his feeble voice forces itself against all odds, because he believes in the heritage of India and in the fire and light of the spirit. When conflicting emotions shake him, when trouble oppresses him, he retires into the secret corridor of his soul and spirit to gain redress. He has taken upon himself the burden of suffering humanity," concluded Dr. Radhakrishnan.

Mr. Syed Nausher Ali, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the President and visitors to the Conference said that every religion claimed to be a message of truth, peace and prosperity, and yet nothing had been more responsible for conflicts and carnages and bloodbaths. History of battles fought in the name of religions was too well-known and the present communal trouble in India was adding a chapter to that history.

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But the speaker hoped that Truth would ultimately triumph and prevail. "Remove ignorance and it will remove much of the ills of the religions. Therein lies salvation of the world," he concluded.

PUJA AND ID

A West Bengal Government Press Note issued on the 10th October stated :

Bijoya Dashami and Id-uz-Zuha festivals are to be celebrated this year on October 24 and 25 respectively. The Government desire to make it known that the existing custom and practice in respect of *korboni* in connexion with the Id-uz-Zuha festival will be allowed in every case and no innovations should be attempted in any place.

"The Government would request Hindus to perform the immersion ceremony on the Dashami day itself, and, under no circumstances put it off until the following day.

"The Government very much hope that the proximity of these two great festivals will provide a further incentive in bringing the two communities still closer.

"The usual precautions will, however, be taken and no breach of peace will be tolerated."

THIS YEAR'S CONVOCATION

"Our country is passing through a great trial and wherever you go you must carry with you the mission of trust, goodwill and tolerance, not bellicosity which is a sign of incompetence, fear and suspicion," said H.E. Mr. Rajagopalachari as Chancellor, Calcutta University, when he addressed graduates at the University Convocation held at 35 Ballygunge Circular Road on the 3rd October.

Referring to the Vice-Chancellor's apprehension that the University was faced with an economic crisis, the Chancellor expressed the hope that Government of West Bengal would be able to give all possible assistance.

Sir J. Chandra Ghose, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, who delivered the Convocation address, made a strong plea for maintaining the cultural unity of Bengal.

Some 2,360 graduates attended the Convocation.

Speaking about the essential unity of culture, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that Government might be divided, but India could not be separated. The culture of India was indivisible. It could not be divided by artificial means. The universities of India should therefore co-operate with one another in maintaining the cultural unity of the country.

Stressing the importance of imparting education through the medium of the vernacular the Chancellor said that they were all agreed that Bengali should be the medium of instruction in Calcutta University. This decision was taken 27 years ago but it had not yet been fully acted upon and English still continued to be the medium of instruction in certain cases.

The University of Calcutta, said Sir Jnan Chandra Ghose, could not remain an idle spectator of recent political events that had shaken the intellectual life of Bengal to its foundation. It should take a leading part in establishing a United Bengal Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—UBESCO. This should be adequately financed by the Governments of India and Bengal.

In other parts of India partition had led to most disastrous consequences. It was to be hoped that they in Bengal would escape this terrible experience of mass uprooting of population and that there would be peace between the two Bengals as between the U.S.A. and Canada.

The slums of Calcutta should be cleared and UBESCO should build there students' homes on the model of the international students' homes of the Rockefeller Foundation. These should be open to students of all communities, Hindus, Muslims and Scheduled Castes.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, reviewed the progress and achievements of the University since its establishment in 1857.

The University of Calcutta of the morrow would take new form and shape, said Mr. Banerjee. It was designed for a particular purpose and that purpose in an independent India needed further and greater expansion.

He hoped that the serious curtailment in the jurisdiction of the University and the consequent decline in its revenue would not be permitted by the country to paralyse its activities.

After surveying the activities of the University during the past year, Mr. Banerjee said that the system of education of the future in this province would be guided largely by definition of its relationship with the State. It would have to be allied more closely with the commerce and industry of the province. It would have to maintain, expound and develop its cultural heritage of the past and to harness its efforts to the task of national reconstruction. He visualized the development of the University as a great teaching and possibly a residential university, with a network of affiliated colleges in the districts of West Bengal. It was not possible to have teaching and residential university for lack of funds.

RATION REPORTS: ALL CUTS RESTORED

The *per capita* cereal ration for Calcutta and the surrounding industrial areas was further reduced from the 29th September, the cut applying to the rice constituent. The quota for manual labourers was also reduced.

Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister, West Bengal, told a Press conference that the 5-*chtk.* cut in the rice ration previously announced would be imposed for two weeks only. That would save about 4,000 tons of rice.

Due to late arrival of wheat in Calcutta milling of wheat into *atta* was delayed during the first week of October. The ration shops had their stock of wheat products replenished during the following week.

The West Bengal Government announced on the 9th October their decision to restore the recent 5-*chtk.* cut in the rice ration and 2-*chtk.* cut in wheat ration in Calcutta and adjoining industrial areas with effect from the 20th October. This restoration was the result of a slight improvement in the stock position.

ADULTERATION OF SUGAR

A case of alleged adulteration of sugar with fine glass powder was brought to the notice of West Bengal Government by the Health Department of Calcutta Corporation towards the middle of October.

In bringing the case to the notice of the Government, the Municipal authorities warned the Government about the very serious troubles that glass powder was likely to cause in the intestine and urged that rationing authorities should keep a strict vigilance on supplies of sugar to ration shops.

A NEW WEST-BENGAL MINISTER

His Excellency the Governor appointed the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupati Majumdar to be a member of the Council of Ministers during the last week of September. The Hon'ble Mr. Majumdar took the oaths of office on the 26th September.

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF BENGAL

A resolution conveying greetings to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of the Indian Union, for his efforts in fighting riots and taking up a non-communal policy, was adopted at the final sitting of the 4th Bengal Provincial Conference of the Communist Party, held on the 4th October in Calcutta.

The Conference expressed its concern at the recent report of the possibility of his resignation and requested that he should give up even the thought of resignation and should firmly pursue his anti-riot activities. The conference affirmed that the entire people of Bengal stood behind Pandit Nehru in carrying on the struggle.

"Today we unhesitatingly call upon the entire country to rally behind Pandit Nehru and extend to him the fullest co-operation in fighting the war that the enemies of the nation have declared upon him and his Government," said Mr. P. C. Joshi, General Secretary of the Communist Party in India, addressing the conference.

MAHILA 'ATMARAKSHA' SAMITY EXHIBITION

An exhibition of distressed women's handicraft was opened on the 11th October at 13/1, Balaram Ghosh Street under the auspices of the North Calcutta branch of Mahila Atmaraksha Samity. Begum Hamida Momin opened the Conference. Many Muslim ladies attended the function.

Mr. Kamal Krishna Roy, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, who attended, was shown round the exhibition.

The Minister addressing the organizers of the exhibition spoke words of high appreciation of their work. Without cultural and material improvement of women's lot, progress of men and consequently the progress of whole humanity was impossible, he said.

The Exhibition was a great success, due mainly to the exertions of Mrs. Kamal Basu and Mrs. Chinmoy Sehanabis supported by a band of devoted young workers.

CRIMES IN CALCUTTA

Crimes in Calcutta are on the increase. Altogether 1,424 cases were reported to the police in September as against 1,379 in the previous month.

The number of house-breaking cases by day was 125, an increase of 19 over the preceding month's figure. Cases of house-breaking by night were, however, 40 less than the previous month's figure of 346.

About 48 robberies and dacoities were committed as against 43 in the month before. Servants were involved in 124 cases of theft. In the preceding month 106 such cases were reported.

The following table shows the number of other crimes committed in the city during September compared to the figures of August :-

	September	August
Pickpocketing	94	52
Motor car thefts	20	32
Child ornaments thefts	13	13
Cycle thefts	85	100
Garage thefts	16	16
Cheating	31	26
Criminal breach of trust	40	47
Other thefts	522	492

MOB VIOLENCE AT CALCUTTA CLUB GROUND

Rowdism and mob violence by some football fans at the I. F. A. Shield final at the Calcutta Football Club ground in the afternoon of the 4th October resulted in injury to some persons and police personnel and considerable damage to Club stands and furniture. A rowdy crowd outside the galleries attempted to crash through the gates and enter the play ground as a result of which the authorities had to decide to abandon the match.



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CALCUTTA VARSITY EXAMINATIONS

The Controller of Examinations, University of Calcutta, has made the following announcement regarding the dates of commencement as also the last dates for submission of fees and forms for the following annual examinations for 1948 :-

I.A. & I.Sc. Examinations. Date of commencement, Friday, 12th March, 1948. Last date for submission of fees and applications, Tuesday, 20th Jan. 1948.

Matriculation examination. Date of commencement, Monday, 19th April, 1948. Last date for submission of fees and applications, Tuesday, 27th Jan. 1948.

B.A. & B.Sc. examinations. Date of commencement, Monday, 3rd May 1948. Last date for submission of fees and applications, Monday, 8th March, 1948.

B.T. & L.T. examinations. Date of commencement, Monday, 17th May, 1948. Last date for submission of fees and applications, Monday, 15th March, 1948.

B. Com. examination. Date of commencement, Monday, 24th May, 1948. Last date for submission of fees and applications, Saturday, 3rd Apr. 1948.

The ensuing M.A. & M.Sc. Examinations will commence on Friday, the 12th December, 1947, and not on 17th November, 1947, as previously announced.

DRIVE AGAINST ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

In pursuance of their determination to put a stop to black marketing, the West Bengal Government have decided to promulgate an ordinance.

The ordinance empowers the authorities to inflict exemplary punishment on black marketers in the shape of

sentences of imprisonment ranging from five years to transportation for life, cancellation of trade licence, extenuation from the province, and even detention without trial.

Conviction and sentence up to a maximum period of five years, confiscation of property—moveable or immoveable or both and cancellation of trade or business licenses are provided for as penalty for contravention of the order.

Two important circulars have been issued by the West Bengal Government to all their offices.

The first of these directs every Government officer to make a true and complete declaration by Nov. 15 next of his assets and the value thereof as on Jan. 1, 1947. The Government views with great concern, the circular states, that some Government officers have enriched themselves through dishonesty in the past, and as a first step to ascertain to what extent the evil has spread and to stamp out corruption as fast as possible, it has taken this decision.

The second circular prohibits Government officers from participating in gambling on the turf and in speculations on the stock exchange. Any breach of this direction, the circular states, will in future be treated as a serious infringement of Government Servants' Conduct Rules which will be amended accordingly.

An Ordinance empowering the Government to constitute special tribunals for more speedy trial and more effective punishment of certain offences has been promulgated by the West Bengal Governor.

The Ordinance provides for the setting up of special tribunals which will be entitled to try cases involving the taking of illegal gratification by public servants (Sections 161 and 165 I.P.C.), criminal breach of trust and dishonestly receiving Government property (Sections 406, 408, 409, 411, 414, 417 and 420 I.P.C.), and offences punishable under the Defence of India Act 1939 and Section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947.

The tribunals have been empowered to impose sentences of fines equivalent to the amount of money or value of property found to have been illegally procured by the offender. The fact that a person, charged before a tribunal, is in possession, for which he cannot satisfactorily account, of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to his known sources of income, may be taken into consideration by the tribunal in deciding whether he is guilty of the particular offence.

The Ordinance is called the West Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (N. II) Ordinance, 1947.

DR. SASADHAR SINHA

Dr. Sasadhar Sinha, Joint Editor of the *Hindustan Standard* of Calcutta has been appointed Director of Publications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

H. E. the Governor of West Bengal has appointed the following West Bengal M.L.A.'s to be Parliamentary Secretaries; attached to the Ministers as shown below:—

Mr. Bankubehari Mandal to the Minister, Judicial and Legislative Departments; Mr. Krishna Prasad Mandal to the Minister, Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries; Mr. Ardhendu Sekher Naskar to the Minister, Department of Irrigation and Waterways and of the Department of Works and Buildings; Mr. Kanai Lal De to the Minister, Department of Civil Supplies; and Mr. Susil Kumar Banerjee to the Minister, Department of Land and Land Revenue.

Mr. Amar Krishna Ghose, M.L.A. has been appointed Chief Government Whip.

CALCUTTA SETS AN EXAMPLE

"The great work that has been done in Calcutta to restore communal harmony is having repercussions throughout the whole country, and indeed has set an example which is being followed in other harassed sections of the country"—observed Dr. Syed Hossain addressing as the Chief Guest at a crowded gathering of students held under the auspices of the University Students' Union at the Senate Hall in the evening of the 9th October. Dr. Hossain added:

"Bengal for generations has a special tradition of Hindu-Muslim unity and also of nationalist leadership. They were both precious assets and they must not be lost. When normal conditions are firmly re-established Bengal can again lead the way in setting an example of how free citizens in a free India can function together, irrespective of caste or creed, in mutual honour and trust for the greater glory of their common motherland."

The meeting adopted a resolution declaring that the students of Calcutta would try in every possible way to maintain the communal amity now existent in Calcutta.

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HUNGER-MARCHERS RAID SECRETARIAT

A crowd, consisting of villagers "bailly" affected by the present rice scarcity in the Bagnan and Amta police station areas, Howrah, came on the 3rd October to Writers' Buildings in a procession carrying posters and shouting slogans. They invaded the central gate and rushed towards the staircase leading to the first floor, but were stopped by three sergeants and an armed constable who were later strengthened by reinforcements from Lalbazar.

Squatting in the passage, the "invaders" demanded interviews with the Prime Minister and the Civil Supplies Minister, both of whom had been away from Calcutta on tour.

Mr. Bhupati Majumdar, Minister for Communications, Works and Buildings, met representatives of the crowd who told the Minister that, for the last few months, as members of a welfare society, they had been distributing paddy to about 4,000 villagers on a weekly ration basis at a fixed price. The distribution was suspended the week before because of shortage of supplies in the local market brought about by black marketers. They suggested immediate relaxation of control on the movement of rice between Howrah and Burdwan districts to facilitate the flow of supplies into the Bagnan and Amta thana areas.

Mr. Majumdar contacted Mr. K. C. Basak, Civil Supplies Commissioner, who told him that 67,000 mds of rice had been allotted to Howrah for October and that the people should see the Howrah Magistrate as regards rice for their villagers.

The Minister advised the men accordingly who, along with those waiting downstairs, then left for Howrah.

WORKERS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES

An assurance that the West Bengal Government would take steps to improve living and service conditions of labourers was given by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister, at a workers' rally held on the Maidan on the 5th October. The rally was organized by the Bengal branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress to observe the birthday celebration of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguly presided.

While admitting workers' right to go on strike, Dr. Ghosh said that labourers must realize the responsibility transferred on their shoulders with the winning of independence. They were now a part of the nation and as such should do nothing detrimental to the state. They should remember that strikes affected production and sometimes even essential services. Workers must look to the greatest good of the greatest number and must not by their activities bring misery on society in which they lived. The Government was there to look to their interests. In fact, it was their Government and they could make or unmake it.

Stating that his Government would do all in its power to redress the grievances of workers Dr. Ghosh deprecated the staging of demonstrations. He also condemned rowdiness and referred to the incident at the Calcutta Football Club ground on Saturday. He declared that acts of lawlessness or violence would not be tolerated. The Prime Minister said that the Government's object was to establish a Krishak-Prajamandoor raj but that did not mean elimination of all classes other than labourers and peasants. Capitalists and labourers must not look to class or sectional interests alone but the welfare of the society as a whole.

CALCUTTA ORPHANAGE

An appeal for liberal public support to the Calcutta Orphanage was made by H. E. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor, West Bengal, presiding at the fiftyfifth annual general meeting and prize distribution ceremony of that institution at its premises at Shambazar in the afternoon of the 27th September.

During the fifty-five years of its existence, the Orphanage has sheltered more than 5,000 orphans.

Whatever they would give to the Orphanage, Rajaji said, or to any other orphanage like this, would be saved for them as capital in the world to come. The Hindu religion taught them that charity was their best bank for the innumerable life that they had to go through.

Sir Biren Mookerjee, President of the Orphanage, said that so long they had functioned without any Government help but their financial position was such that they must approach Government for help for at least two or three years. He had a plan, Sir Biren said, to shift the Orphanage to a village, so that the inmates might learn agriculture, poultry, animal-husbandry etc and the price obtained from selling the existing premises of the Orphanage might be utilised for its expansion.

GOVT. OFFICERS AND POLITICS

Officers and men in Government service have been directed by the West Bengal Government not to take part in or assist in any political movement. According to the direction, members of the Police Force must not, by action or speech, give the impression that they have anything to do with politics.

ROBBERIES IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA

The West Bengal Government are greatly concerned over the number of robberies in trains in the vicinity of Calcutta and are considering measures to deal with the menace, it is learnt.

It is understood that an ordinance providing for drastic punishment for attacks on trains is contemplated.

Another ordinance directed against persons going about in jeeps and other vehicles with unlicensed arms is also under consideration.

SECTION 144 WITHDRAWN

In view of the improved conditions in Calcutta, the Police Commissioner withdrew on the 8th October the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons and the organization of processions without permit. The ban had been in force since August, 1946.

TAGORE'S PORTRAIT FOR GOVERNMENT HOUSE

At the suggestion of His Excellency, the Governor of West Bengal, Principal Atul Bose has presented a portrait of the poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to Government House. The portrait is an oil painting done by Mr. Atul Bose from life at Santiniketan in 1936. Two replicas have been made from this original painting by Principal Bose for the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

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SEIZURE OF ARMS

On receipt of information officers of the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police raided a *bustee* in Palm Avenue in Park Circus area in the early hours, the 6th October. The search lasted for some time in course of which the police, it was stated, seized one country-made D.B.B.L. gun, 24 big sized country-made bombs, 57 live cartridges, and a large quantity of materials for preparing bullets, parts of country-made guns and apparatus and materials for manufacturing bombs, gun powder and two spear heads.

The police have arrested two persons. Vigorous police investigation was reported to be proceeding.

HIGHER PAY FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS URGED

A resolution demanding fixation of the lowest monthly pay at Rs. 50 in addition to a dearness allowance of Rs. 30 for a shop assistant was adopted at a conference of South Calcutta shop assistants sometime ago. Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu presided.

The resolution also demanded security of service, provident fund and a general improvement of service conditions.

Sympathizing with the grievances of the men, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor, urged upon employers the urgent need of improving the lot of their men. He said that an alarming number of shop assistants were becoming victims of tuberculosis as a result of working long hours under hygienic conditions. He assured them that the Corporation would see that shops were not opened at unhealthy places.

GOVERNOR VISITS SCIENCE COLLEGE

His Excellency spent about an hour and a quarter in the University College of Science in the morning of the 8th October. He was taken to the late Acharya P. C. Ray's work room besides being shown the various departments, the cyclotron and the electron microscope. His Excellency gave a five minutes' talk to the research scholars and thanked the Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Meghnad Sana.

BENGALI AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

As a first step towards making Bengali the official language of West Bengal, the Government have passed an order that, in future, noting in Government files in the Secretariat and other offices is to be made in Bengali except where notes are to be dictated and a large number of copies made. For technical terms, English may be used if necessary.

The order itself has been issued in Bengali. The Chief Secretary, Mr. Sukumar Sen, has already begun using Bengali in his notings.

The Government also propose to introduce Bengali typewriters in offices at the earliest opportunity.

All Government officers have been instructed to give the mother tongue its due place in the life of the nation.

The Government of West Bengal have, it is learnt, deputed two Government officers to compile a standard vocabulary of technical terms and expressions in Bengali for use in official notes and correspondence. These officers will also secure help and advice from recognized experts on the subject.

50 CALCUTTA RIOT CASES TO BE TRIED

Altogether about 50 of all communal riot cases pending in Calcutta and Alipore courts will be proceeded with according to the decision of the West Bengal Government, it is learnt, and all the rest withdrawn. The total number of cases pending was about 200 including those originating from the recent disturbances in the city. Only the more serious cases of murder, rape and arson will be tried.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 4th October, 1947.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 720 against 768 and 729 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 60. The general death-rate of the week was 13.83 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 4th October, 1947, was 613 against 663 and 621 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from cholera against 4 and 2 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 77 and 94 respectively against 76 and 107 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 13.45 per mille per annum.

There were 23 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 12.94.

There were 103 deaths from respiratory diseases against 99 in the previous week.

There were 47 deaths from tuberculosis against 55 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32).

The number of deaths registered was 107 against 105 and 108 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 20 from fevers, 12 from bowel-complaints and 8 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 15.52 per mille.

There were 5 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 15.75.

There were 14 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

It is further learnt that it is the intention of the Government to complete the trials before March 16, 1948, the date on which ordinances made in this connection are due to expire.

MR. ISWARDAS JALAN

In view of the fact that the offices of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly are being vacant, Mr. Iswardas Jalan, a member of the Assembly, has been appointed to perform the duties of the Speaker.

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The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 1st—29th November, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

Chronicle And Comment

Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1947

Abolition Of Nomination

THE Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1947, which the West Bengal Government proposes to introduce in the Assembly, was published in a Calcutta Gazette extraordinary, dated the 17th November. The Bill purports to place the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, permanently on the Statute Book.

The measure seeks to abolish nominations to Corporation, introduce the system of joint electorate in place of separate electorates, authorise Government to reserve seats for minority communities and Scheduled Castes, increase the number of special constituencies and redistributing seats among them and increase the number of members of the Corporation from 98 to 100, in order that the next general election to the Corporation which is due in March next might be held in accordance with the provisions of the amended Act.

FINAL RE-ALLOCATION OF SEATS RELATED TO EACH CONSTITUENCY

A West Bengal Government Press Note dated the 18th November stated:

"In supersession of the announcement made on November 4, 1947, the Government of West Bengal in the Health and Local Self-Government Department have notified under the Calcutta Municipal Act the re-allocation of seats in the Calcutta Corporation in the General Territorial Constituencies and Special Territorial Constituencies. The number of seats re-

served for members of the Scheduled Castes and Anglo-Indian community in the General Territorial Constituencies and for the Muhammedan community in the Special Territorial Constituencies has, however, remained unchanged.

The following is the number of Councillors to be elected by each such constituency and in the case of General Territorial Constituencies the number of seats reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes or for the Anglo-Indian

community and the seats reserved for the Muhammedan community in the Special Territorial Constituencies :

“Shampukur, Ward No. 1, 4 seats; Kumartuli, Ward No. 2, 2 seats; Bartola, Ward No. 3, 4 seats, 1 reserved for Scheduled Castes; Sukeas Street, Ward No. 4, 8 seats, one reserved for Scheduled Castes; Jorabagan, Ward No. 5, 4 seats; Jorasanko, Ward No. 6, 4 seats; Bara Bazar, Ward No. 7, 2 seats; Colootola, Ward No. 8, 2 seats; Muchipara, Ward No. 9, 4 seats, 1 reserved for Scheduled Castes; Bowbazar, Ward No. 10, 1 seat; Puddapukur, Ward No. 11, 2 seats; Waterloo Street, Ward No. 12, 1 seat; Fenwick Bazar, Ward No. 13, 1 seat; Taltola, Ward No. 14, 1 seat; Kalinga, Ward No. 15, Park Street, Ward No. 16, and Bamun Bustee, Ward No. 17, 2 seats, 1 reserved for Anglo-Indian community; Tangra, Ward No. 18, 2 seats, 1 reserved for Scheduled Castes; Entally, Ward No. 19, 2 seats, 1 reserved for Scheduled Castes; Beniapukur, Ward No. 20, 1 seat; Ballygunge, Ward No. 21, 1 seat; Bhowanipore, Ward No. 22, 4 seats; Kalighat, Ward No. 23, 3 seats; Alipur, Ward No. 24, 2 seats; Ekbalpur, Ward No. 25, 1 seat; Watganj and Hastings, Ward No. 26, 2 seats; Tollygunge, Ward No. 27, 4 seats; Beliaghata, Ward No. 28, 2 seats; 1 reserved for Scheduled Castes; Manicktala, Ward No. 29, 2 seats; Belgachia, Ward No. 30, 1 seat; Satpukur, Ward No. 31, 1 seat; Cossipur, Ward No. 32, 2 seats.

“The following are the seats reserved for the Muhammedan Community :

Shampukur, Ward No. 1, Kumartuli, Ward No. 2, Bartola, Ward No. 2, and Jorabagan, Ward No. 5, 1 seat; Sukeas Street, Ward 4 and Jorasanko, Ward No. 6, 1 seat; Bara Bazar, Ward No. 7 and Colootola, Ward No. 8, 2 seats; Muchipara, Ward No. 9 and Puddapukur, Ward No. 11, 2 seats; Bowbazar, Ward No. 10, Waterloo Street, Ward No. 12, Fenwick Bazar, Ward No. 13 and Taltola, Ward No. 14, 3 seats; Kalinga, Ward No. 15, Park Street, Ward No. 16, Bamun Bustee, Ward No. 17 and Beniapukur, Ward No. 20, 3 seats; Tangra, Ward No. 18 and Entally, Ward No. 19, 1 seat; Ballygunge, Ward No. 21 and Bhowanipur, Ward No. 22, 1 seat; Kalighat, Ward No. 23; Alipur, Ward No. 24, Ekbalpur, Ward No. 25, Watganj and Hastings, Ward No. 26 and Tollygunge, Ward No. 27, 3 seats; Beliaghata, Ward No. 28 and Manicktala, Ward No. 29, 2 seats; Belgachia, Ward No. 30, Satpukur, Ward No. 31 and Cossipur Ward No. 32, 1 seat.

The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, which seeks to introduce joint electorates in regard to the Corporation election and which had been sponsored by Mr. Annada Prasad Choudhuri,

Finance and Local Self-Government Minister, was referred to a select committee on the motion of Mr. Amar Krishna Ghosh, Chief Whip, Government Party at the session of the West Bengal Assembly on the 26th November. The Committee has been asked to submit its report by the 4th December next.

[A Notification regarding a previous allocation of seats related to each constituency, dated the 4th November, 1947, is published elsewhere in this issue.]

CORPORATION ADMINISTRATION

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY FORMED

Mr. Justice Chakravarti of Calcutta High Court will preside over the Committee appointed by the West Bengal Government to inquire into the affairs of the Calcutta Corporation. Mr. S. N. Guha Roy, District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, and Mr. S. K. Mukherji, Secretary, Finance Department, West Bengal, will serve as members. The inquiry was to start on the 25th November.

It may be recalled that the Government have decided to institute this inquiry as a result of certain allegations made by the Mayor, Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, against the administration of the Corporation.

The Committee of Enquiry did not commence its sitting on the 25th November, as previously announced. It is learnt that certain preliminary steps will have to be taken before the enquiry can commence, and these steps will take a little time.

CALCUTTA'S DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The Government of West Bengal in the course of a letter to the Corporation of Calcutta have proposed to appoint a Technical Committee consisting of the following members for advising, assisting, and guiding in the investigation and drawing up a “Master Plan” for removing drainage congestion of Calcutta and its surrounding area :

Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Water Works, Government of West Bengal as Chairman, and Chief Engineers, Calcutta Improvement Trust, Calcutta Corporation, Port Trust, Health Directorate of the Government as members and Superintending Engineer, Greater Calcutta, Drainage and Irrigation and Water Works, Government of West Bengal as Secretary.

The Committee is expected to function for the present for two years.

DRIVE AGAINST CATTLE NUISANCE

As a measure to improve Calcutta's health and sanitation, the Health Department of the Corporation has organized since last month, with the help of the police, a drive against cattle nuisance in the city.

The Chief Executive Officer issued a notice directing owners of vacant plots and premises, which are being used as unauthorized cattle sheds,

to remove their ~~apartments~~ from those places by the 25th October last.

THEFT OF STREET LAMP BULBS

The Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, has already drawn the attention of the police authorities to theft of burners and bulbs of street lamps, electric and gas.

Due to repeated thefts and scarcity of materials, it has become difficult for the Corporation to maintain street lighting properly.

Hide Road and Circular Garden Reach Road have been badly affected

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR CORPORATION

The Government of West Bengal have remitted during the first week of this month a sum of Rs. 18½ lakhs to Calcutta Corporation for payment of dearness allowance to its employees for the months of October, November and December.

NEW MAYOR OF PARIS

Stormy scenes marked the election of Gen de Gaulle's brother, M. Pierre de Gaulle, as Mayor of Paris, which took place on the 19th November in the Paris Municipal Council.

Steel-helmeted mobile guards and extra police stood outside the Council hall as fiery arguments inside exploded into a bedlam of shouting and desk-banging, according to a *Reuter* report from Paris.

Out of 90 Councillors present, 51 voted for M. de Gaulle.

Pandemonium broke out in the Council Chamber as M. Vossius demanded the new Mayor's resignation, and called members of Gen de Gaulle's Rally of the French People (to which M. de Gaulle belongs and which holds 52 seats in the Council) "Vichyites and collaborators."

"Rally" councillors replied with cries of "Back to Moscow," and both sides shouted and banged their desks.

When order was restored after 15 minutes, the 25 Communist members rose in a body and left the Chamber.

NEW MAYOR OF MADRAS

Dr. U. Krishna Rao (Congress) was unanimously elected Mayor of Madras for the ensuing year at a meeting of the City Council held on the 20th November.

Dr. Krishna Rao, Vice-President of the Indian Medical Association, Madras, has been a member of the City Council since 1931.

Mf. G. Selvapathi Chetty (Congress) was elected Deputy Mayor.

CITY BUSTEES MUST IMPROVE

At a peace meeting held last month in the Kalabagan bustee area of the city Councillor S. M. Usman, presiding, referred to the pitiable condition of 1,200,000 bustee dwellers in Calcutta. He said these people were often victimized by zemindars. Characterizing the City Improvement Trust as an organization for the rich, he said that as a result of its activities, a large number of bustee dwellers had left the city to migrate to the suburbs and live in unhealthy swamps.

The Prime Minister, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, who was the main speaker of the day, assumed the gathering

that he was determined to improve the condition of bustees in the city.

SUPERSESION OF LOCAL BODIES IN PAKISTAN

The Dacca Municipal Board was superseded for two years on the 19th November. A special officer has been appointed to carry on the administration.

Closely after the supersession of the Corporation of Karachi, the municipality of Dacca, the Chief seat of Eastern Pakistan, follows suit. What do all these point to?

The Government of East Bengal declared the Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality as "incompetent and in persistent default in the performance of their duties."

The Government have sanctioned an interest-free advance of Rs. 1,00,000 to enable the Dacca Municipality to carry on its day to day administration.

The advance has been granted on the express understanding that all arrears of taxes and rates must be collected by March 31, 1948, and that the advance of Rs. 1,00,000 including half of the previous advances granted by the Government, must be repaid by that date.

FRENCH CITIES IN INDIA

Four new decrees have been passed granting the status of 'Free City' to the four French settlements in India, Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam, according to a recent announcement in the French Official Gazette.

Chaudernagore has already been granted the same status.

AMERICAN CITY ELECTS A SOCIALIST MAYOR

Newark, one of the largest towns in Connecticut, has elected a socialist Mayor.

Mr. Irwing C. Freese 43, is the second socialist ever to be elected Mayor in a Connecticut town.

CITY GAS LIGHTS

A proposal of the Oriental Gas Company to put out of commission every alternate gas lamp in Calcutta streets for a temporary period of two months due to production difficulties has been considered by the Works Standing Committee.

In their letter to the Corporation, dated the 18th November, the Gas Company stated that it was in the position at the present time of being unable to manufacture sufficient gas to meet the requirements of the city and suggested that every alternate gas lamp in Calcutta streets should be extinguished until it completed the extension.

As reasons for their depleted production the Company referred to its inability to carry out necessary repairs to plant to meet the heavy cold weather load and non-erection of additional plant due to the disturbances in the city. It also alleged indifference and go-slow policy of its workers, as a reason for its reduced production of gas.

It was also stated in the letter, it is gathered, that there was great shortage of fuel in Calcutta and the Company was anxious to keep industrial concerns, hospitals, institutions etc. going.

DON'TS FOR CYCLISTS

Don't ride two abreast, don't hold on to another vehicle, don't carry passengers on your cycle, don't carry heavy loads on the handle bars, don't go out at night without proper lights, don't rest against other vehicles or island at crossings, don't stop in front of faster vehicles when awaiting signals, don't neglect your brakes, adjust them frequently, don't occupy the middle of the road, keep to the extreme left and don't ride between tram-lines.

[For 'Don'ts' to motorists and pedestrians see inside.]

The Chief Engineer of the Corporation in his report has suggested that 2,000 out of 16,000 gas lamps in the city streets may be put out of commission to help the gas company tide over its present difficulties.

MR. SAUMYENDRA NATH TAGORE

Mr. Saumendra Nath Tagore, Mr. Samar Bose and Mr. Pravat Sen of the Revolutionary Communist Party, were arrested in Calcutta on the 20th November under the Special Powers Ordinance. Their houses were searched.

REGULATING CITY'S TRAFFIC

For improved regulation of the city's traffic the Calcutta Police has recently started a campaign. For this purpose, Esplanade junction, one of Calcutta's most traffic congested areas, has been selected. Steel wire, fastened to lamp posts and extending along considerable lengths of the pavements on three sides of the junction, prevent pedestrians from negotiating this dangerous crossing except at clearly marked pedestrian lanes.

At one corner of the junction stands a police loudspeaker van, from inside which an officer gives advice in Bengali and Hindustani. His ready wit helps to overcome the usual public apathy towards such orders and for the most part public co-operation to the scheme was forthcoming.

The improvised wire barricades are to be replaced by permanent pedestrian guard rails at Esplanade shortly and, according to an official of the Police Traffic Department, the entire scheme, including the use of the loud-speaker, will be extended to other congested areas within a fortnight.

Lorries, buses and trucks will not be allowed from the 1st December to take a right turn at the crossing. Instead vehicles travelling from south to north will be diverted via Ochterlony Road and Curzon Gardens into Esplanade Row East from where they will be free to proceed in any direction. Vehicles going from north to south will have to cross over the intersection into Chowringhee Road from where they may proceed as they like.

Also from the first week of December, it is proposed to stop the U turning of vehicles on some of the main streets in the Clive Street business area and in other busy thoroughfares.

HOW CALCUTTA CORPORATION PAYS ITS EMPLOYEES?

Employees	Pay on 1.4.39	Pay on 1.12.45	Pay on 1.4.46	Pay on 1.8.46	Pay on 1.4.47
Chief Administrative Head (Chief Executive Officer)	Rs. 2,900/-	Rs. 2,500/-	Rs. 2,500/-	Rs. 2,500/-	Rs. 1,600/-
Lowest paid worker (Standard unskilled labour)	18/- + Rs. 2/- Grain compensation allowance	18/- + Rs. 3/- (Flat increment) + Rs. 2/- Grain compensation allowance + Rs. 20/- Dearness allowance + Rs. 2/12/- (approx. Food concession)	18/- (Scale 18-1-30) + Rs. 20/- Dearness allowance + Rs. 2/12/- (approx. Food concession)	21/- (Scale 21-1-33) + Rs. 20/- Dearness allowance + Rs. 2/12/- (approx. Food concession)	21/- (Scale 21-1-33) + Rs. 20/- Dearness allowance + Rs. 2/12/- (approx. Food concession) + Rs. 1/8/- House rent

A COMPARISON WITH OTHER CORPORATIONS

Municipality	Income	Expenditure	Basic pay on 1st April 1947
	(Budget Estimate for 1947-48)		
	Rs.	Rs.	Highest Salaried Officer Rs. Lowest paid employee Rs.
1. Calcutta Corporation	4,11,92,000/-	4,12,99,800/-	1,600/- (Grade 1,500-100-2,000) 21/- (Scale 21-1-33)
2. Bombay Corporation	5,70,85,000/-	5,79,72,400/-	2,350/- 30/- (Scale 30-2-35)
3. Madras Corporation	1,50,82,000/-	1,54,36,000/-	2,150/- 18/- (Scale 18-1-25)

GOVERNOR INSPECTS MUNICIPAL SERVICES

His Excellency Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, accompanied by the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Bhaskar Mukherji, made a tour of inspection of certain municipal services round Calcutta in the morning of the 15th September last.

During the tour, His Excellency went round Netaji Subhas Road, Strand Road, Harrison Road, Jagmohan Mullick Lane, Kalakar Road, Kalikrishna Tagore Street, Vivekananda Road, Chittaranjan Avenue, Shyambazar Street, Cornwallis Street, Bow Bazar Street, Upper Circular Road, Lower Circular Road, Lansdowne Road, Rashbehari Avenue, Ashutosh Mukherji Road and Chowringhee. Throughout the route children on way to schools, shop and Government employees getting into buses and trams and people out shopping stopped to greet "Rajaji" as the familiar car with the saffron flag passed by.

At the conclusion of the tour, which lasted nearly two hours, His Excellency thanking the Chief Executive Officer, said, "From what I have seen, I quite realize your difficulties."

UNAUTHORIZED OCCUPATION OF PUBLIC SPACES

The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation in a Press Note states :—

"Long stretches of roadway and footpaths are being used for the purpose of garaging motor vehicles, sound ones as well as those in different stages of repairs in various localities in the city and sometimes quite close to residential areas. Such practice of unauthorized occupation of

public spaces is illegal and the Corporation in collaboration with the Police authorities will take the strictest measures against the offenders. Those who are responsible for such unauthorized and illegal practice are warned."

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

The Bombay Government's scheme for compulsory primary education is making excellent progress. The total population of children of school-going age, falling in the age group of six to ten, in the province is estimated at 8,000,000 of whom about 1,600,000 are already receiving the benefits of primary education. By an accelerated programme of compulsion the Government hope to bring all the 8,000,000 pupils under primary schools within the next five years.

The Bombay Government had asked the local authorities in the province to raise the total fund from two annas in a rupee to three annas, to find finance for the success of this scheme. The suggestion has been accepted by 14 district authorities out of 20, as a result of which over 150,000 children between seven and eight are expected to swell the

'MOHARRUM' IN CALCUTTA**PASSED OFF PEACEFULLY**

'Moharrum' passed off peacefully in Calcutta on the 24th November. Numerous processions came out from different Mohallas carrying *taxis* and terminated at Karbala in Manicktalla for immersion ceremony.

The entire Circular Road through which the processions passed was thronged with men, women and children.

After the immersion of the *taxis* in the tank which marked the end of Moharrum, the processionists returned to their respective localities.

As a precautionary measure, military and police pickets were posted at important points. Santi Sena and Gana Fouz of the Socialist Party of India turned out in large numbers to assist the police controlling traffic and maintaining peace.

ENQUIRY WORK TO BE SPEEDED UP

The hope that the results of the proposed enquiry by Government into the affairs of Calcutta Corporation will be available within six months (if not earlier) is expressed by the West Bengal Finance and Local Self-Government Minister, Mr. Annada Prasad Chaudhuri, in reply to a letter received from the Secretary of the Corporation Workers' Union.

The contents of the Finance Minister's letter were communicated to the Corporation workers at a meeting held under the auspices of the Workers' Union at Wellington Square on the 5th November. Mr. Samsul Huda, Vice-President of the Union, was in the chair.

The meeting decided to address a letter to the Government stating that the Corporation workers would not resort to any kind of rash action and asking for an assurance from the Government for an increase in their basic wages.

Amongst those who addressed the meeting were: Mr. Somnath Lahiri, Councillor, Mr. Anil Bose, Mr. Amiya Sinha and Mr. E. Momin.

INCIDENTS AT ESPLANADE**STUDENT AND KISHAN DEMONSTRATIONS**

The police used tear gas on three occasions, on the 21st November afternoon when a students' procession on the occasion of the "Rameswar Day" broke a police cordon in Esplanade East and later surged into the Bengal Assembly compound after the first session of the House was over.

Failing to distinguish between a squatting column of peasants facing a police cordon and a steadily advancing students' procession, each expressly on two different missions, a contingent of the Calcutta police commissioned to hold in check the former sponed tear gas on the latter midway Esplanade East.

CORPORATION WORKERS' DEMAND**INCREASE OF BASIC SALARY**

A demand for increased basic salaries and wages of the Municipal workers of Calcutta has been made by the joint committee of the men's unions and associations formed recently.

The committee has suggested that Rs. 30 should be the minimum basic monthly wage. Other demands include house rent allowance and improvement of service conditions.

number of school-going children this year. Nearly 5,000 new teachers are required to teach these children and already as many as 2,000 have been recruited, and the remaining are being selected.

Though fifteen pies out of every three annas collected by way of local fund cess have been allotted to expenditure on primary education, the major brunt of the financial burden is being borne by the Bombay Government whose share of expenses would be in the region of 95 per cent. of the total expenditure. Government have already allotted Rs. 1,50,000 to each of the local authorities joining the scheme for the construction of new buildings.

"We have set up a period of ten years for introducing compulsory primary education throughout the province," Mr. Kher, Bombay Premier and Minister in Charge of Education, told the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the 29th September last moving the first reading of the Bombay Primary Education Bill, 1947.

"We are trying to be as quick as possible, perhaps we are the fastest of all provinces," he said.

"Although the case for resuming full control of primary education is a very strong one, the Government have decided as a policy of compromise to retain the present structure and to associate the Chairmen of the School Boards with the administration of primary education."

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MR. ISWAR DAS JALAN APPOINTED SPEAKER

A sombre atmosphere marked the proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly which met on the 21st November for the first time after India attained her independence.

Before the day's business was taken up, the Assembly unanimously passed a resolution paying its respectful homage to the martyrs in the cause of India's freedom and also extended its respectful homaeg to Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The resolution was adopted, members standing in solemn silence.

The flag of the Indian Dominion fluttered proudly over the dome of the Assembly building.

The House elected Mr. Iswar Das Jalan and Mr. Ashutosh Mallick, nominees of the Congress Party, Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively. The elections which formed the main item on the agenda were held in a peaceful atmosphere there being no contest. Maharajadhiraj Sir Uday Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan presided over the election.

A well-known solicitor of long standing Mr. Jalan started his parliamentary career in 1948 when he was returned unopposed to the Bengal Assembly from Calcutta West General Constituency. The same constituency elected him again in 1946. He was also a Congress Councillor of Calcutta Corporation from 1927-30 and has always been connected with various other public institutions. He had a brilliant academic career, having stood second in Calcutta University in M.A., in Economics with Politics in 1916 and was appointed a deputy magistrate and deputy collector in 1917 which post he subsequently gave up. Aged 53. Mr. Jalan is an impressive speaker, able Parliamentarian and a staunch Congressman.

The Premier said that about 26 lakhs out of a total of 32 lakhs of children had to be educated, and the Government were bearing 96 per cent of the total expenditure of Rs. 9.5 crores.

NEW MUNICIPAL BILL

COMMUNIST PROTEST

Mr. Bhowani Sen, Secretary, Bengal Committee of the Communist Party in India, in a statement on the recent Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, 1947, protests against the action of the Government in leaving the franchise "as restricted as before." He says that as a result of this, 90% of Calcutta's population have been deprived of the right to vote in Corporation elections. Mr. Sen, however, welcomes the decision to abolish communal electorates, the system of Government nomination and the reduction of European business representation.

QUEUE SYSTEM FOR TRAMS AND BUSES

INNOVATIONS TO REGULATE CITY'S TRAFFIC

Introduction of the queue system for intending users of trams and buses, and rearrangement of bus stops, are some of the innovations proposed to be made by the Calcutta Police to regulate the city's traffic. To keep pedestrians off the road, arrangements for rope railings will be made at busy crossings. There will be separate stops for buses plying on different routes.

To indicate to motorists at night the centre demarcating lines on roads, the "cat's eye stud" system now in use on a portion of Chowringhee Road will be extended to the whole of the road. If the experiment proves successful in Chowringhee, the system may be introduced on other important roads.

The Police have already taken up the work of restoring traffic islands removed or damaged during the war. The temporarily constructed island at the crossings of Napier Road and St. George Gate Road will also be made permanent.

The Police authorities also approached the Corporation to arrange for better street lighting.

HIGH PRIORITY FOR SEX EDUCATION

DECISION BY ASSEMBLY OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND

After hearing a call to do away with "stock and gooseberry bush nonsense," the Assembly of the Church of England on the 13th November endorsed a resolution urging that the clergy should give high priority to their "pastoral duty of providing Christians with sex education, preparation for marriage and guidance in case of marriage difficulty."

More adequate training for churchmen in sex matters was also demanded.

Moving the resolution, the Bishop of Norwich said easy facilities for divorce had destroyed for the first time in history, the underlying assumption of what Christian marriage means.

"I do not deny that in some respects that breakdown is our own fault," he added. "We cannot wholly blame the people for the wrong ideas they hold with regard to marriage unless we are quite sure that we have done this."

The reference to "stock and gooseberry bush nonsense" was made by a woman delegate who said they should have the courage to state the facts about the birth of a baby.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEKS ENDING NOVEMBER 3-20, 1947

Wednesday: 5th November, 1947

CONDOLENCES

When the Corporation met on Wednesday, the 5th November, after the Pujah recess the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, mentioned the death of Bhaktibhusan Mrinal Kanti Ghosh and moved a condolence resolution which was passed, members rising in their seats.

Paying his tribute to the memory of the deceased the Mayor said that the late Mr. Ghosh, who was a devoted Vaishnava and an authority in Vashnava literature and philosophy, was the oldest member of the Ghosh family who built up the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. He was noted for his old-world courtesy and held in highest esteem by all who came in contact with him. They expressed their deep sorrow at his death and offered their sympathy to the bereaved family.

References were made also to the deaths of three ex-Councillors, Dr. Sukumar Ranjan Das, who was Secretary and Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Corporation from 1924 to 1929, Rai Bahadur Anukul Chandra Das and Mr. Haridas Saha and to the deaths of Mr. Kulendra Nath Mitra, a well-known resident of Paikpara and Mrs. Jyotiprova Debi, wife of the late Mr. Monmohan Pande.

On the motion of Councillor Purnendu Sekhar Basu the meeting was adjourned.

CALCUTTA ARMED POLICE

GOVT. MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN CIVIL DEFENCE

As part of the Central Government's policy to strengthen the civil defences of the Indian Union, the West Bengal Government proposed raising a third battalion of the Calcutta Armed Police. The first battalion has already been formed and is now undergoing training. The recruitment for the second is in progress.

The provincial Government has made representation to the Union Government for modern arms and ammunition to equip the new force and also for a subvention to meet the cost. Sardar Patel, Home Member, Government of India, is understood to have assured the West Bengal Government's representatives at the recent Delhi Conference of provincial Premiers and Home Ministers that the Centre would render them all help in the matter. The West Bengal representatives also discussed the supply of arms and ammunition with the military authorities in Delhi.

To tighten the security arrangements in the districts, the Government have decided to set up national volunteer corps as in Calcutta. The personnel, 10,000 strong, will be trained in the use of modern weapons as far as possible and will be used to help the police in times of emergency.

A suggestion to relax the rules regulating the issue of firearms by amending the Arms Act, is under consideration.

Wednesday: 19th November, 1947

INCREASE IN ELECTRICITY BILLS

At the Corporation meeting held on Wednesday, the 19th November, 1947, Councillor H. K. Ganguli referred to the sudden and heavy increase in electricity bills for the month of October, 1947, which, he said, was a general complaint and in some cases ranged to 100 per cent, and requested the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, to write to the authorities to enquire about the cause of the increase.

Councillor Anandi Lal Poddar complained that changes in the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act were sought to be introduced without consulting the Corporation.

The Mayor said they might discuss the matter through a motion at a future date.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) BILL

Enquiring whether the Mayor was previously consulted by the Government in the matter of amending the Calcutta Municipal Act and allocation of seats in the Corporation, Councillors Anandilal Poddar, S. M. Osman and A. A. Wise said that none of their parties were consulted in the matter.

The Mayor said that he found that the Government had worked out their scheme regarding allocation of seats in the Corporation on the basis of 1941 census. The allocations were, therefore, absolutely consistent, the Mayor added.

ENQUIRY INTO CORPORATION AFFAIRS

Replying to an enquiry by Councillor Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen about the terms of reference of the Enquiry that was going to be instituted by the Government to go into the affairs of the Corporation, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor, said that the Corporation had received a letter from the West Bengal Government, addressed to the Chief Executive Officer enquiring whether the proposed Enquiry Committee could sit on and from the 25th November but no mention of the Section under which the enquiry was being instituted or terms of reference of such an enquiry had been made in that letter.

MORE RATION SHOPS IN EVERY LOCALITY

Councillor Jogindra Lal Saha requested the Mayor to urge the Government to open more ration shops in every locality in order that there might be a small number of customers in each shop and the people would not be required to stand in long queues.

† The Mayor requested Councillor Saha to submit a scheme in this connection in order that authorities concerned might take steps to redress the inconvenience of the public.

CONDOLENCE

The House condoled the death of the wife of Councillor I. J. Cohen, a sitting councillor and adjourned its meeting without taking up any item on the agenda as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The condolence resolution was moved from the chair. The resolution was passed, all standing.

Councillor Mohamed Israil moved that the House be adjourned for the whole day as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Councillor Anandilal Poddar moved for adjournment of the House for ten minutes.

Councillor Sonnath Lahiri opposed both motions. He said that there were many important problems facing the Corporation which the municipality had not been able to discuss for a long time past. As there were important items on the agenda, he suggested that the House might be adjourned for five minutes.

The House eventually decided by a majority of votes to adjourn for the whole day.

Wednesday: the 26th November

CONDOLENCE

Reference was made to the death of Mr. J. C. Sarkar, father of Dr. M. N. Sarkar, a sitting Councillor, at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held on Wednesday, the 20th November and, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House adjourned without transacting any business.

TUBE WELLS FOR HOWRAH**WATER SUPPLY INADEQUATE FOR 600,000 PEOPLE**

Problems of Howrah Municipality were discussed by the Chairman, Mr. S. K. Mukherjee at a Press Conference, held on the 15th November.

Referring to the town's water supply, he said that a system, meant for 100,000 people and constructed in the '80s could not cope with the demands of 600,000 people, the town's present population. On their representation the Government had suggested a scheme for the construction of new water works, estimated to cost Rs. 1,76,00,000. But this was a long-term plan, and the Municipality had submitted to Government a short-term scheme to sink six deep tube wells, which would cost about Rs. 3,50,000.

Mr. Mukherjee suggested the appointment of an expert by the Government to investigate the financial affairs of the Municipality and recommend means of improving its financial position.

DEATH OF A CORPORATION EMPLOYEE

Mr. Dwijen Roy Chowdhury (45), an employee of Calcutta Corporation, met with instantaneous death in a recent road accident.

It is reported that Mr. Chowdhury was proceeding to his residence in Tangra from Sealdah in a jeep car. On the Beliaghata railway overbridge, the car collided against its railings, Mr. Chowdhury being thrown into the railway line below the bridge as a result of the impact. The car was badly damaged.

REDUCTION OF STREET LIGHTING

A mention of the proposed reduction of street lighting was made by Councillor H. K. Ganguli at the commencement of the meeting 'as a matter of public importance' but no discussion was allowed on it as the matter was already on the agenda.

NEW POST FOR MR. S. N. RAY

Following dramatic developments during the last few days in November a new Dewan has been appointed for the Tripura State.

Mr. S. N. Ray, i.cs., at present Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust, has been selected for the post in the place of Mr. Satya Vrata Mookherji who resigned. The resignation of Mr. Mookherji has been accepted by the Maharani of Tripura.

LATE JYOTIRMOYEE GANGULI**TRIBUTES PAID TO HER MEMORY**

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Miss Jyotirmoyee Ganguli at a crowded public meeting held on the 22nd November at the Asutosh Memorial Hall in observance of the death anniversary of the departed great.

Lady Protima Mitter, who presided, said that when the history of the struggle for India's emancipation would be written, the name of Miss Jyotirmoyee Ganguli would appear in letters of gold. She had been enshrined in the hearts of her countrymen and countrywomen whom she had served all her life.

Mr. S. O. Roy, Secretary, Jyotirmoyee Ganguli Memorial Committee, sought consent of the meeting to approach the Calcutta Corporation which the late Miss Ganguli served as a Councillor for making a street and a Park in the city after the deceased. The proposal was accepted by the meeting.

Floral wreaths were offered on the life-size photo of the deceased at the meeting by Smt. Labanya Proba Dutta on behalf of the B.P.C.C

PROBLEM OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION**PREMISES REQUISITION AND CONTROL BILL PASSED**

Four official Bills including the West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill intended to deal with the serious problem of housing accommodation, were passed in the West Bengal Assembly during its three-hour session on the 26th November.

Except some discussion on the Premises Requisition Bill to which Government accepted two amendments of the Muslim League Party, the proceedings were dull. The House divided on an amendment moved by Mr. G. C. D. Wilks of the Anglo-Indian Party which sought to empower Government to requisition only those garden grounds and outhouses which he called "waste". The amendment was negatived by 46 to 19 votes, Muslim League members supporting the Anglo-Indian Party.

CORPORATION OFFICER RETIRES

On his superannuation Mr. Bishnupada Ray, Engineering Supervisor, Manicktala, was presented a farewell address by the employees of Manicktala District offices. Mr. D. N. Dutt, District Engineer, District III, presided over the function which was held on the 11th October, 1947.

The Chairman and several others spoke of the many qualities of head and heart of the retired Officer.

Postal System In The City

Scheme For All-Out Improvement

A SCHEME has been formulated by the Postal authorities in Calcutta to bring about an all-out improvement of the Postal system in the city and suburbs.

The scheme, it is learnt, has been divided into two sections, one dealing with the immediate problems and the other for the future. The long-range scheme will be spread over whole of West Bengal.

QUICK DESPATCH OF LETTERS

With regard to the short-range scheme, the authorities in co-operation with the Centre have studied the difficulties of the public and have jointly formulated a scheme for redressing the general grievances. Arrangements were now being made by the Postal authorities to increase the hours of delivery of letters in the city and suburbs. Additional staff have been appointed in all the post offices of the city for quick despatch of letters and the authorities have in mind the idea which prevailed before the war to reintroduce the system of hourly delivery of letters. A complaint section is being set up in the Post-Master General's Office with a Complaint Officer whose duty will be to look after the public complaints and to expedite matters in all cases.

Surprise checking of post offices by a batch of five or six high Officers in all the post offices and suburbs will also be included in the scheme of improvement in the postal service in Calcutta. The idea of such visit will be to see the working of the post offices and also to hear the grievances of the public and suggestions from them for improvement.

ADDITIONAL POST-OFFICES

Arrangements are also being made to open more delivery counters in the General Post Office and other important post offices to facilitate the work of delivery of letters. Arrangements for speedy despatch of express letters by motor cycles are also engaging the attention of the department.

It is proposed to open at least 25 additional post offices in the city and suburbs in the near future. The scheme has been delayed due to the unsettled conditions in the country and when the situation will be normal, the whole thing would be given effect to.

The authorities, it is learnt, are devoting their attention to arrange for increased services in the mofussil areas. At present in some mofussil areas delivery of letters is made once a week.

Traffic Improvement In The City

Electric Trains To Run Next Year

CALCUTTA will soon have electric trains. It is learnt from a New Delhi report that a plan has already been formulated to that effect and it is hoped that work will begin early next year.

An electric service will, according to the plan, run from Burdwan Station every three minutes. It will cross the Hooghly river over Willingdon Bridge to Bally, and encircle the city of Calcutta.

It is estimated that the project will cost Rs. 50 crores and that it will take five years to complete.

The final survey for the construction of 25 miles of high-level railway lines for the portion of the proposed electric system which will pass through the city has been completed.

The service will connect Dum Dum, Jessore Road, Belgachia, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Cossipore Road and Chitpore Railway yard junction. The line will pass through Kumartuli Ghat, Princep Ghat, Hastings, Kidderpore, Majerhat, Kalighat, Russa Road, the Lakes, Gariahat Road, Ballygunge, Park Circus, Tangra, Belliaghatta, Narkeldanga, Manicktolla and then meet Jessore Road.

EXTENSION OF BUS SERVICE

At a meeting of the residents at Ballygunge, Dhakuria and Jadavpur and of students of the Lake Medical College, held on the 12th November, a resolution was passed demanding immediate resump-

tion of the extension of bus routes 2 and 2A to Gariahat Road. The extension was recently discontinued, the service terminating at the crossing of Southern Avenue and Lansdowne Road.

BETTER TRAFFIC CONTROL

As a result of the campaign by Calcutta Police against breaches of traffic regulations, 296 persons were arrested during the last two days, the 14th and 15th November.

Offences included violation of traffic signals, causing obstruction to traffic, parking cars at bus stops, driving cars at night without lights, and having indistinct number plates.

The police took a serious view of offences involving overtaking from cars on the left at stops, for which a number of persons had been arrested.

The police propose to extend the system of controlling traffic by light signals to Free School Street-Park Street, Bowbazar Street-Chittaranjan Avenue and Lower Circular Road-Elliot Road junctions.

Calcutta Police have arranged for publicity vans to move about the city to educate pedestrians in the use of pavements to facilitate better control of traffic.

The gyratory system of traffic is proposed to be introduced at Park Street-Chowringhee Road crossing, making it a four-corner crossing with an enlarged central island.

Calcutta's Housing Problems

Government Cannot Play The Role Of A House Agency

THERE seems to be little prospect of any extensive house building activities being undertaken in Calcutta in the near future and the problem of accommodation is likely to continue to be acute for some considerable time. The Government of West Bengal would, therefore, advise all concerned not to add to the congestion of the city of Calcutta which is already overcrowded," says a *Press Note* issued on the 1st November.

The West Bengal Government are reported to be experiencing a new kind of difficulty in their attempt to requisition houses in Calcutta under the House Requisitioning Ordinance.

Since the promulgation of the Ordinance about a month ago orders for requisitioning about 100 houses were passed by the department concerned and requisition notices were served on the owners

ing houses in the city for providing accommodation to the needy people.

GOVT. IDEA EXPLAINED

The Government's idea is that although the requisitioning of houses is for their employees other needy persons also who can prove that their residence in the city is essential will have their share in the number of the houses requisitioned.

But if the stay of any individual member or family in Calcutta is not warranted Government will advise them to move to the interior towns of West Bengal where the house problem is not acute. If there is no such voluntary move on the part of the individual member of the family to remove themselves from the city Government may consider the

"COMMANDMENTS" FOR PEDESTRIANS

GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS

Pedestrians are reminded, in a West Bengal Government, Press Note, issued recently, of the following "Commandments":—

Keep to the pavement—the safest place for you to walk; look right and left before you cross a street. When crossing a street do not hesitate; make up your mind first. Don't run across a street, but always walk briskly across the pedestrian crossings. Joy-walking costs lives: keep your wits about you. When crossing a street near a traffic policeman, depend on his advice. Children should never be allowed to play about or skate on the streets or allowed to go unescorted. When you find children crossing a street or going unescorted please help them. Safety first is the basic rule: take care of yourself and you will not have to accuse others.

The above "hints," if followed, both by the pedestrians and the motorists, are expected to help a good deal in avoiding accidents in Calcutta.

"DON'TS" FOR MOTORISTS

POLICE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CARELESS DRIVING

Calcutta Police reminded motorists to note the following "Don'ts" before the campaign against careless driving was launched in the city during the middle of November:—

Don't exceed the speed limit;

Don't overtake except on the right;

Don't overtake a tram on the left at a tram stop;

Don't turn or stop without giving indications;

Don't forget to blacken top half of headlights at once;

Don't forget these "Don'ts" and get into trouble.

of nearly 50 of these houses. But when the parties for whose benefit these houses were requisitioned actually went to occupy the houses they found that some of these had been occupied by others during the short period of interval that elapsed between serving notices on the house-owners and intimating the parties concerned to move to those houses.

These were a new type of squatters and their action was a hindrance to Government's attempt to help those who were without any accommodation in the city.

The West Bengal Government now propose to make its position quite clear in respect of requisition-

question of devising some means to secure such an end.

There are likely to arise financial implications in requisitioning houses in Calcutta. The Government officers when accommodated in such houses will be held responsible for realization of rent. But in respect of private individuals it is proposed to have at least three months' advance rent as deposit money which would be refunded when the house is not occupied.

The Government, however, do not propose to play the role of a "House Agency" nor want to help in accommodating people individually.

Calcutta Rent Control Ordinance Explained

To Harmonize Relationship Between Landlord and Tenant

MR. J. C. MAZUMDAR, Rent Controller, Calcutta, broadcasting from the Calcutta centre of A. I. R. on the 7th November, explained the provisions of the Rent Control Ordinance and the functions of his organization.

He said: "The relationship between the landlords and tenants of Calcutta is daily becoming complex under the stress of the present conditions. The office of the Rent Controller has been thoroughly overhauled and expanded so that it may cope with the congestion and increasing volume of work. In place of one Controller, three whole-time Controllers and two part-time Controllers have been appointed and two more part-time Controllers are likely to be appointed as soon as courts of municipal magistrates are made available.

"From what we have been able to gather, there is widespread misconception about the scope of the Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946, and the functions and powers of the Rent Controller.

"We have no power to take any action merely on information given orally or by letter. The

been disposed of. The progress of work in this connection is being closely watched by Mr. K. P. Mukerjee, Revenue Minister.

"Payment of rent direct to the landlord is the rule. Direct payment may be made by hand, or by cheque, or by postal money order, whichever is convenient or acceptable. When the landlord refuses to accept rent when tendered, the tenant may deposit it and all subsequent amounts, unless the landlord, by notice in writing, signifies his willingness to accept them. If in spite of the service of such a notice on the tenant, the latter persists in depositing rent with the Controller's office, it becomes illegal and invalid, and the landlord may ignore it, and may either sue for recovery of arrears of rent or treat the tenant as a defaulter. Where any doubt or dispute arises about the person entitled to receive rent, the tenant may deposit it stating the circumstances, until the doubt has been removed by the decision of a competent court or such dispute has been terminated by settlement between the parties.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR CALCUTTA 'BUSTEES'

The West Bengal Government have adopted a scheme to build up model houses and tenements in place of the existing 'bustees' in Calcutta under the auspices of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, it is learnt.

Under the scheme it is not proposed to eject the present 'bustee'-dwellers. What is intended is that new structures should be built as the present huts get dilapidated. The rent and tenancy of the model structures would be controlled entirely by Government, it is reported.

CALCUTTA MAY BE 'CLOSED' TO IMMIGRANTS

A proposal to declare Calcutta a "closed" city to fresh immigrants is reported to be under the consideration of the West Bengal Cabinet. An alternate proposal, also before the Cabinet now, is to stop the issue of new ration cards.

This is considered necessary because of the continued increase in the city's population, making a proportionate demand on the Government's limited food stocks, civic services and housing.

aggrieved person must present before the Controller an application with necessary particulars accompanied by the requisite fee for the service of notice. Sometimes, we are asked to give legal opinion or interpret a section of the Ordinance. It is none of our business to give legal advice or interpret the law for the benefit of private parties in regard to matters which may ultimately come up before us for decision.

QUESTION OF RENT PAYMENT

"The Ordinance was promulgated to protect the tenant as long as he pays rent within the specified time and performs the conditions of tenancy. Non-compliance with some of the conditions renders the tenant liable to ejectment under the general law without the intervention of the Rent Controller, but permission of the Rent Controller is necessary in cases where the landlord requires the premises for certain specified purposes.

"These provisions are not generally understood by the public and the result has been a heavy accumulation of rent deposits. A Registrar has been appointed to deal with nearly 2,900 applications for payment pending since the middle of August. Of them, 1900 applications have already

"The Rent Controller's primary function is not to act as a depository of rent. His main duty is to control and fix the standard rent, and to grant refund of rent recovered in excess of the standard rate. He may also require the landlord to make any repairs. In order that cases concerning repairs are speedily disposed of, three additional Kanungoes have been appointed as inspectors.

"The Ordinance is designed not merely to provide against profiteering in house rent and to meet the emergency that has arisen on account of the acute shortage of accommodation in the city. Its real purpose is to harmonize the relationship between the landlord and the tenant."

DEMONSTRATION BY CITY CONSERVANCY STAFF

Some 300 members of the Calcutta Corporation conservancy staff demonstrated in front of the Central Municipal Building on the 5th November, demanding payment of an Independence bonus. They also demanded that the advance made to them during the Pujah month should be deducted from their pay in easy monthly instalments. Mr. Sattar, officiating Chief Executive Officer, met the men's representatives and assured them that their demands would be considered sympathetically. The demonstrators, who were peaceful, then dispersed.

Peace Efforts In The City

Communal Amity During Pujah And Id

THE need for joint electorates to bring the two major communities together on friendly terms to work for the progress of the State was stressed by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister of West Bengal, replying to an address of welcome by residents of the Kalabagan bustee in Calcutta on the 16th October last. Mr. S. M. Usman presided.

Dr. Ghosh said, he was convinced that every Hindu could work not only for the welfare of his own community but also for the Muslims. Likewise, every Muslim could devote himself to the service of Hindus. Separate electorates, he said, would keep the two communities apart.

He urged the two communities to work for the maintenance of peace. He could not understand why there should be panic in the minds of Muslims at the time of the Pujas or why Hindus felt nervous during Bakr-Id. Goodwill and service to humanity were the basic principles of all religions, and so there should be no fear in the performance of religious rites by different communities.

MINISTER'S JOINT APPEAL

In a joint statement issued in Calcutta on the 17th October last Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister of West Bengal and Khwaja Nazimuddin, Prime Minister of East Bengal appealed to the people of both the provinces to maintain peace and amity during the coming Durga Pujah and Id celebrations and also expressed determination of their respective Governments to do the same.

An appeal to both the Hindus and Muslims of Calcutta to remain peaceful and maintain good relations between them during the forthcoming Durga Puja and Id celebrations was made by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier of Bengal in a Press statement on the 19th October last.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM LEADERS

Ten nationalist Muslim leaders both of East and West Bengal in a joint statement, issued in the Press on the 20th October last, urged the Mussalmans of India to join the Indian National Congress, which has been the largest and most representative national organization in the country in order to strengthen it for the common Government of the people of India.

The statement runs:

"Pakistan demand of the Muslim League is responsible for the division of India. The disastrous consequence of this division for the Indian Mussalmans is too obvious. It has reduced them to a helpless and hopeless position.

"Congress is the largest and most representative national organisation. It is essential that Mussalmans in India should immediately discard Muslim League organisation and join Indian National Congress en bloc and should strengthen it for the common good of India."

The signatories to the statement were: Messrs. Nausher Ali, former Minister and Speaker, Bengal Assembly, R. Ahmed, Jehangir Kabir, General Secretary, All-India Krishak Praja Party, Choudhury

Asafali Beg, Abdul Malek, Sirajuddin Ahmed, A. K. Kamil, Choudhury Motier Rashid, Ahmed Ali, and Atawar Rahman.

HAPPY PUJAH MOOD

Calcutta considerably recovered its happy Pujah mood after years of travail and tribulations.

Although the prevailing severe economic grip was working terribly on the people's purse and consequently there had been more enquiries and less actual shopping, the feature of the festival lay in the wide extension of the social aspect of the Pujah by organizing numerous exhibitions, re-unions, and congregations between members of different communities.

With the immersion in the Hooghly of images of Goddess Durga, the year's most spectacular four-day Hindu festival came to an end on the 24th October last.

Waving Indian Union flags, shouting "Jai Hind" and other slogans and accompanied by music, hundreds of processions from different localities escorted the images, which were placed on decorated lorries to the river.

Vast crowds—men, women and children—dressed in their best holiday attire, lined the streets and cheered as the processions passed.

After the immersion ceremonies, people returned to their respective Puja pandals and exchanged greetings in the customary manner.

Special precautions were taken by the Government to preserve peace, Police and military patrols were strengthened and pickets posted at strategic points. Additional police officers of superior rank were also detailed for duty.

Santi Sena volunteers, including the Hindustan National Guards, Muslim National Guards and members of other volunteer organizations, helped the police in controlling traffic and guiding spectators.

IMPRESSIVE ID GATHERING

The Calcutta Maidan was the scene of an impressive gathering in the morning of the 25th October last on the occasion of Bakr-Id, one of the greatest of Muslim festivals, when thousands of Muslims congregated for prayers near the Ochterlony monument.

Maulana Syed Mohammed Quoraish, Secretary, All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema Islam, led the prayer. After a "khutba" (sermon) delivered by the Maulana, the congregation dispersed. Similar prayers were offered at the Tippoo Sultan, the Nakhoda and other mosques in different parts of the city.

After prayers, there were exchanges of greetings and distribution of alms to the poor.

Muslim women, who also participated in the day's celebrations, gathered in large numbers at the Muslim Institute and offered a prayer for peace in the world.

As a precautionary measure police and military patrols were increased and pickets were posted at important points to guard against any eventuality. Santi Sena volunteers were also out to maintain peace and harmony.

RE-UNION MEETINGS

Both Puja and Id celebrations in Calcutta ended happily. An ideal atmosphere of communal amity prevailed throughout the exciting days and the impetuous sweep of joy seemed to have banished the last traces of bitterness. Calcutta did what was expected of it and considerably strengthened its claim to the leadership of the rest of the country in consolidating the goodwill of all communities so essential for building up a stable foundation for any State.

"It is always the sacred duty of the majority community to protect the minorities in any State," said Mr. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, speaking at an Id-Bijaya reunion in Park Circus, on the 28th October last. Mr. Kamal Krishna Roy, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister, presided.

The Governor said that no one, be he the highest in the land, was at liberty to interfere with the rights of the minorities. It would be a matter of shame for the majority community if the minorities in a democratic State, whether it was in Pakistan or in the Indian Union, were left in a helpless condition moving about like beggars, as if there was no Government. "A Government and the majority community behind it were fully responsible before God and the country to look after every member of the minority community belonging to that State."

"Whatever may have been the causes, whatever the mistakes, wisdom or folly, there are two States now, and to both the States we must wish well," said H. E. Mr. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, offering his Vijaya and Id greetings to the people of Calcutta at a public meeting on the Maidan on the 30th October last.

It would be entirely wrong, the Governor said, to imagine that the object of India was to see that Pakistan should dwindle in power and position. It would be equally wrong to believe that Pakistan desired that India should dwindle in power and prestige. Both India and Pakistan should help each other and attain thereby greater glory for themselves.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN SIND

GOVERNMENT CANNOT HELP MORE REFUGEES

Addressing the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sind Provincial Peace Board on the 6th November, the Premier, Mr. Khuhro, revealed that the West Punjab Premier had agreed to receive back the Punjab refugees who could not be absorbed in Sind.

The Sind Premier said that he had ordered the Rent Controller not to allot houses to refugees who had no settled business in Karachi. He informed the Committee that to relieve the housing problem, his Government would construct 500 houses for refugees.

The Premier added that there was no possibility of having any more refugees from Punjab and Marwar States. However, the surplus refugees would be sent to the camps at Bolari and Mirpurkhas.

He expressed his determination to stop blackmarketing in sale or otherwise of houses.

Further, the Premier informed the Committee about the appointment of a custodian of evacuees' properties and agreed to consider favourably the suggestion of asking the custodian to give one week's notice to the owners before taking possession and disposing of properties of those who have left Sind.

It would be displaying an obstinate and stupid mentality to harp on matters which had been settled long ago.

Congratulating the Government and its officers, the Press people and politicians of Bengal on the peaceful completion of Puja and Id celebrations, the Governor said: "Bengal has set an example and given a message of hope to the whole of India."

REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

A Press Note issued on the 8th November by the Director of Publicity, West Bengal, said that, after the peaceful manner in which the Puja and Id festivals had been celebrated in Calcutta, there prevailed a very favourable atmosphere in which the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction could proceed in all localities in the city.

The Press Note added:

"In this air of increased confidence and security, a very large number of persons will wish to return to their former homes, to reopen their old businesses, and generally to resettle themselves and their families.

"The Central Peace Committee, for some weeks past, has been engaged in surveying the requirements to rehabilitate displaced persons and in collecting funds for the assistance of those who cannot easily replace their losses. In this work it is hoped that the Committee will continue to receive public support.

"The Government of West Bengal itself proposes to take the following steps to make the work of rehabilitation a success during this cold weather.

"The Relief Department will procure supplies of essential building materials such as bricks, cement and corrugated iron sheets for sale to bonafide victims of the late disturbances. The Government of India have already been approached for assistance. Applications may now be submitted in writing to the Director of Relief and Rehabilitation, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, who will arrange for the inspection of buildings and make allocations according to available supplies.

"The Government are also considering measures for the construction of tenements and other low-rent accommodation to relieve prevailing congestion.

"Where bustees have been destroyed Government propose to offer to owners facilities for reconstruction provided rebuilding is undertaken according to plans approved by Government. Government adhere to their earlier decision not to allow the old type of overcrowded insanitary bustees to reappear. Negotiations with Bustee owners will be undertaken shortly.

"Where persons are now unlawfully occupying premises, Government propose to take measures for their removal and for the reinstallation of the former bonafide tenants. On this subject aggrieved parties are advised to lodge information with the Commissioner of Police, Lal Bazar, Calcutta.

"Given fullest public support, Government hope that much will be done during the coming months to heal the wounds inflicted on the city during the past unfortunate year."

"ABJURE TWO-NATION THEORY"

A resolution urging all Indian Muslims to forthwith dissociate themselves from the Muslim League

and calling upon them to "abjure the two-nation theory which is fraught with graver potential dangers and unequivocally affirm sincere, true and faithful allegiance to India" was unanimously adopted at a conference of West Bengal Muslims held at the University Institute Hall on the 9th November, Dr. R. Ahmed presided.

The conference held Muslim League "solely-responsible for the unparallel calamities and immeasurable sufferings that have befallen the country" and urged the Muslims of India to join the Indian National Congress to ensure "real service to the masses."

By another resolution the conference condemned the "shock tactics unscrupulously practised in Kashmir to coerce it to accession" and congratulated the Indian Union Government for taking prompt steps in aid of Kashmir to drive away "the raiders and freebooters."

A large number of Muslims attended the conference and the entire hall along with the balconies was packed to suffocation. Many Muslims, who came later to the conference, had to satisfy themselves waiting in the corridor and on the pavement outside.

In course of his presidential address, Dr. Ahmed urged the Indian Muslims to discard the two-nation theory of the Muslim League and consolidate and strengthen the democratic forces in the country in order that they could create the most effective guarantee of their rights and interests. Dr. Ahmed hoped that India would again be re-united on the basis of democracy and socialism and declared: "this democratically united socialist India is our ultimate goal."

DUAL LOYALTY IS DUBIOUS

Referring to Muslims of India, Dr. Ahmed said: "To come to the question of Muslim interests in India, the communalists would protect them in two ways (1) by retaining the old communal organization and (2) by their appeal to Pakistan for what has been called 'settlement of a dispute on a Government level.'"

"This dual loyalty of Indian Muslims makes their position dubious in this country. Hindu communalists find it easy to dub them—Pakistan's fifth

column in the Indian Union. Muslim communalism only strengthens the hands of Hindu communalists and weakens the progressive forces. This will not be to the interest of either the Muslims or the Hindus. But Muslims in India will certainly get the worst of it.

"How then can we protect our rights in the Indian Union? The answer is simple. It is only by consolidating and strengthening the democratic forces that we can create the most effective guarantee of our rights."

Referring to recent events in Calcutta, Dr. Ahmed said: "In September Calcutta's civic life was once again threatened after a fortnight of fraternisation, that started on the eve of Independence Day; and Muslims of Calcutta were in a state of panic. It was not the Muslim League that came to their rescue, nor Pakistan. It was the peace-loving people of Calcutta—Hindus and Muslims—that responded to Mahatma Gandhi's call to action against the riot-mongers.

OTHER MUSLIM CONFERENCES

The Conference of Muslims convened by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, also began on the 9th November.

When the Conference was in progress a batch of Muslim youngmen in a lorry came to the residence of Mr. Suhrawardy and demonstrated before it, raising slogans of 'Suhrawardy! go to Pakistan,' 'Abjure two-nation theory' and 'Maulana Azad Zindabad.' After about half an hour's demonstration they left the place shouting slogans.

Addressing the conference Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy said: "This shall be the mainspring of our policy, we shall serve our country."

Mr. Suhrawardy also said: "We pledge our support to the Government of Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, not merely lip support, but true and loyal support, not merely because he is head of the State, but because in him we have found a true man, of outstanding and mighty stature, whose great moral qualities compel admiration and loyalty.

"To Mahatma Gandhi we offer our homage and our tribute. He has proved himself to be one shining light in a darkening world, and may his efforts in the cause of peace and unity pierce the gloom of our hearts and establish the glorious reign of mutual friendship, goodwill, toleration and co-operation."

Resolutions demanding immediate declaration of the Muslim League in the Indian Union as illegal and expressing full confidence and support to the Delhi conference convened by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were passed at a conference of Muslim youths of West Bengal held at 2, Corporation Street, Calcutta, on the 12th November.

Khan Gao Mohammad Khan of Howrah presided and Mr. Abul Kalam Ghyasuddin Ahmed Chisty of Calcutta inaugurated the conference.

Repudiating the two-nation theory of the Muslim League, the conference in another resolution expressed its belief in United India and pledged full loyalty to the Indian Union.

In another resolution, the conference extended its full support to the policy adopted by Sher-i-Kashmir Sheikh Abdullah in the present situation in Kashmir.

Among those who addressed the conference were Mr. Zamal Mir, Mr. Aga Selim Mirza, Mr. Munir Biswas and Miss Dil Ruba Khanam.

BOMBAY'S HOUSING SCHEME

DEVELOPMENT OF JUHU AIR-FIELD

A plan for the development of the Juhu airfield into a modern residential colony is being evolved by a number of co-operative housing societies in Bombay.

The airfield, it is stated, will shortly be handed over to the original owners of the land. The whole area measures 2,200,000 sq. yards.

It is understood that the Provincial and Central Governments are being approached by 20 co-operative societies to raise the ground level of the airfield which is at present exposed to tidal floods, or to allot plots to individual societies for improvement.

It is estimated that this whole area, when modernized, will provide houses for about 10,000 persons. Details of the cost and supply of materials are being worked out.

It is understood that a suggestion has been made to the Bombay Government that the quotas of building materials like steel, iron and cement, already sanctioned to individual private builders, should be diverted to the proposed housing colony.

Future Of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

West Bengal Government's Policy Of Total Nationalization Of Electricity

THE Government of India's assurance of full assistance to the West Bengal Government in their scheme to purchase the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation in 1950 was conveyed by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, to Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister, West Bengal, and his colleagues at a conference at Writers' Building held on the 1st November.

Dr. S. C. Banerjee, Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. A. P. Chowdhury, Finance Minister, Mr. B. Majumdar, Minister for Works and Irrigation, and Mr. K. P. Mukherjee, Revenue Minister, West Bengal, attended the conference. Officials present included Mr. D. L. Mazumdar, Joint Secretary, Works, Mines and Power Department, Government of India, and Mr. S. K. Chatterji, Secretary, Commerce, Labour and Industry Department, West Bengal.

The 90-minute discussion centred round the purchase price of the Corporation, raising of the necessary funds, and the method of management after taking over the concern.

CENTRAL GOVT. TO PROVIDE FUNDS

The Government of India are understood to have informed the West Bengal Government that they were prepared to provide the Provincial Government with the necessary funds if the purchase price was "reasonable." The Central Government proposed to raise the required funds by floating loans. They advised the Provincial Government to serve notice on the Corporation and start negotiations with the management over the valuation of the Company's assets and liabilities. The Central Government would loan some of their staff to the West Bengal Government to help them in the assessment work.

It was agreed between the Central and Provincial Governments that, after nationalization, the Corporation would be run not through a department of the West Bengal Government, but through a special autonomous board and on commercial lines. The

BOMBAY'S RENT CONTROL BILL

SOME ALTERATIONS IN FAVOUR OF TENANTS

Three major alterations in favour of tenants have been made in Bombay's Rent Control Bill by the Select Committee which has now submitted its report.

No tenant will now be required to face eviction because the premises occupied by him are needed for the use of the landlord's relatives or friends. The landlord can now recover possession of the premises only if they are required for occupation by himself or by any other person for whose benefit the premises are held.

The Select Committee has deleted the provision in the old Bill which enabled a landlord to make an increase of six per cent in the rent of the premises on the amount expended for reasonable improvements and structural alterations. The landlord is now allowed to make an increase in the rent only by agreement with the tenant and for such improvement or structural alterations which have been carried out with the written consent of the tenant.

A new penal clause has been added to prevent the landlord from cutting off or withholding any essential supply or service. Any contravention of this provision is punishable by imprisonment for three months or fine or both.

Yet another recommendation of the Select Committee takes away the judicial powers given to the Rent Controller and makes provision for the hearing of all suits of proceedings under this Bill by regular courts.

The landlord is now debarred from converting residential premises for non-residential use even with the permission of the Controller.

It has been decided that tenants will not be lawfully allowed to sub-let their premises or transfer or assign their tenancy.

The Committee has made it compulsory for every landlord to give a written receipt for every amount received by him.

Provisions have also been made for payment of compensation in respect of proceedings which are found by the court to be either not bona fide or false, frivolous or vexatious.

SHORTAGE OF GAS IN CALCUTTA

COMPANY'S REQUEST TO CORPORATION

The Corporation has been requested by the gas supplying company to put out of commission every alternate gas lamp in the streets for about two months on account of "restricted" production of gas.

In a letter to the Corporation, the company has stated that it will be compelled to reduce the supply to the Municipality by 50 per cent for at least two months. It adds that production was hampered seriously during the communal disturbances in the city and that the necessary repairs to plants could not be carried out to meet the increased demand in the cold weather. The "go-slow" spirit among workers, the company alleges, is a further cause for restricted production.

The Corporation does not, however, intend to put out of commission more than 2,000 lamps out of 16,000 now in use.

Government of India would be represented on the proposed board.

The West Bengal Government decided upon a policy of total nationalization of electricity at a special meeting of the Cabinet on the 10th November.

The policy adopted is proposed to be given effect to by the Government by gradually purchasing existing electrical undertakings in different parts of the province. Meanwhile, the Government's own electricity development schemes in specified areas will be proceeded with, it is learnt.

With regard to those areas in respect of which the Government have no immediate scheme of electrical development new licenses are proposed to be given to private companies on the condition that the Government will have the right to purchase such concerns at any time.

LONDON MUSINGS

Responsible quarters in London as far back as the 17th October last expressed their belief that the Government of India would, in fact, grant the loan of Rs. 250,000,000 for which the West Bengal Government had been negotiating for the project of buying out the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

It had already been responsibly stated in London, and was in any case plain from Article VIII of the Financial Agreement of August 14, between the British and Indian Governments, that the latter could draw on its blocked sterling balance for this purpose.

As was authoritatively pointed out in London at that time, the purpose of Article VIII. Sub-Section 8B, in specifying "voluntary repatriation" of British investments in India, was to guard against the contingency that India might want to buy far more of such assets than Britain would want to sell.

The British Government would not requisition such assets from the British owners—as it did during the war—in order to sell them out against India's sterling balances. But an Indian purchase in fulfilment of a contractual option (as in this Calcutta electric case) or by voluntary agreement between Indian buyers and British owners would automatically rank for payments from India's blocked sterling balance.

The highest Indian authority on the matter remarked that such purchases could take only the last fraction (in this case, less than £19,000,000) of India's total sterling balance which is about £1200,000,000, a fraction which, at best, could not be repaid in any other way for many years.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ADVISORY BOARD

To ensure the development of the supply of electricity on sound lines, the Government of West Bengal in the Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries have recently constituted a Board designated as the Electricity Supply Advisory Board.

The Minister of Commerce, Labour and Industries, West Bengal, will be the *ex-officio* Chairman and the Secretary, Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries, West Bengal, *ex-officio* Secretary. The Chief Electrical Engineer, Electricity Development, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, West Bengal, Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Mr. G. Basu, F. S. A. A., F. C. I. S., Incorporated Accountant, and Mr. S. N. Bose, M. A. I. E., M. I. E. E. (Eng.), M. I. M. E. (Eng.), formerly Chief Electric Engineer, Tata Iron and Steel Company, will be members.

The Board will advise the Government on all important matters connected with electricity supply in the province of West Bengal.

BRITAIN BUILDS MORE HOUSES

Permanent houses completed in Britain in September last totalled 14,203—the highest monthly figure since returns were first issued in January, 1946, it was announced on the 31st October last. In addition, 3,405 temporary houses were finished.

Altogether, during September homes for 21,313 families were provided by new building conversion, bomb damage repair and requisitioning.

This means that nearly half a million families have now been rehoused in Britain since the end of the war.

SHORTAGE OF ELECTRIC POWER IN EUROPE

Committee Appointed To Step Up Production

Large-scale plans are being set on foot by the Economic Commission to meet the shortage of electric power in Europe which is thought to be as serious a threat to Europe's economy as the lack of food and coal.

If there had been no war, Europe's current-producing capacity would have increased by between 40 and 50 per cent since 1939. As it is, it has increased by only 5 to 10 per cent.

In order that shortage of power shall not strangle the attempt to restore Europe's industry, the Economic Commission has set up a Special Committee on Electric Power, charged with finding means to step up production, with co-ordinating development in all the countries of Europe.

This Committee, which has been sitting in Geneva, consists of representatives from 17 European countries, the U.S.A., the European Coal Organization, the International Bank and the International Labour Organization.

One of the means of countering the present critical shortage on which the Committee has begun work is the establishment of an international high tension network for long-range distribution of current.

The sources which it is hoped to tap for increased production are the brown coalfields of Western Germany, the low grade orange coalfields of Silesia, and the mountain ranges of Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France and Scandinavia.

Austria, for instance, which expects an annual increase in her power requirements of 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 k. w. hours in the next ten years, has already entered into negotiations to transmit surplus power in summer as far as Poland.

Austria now exports power during the surplus seasons to Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, all but one of her immediate neighbours.

A new agreement with Czechoslovakia provides for exchange of Austrian power in summer against Czechoslovakian power in winter, and it is expected that Austrian supplies will increase from 25,000,000 k.w. hours next year to 60,000,000 in 1950.

Poland will be included in this exchange as soon as power production capacity in the low grade Silesian coalfields has reached a level where surplus current can be diverted in winter to Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Switzerland at present exports current in summer to France and Germany, and to a lesser extent to Italy, and in winter imports current produced from German brown coal.

Scandinavia is regarded as offering very great possibilities of hydro-electric development, but in this case the obstacle is the means of transmission.

It is believed that this source cannot be tapped until an international high tension network has been established, and the Committee has formed a working party to assess the possibilities of setting up such a network.

The long considered project of submarine-power transmission from Scandinavia to Scotland is not regarded as sufficiently practical for immediate study.

The Committee tentatively entered into the question of standardizing the price of exported power, based on costs plus a fixed percentage. This system would offer certain difficulties, and consideration is expected to be given to the establishment of an international body which would buy surplus power at its source and sell it to the countries needing it.

Delhi To Be Made A Modern City

Expansion Of India's Capital Planned

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, presiding over a conference of building engineers and contractors which met in New Delhi on the 27th October last, stressed the need of well-planned expansion of India's capital in the next few years

He said that the traditions of the capital were important to the history of a nation exactly like the traditions of a family to the life of an individual, and that in planning its expansion attention should be paid not only to its physical needs but also to its deeper cultural aspirations. The capital of India would be a city of beauty and dignity, besides being the home of more than 2,000,000 people provided with all the amenities of modern life.

In the international enclave in the south-western part of the city would be housed nearly 500 embassies where might arise a great centre of international Art and Culture Room. There should be provision for the inevitable development of certain light industries in and around the city, and special housing would have to be provided for its labour.

The development of Old Delhi, said the Minister, would also be part of the overall plan for the development of Delhi, and it was likewise proposed to tackle the auxiliary problem of the city's transport.

India had no enemies, but even if it should be involved in a war, it was the Government's intention to build up Delhi with a view to its security needs. It was in the execution of the plan that he appealed to the representatives of engineering firms that they should show proof of the new spirit of patriotic and co-operative service. The contractors and engineers of free India must build India's cities, as if they were building their own homes to shelter their aged parents, their families and their dear ones.

INFLUX OF REFUGEES NEEDS IMMEDIATE EXPANSION OF THE CITY

TO make Delhi a capital befitting India's pre-eminent position in Asia, the plan has been prepared on the basis that in 1960 the Indian capital will have a population of 2,000,000, housed in a planned city, modern in every sense of the word, with an industrial belt a few miles from the city and residential centres in the main town. If necessary, further expansion can be met by building satellite towns.

The first part of the plan is to be completed in five years and the conference of representatives of leading engineering firms in the country was held in New Delhi on the 27th October last to consider that five-year plan. At the conference Mr. Gadgil invited suggestions and stressed the need for building the capital "in a patriotic spirit and not merely out of a profit-motive.

MONEY NO QUESTION

A committee will work out a detailed scheme and a "master plan." It is emphasized that the question of finding money will not be allowed to

hold up the expansion work as the Minister for Works, Mines and Power feels that money is just a means of exchange. It should be the servant of man, not his master.

The need for speeding up the plan for expanding the capital has been created by the influx of refugees from West Punjab, all of whom cannot be absorbed in East Punjab, and a substantial number will naturally shift to Delhi. Trade and industrial outlets will have to be found to absorb them.

Many industrialists have approached Mr. Gadgil with plans for building factories in the capital or shifting to Delhi the factories and industrial establishments which are at present near the Indo-Pakistan border.

The expansion of the capital will be part of the Government's plan to see that not a single refugee remains idle and that full employment is maintained in the country as a whole. Mr. Gadgil thinks that it is better to dig holes and refill them lest people remain unemployed

The Ministry has in view the formation of a "Pilot Service" Corps of, say, 20,000 labourers with 5,000 supervisors. This corps can be utilized to provide the skilled labour necessary for the Government's developmental programmes in the different parts of the country.

PREFABRICATED HOUSES

The question of constructing prefabricated houses to meet immediate housing requirements, is also engaging the attention of the Ministry for Works, Mines and Power.

An expert in prefabricated housing has been invited by Mr. Gadgil to meet him and discuss the feasibility of construction of this type of house in India. It is suggested that 48 houses should be turned out of a single factory every week.

The housing position in Delhi, bad enough in August, has not improved materially in the recent times.

There was a two-way traffic of refugees and officers, but the number of those coming into Delhi was very much greater than those who left it. Again, the Government of India had to surrender all their quarters in Simla to East Punjab, adding greatly to their worries.

To house official refugees, the Government had to suspend normal allotment rules. Officers in Delhi who had been in the housing queue for years suffered a setback.

There was no exact forecast of the number of officers coming into Delhi, but probably about 9,000 drawing salaries below Rs. 600, and another 500 drawing more could be expected.

More than 200 officers' flats and 2,000 quarters for junior servants were being built but the work was held up due to shortage of labour and materials. All the same, the Government hoped to finish the job before the winter of 1948.

The Government of India are now tapping Army accommodation and have proposed to the Defence authorities to surrender their separate Army pool for civilian use.

For non-official refugees, the Government had provided accommodation in various camps put at the disposal of non-official organizations. The Central P.W.D. helped them by providing electricity, water and other amenities.

THREE-DIRECTION EXTENSION

Extension of the present city will be along three directions—south and south-west of New Delhi and north-west of the Civil Lines. The diplomatic enclave, to be developed between the aerodrome and Kitchner Road on a plot of 1,500 acres, will contain sites for 50 embassies and a number of international cultural centres. To the north of the enclave may be situated the Defence Headquarters of the future.

To the south of the aerodrome will be built in the first instance a big self-sufficient colony of double-storeyed blocks, containing in all 1,000 flats, for the

Government of India clerks. To the south of the existing Lodi Road Colony and near Mubarak Kotta village, a colony for peons, consisting of 1,000 houses, has been planned, the foundation stone of which has been recently laid by the Minister of Works, Mines and Power. Adjoining Lodi Park, on Cornwallis Road it is proposed to construct 25 four-storeyed blocks containing 200 flats for officers.

To the north of the Civil Lines, there will be a large-sized colony for clerks, duffries and peons. It is intended to demolish the 500 old quarters in the locality, gradually replacing them with double-storey buildings having modern conveniences. To the west of this locality adjacent to the University enclave, a hospital with 1,000 beds, a nursing college and a medical research institute will be constructed. The whole plan envisages extension of the city along a distance of 1½ miles from north to south, and it is proposed to limit further urban development on all sides by a green belt which, nearly a mile in width, will contain dairy and poultry farms and vegetable and fruit gardens to cater to the needs of the city.

For housing future legislators of the Indian Union, it is proposed to build a number of multi-storeyed houses in close proximity to the Council Chamber. Another storey is to be added to the existing M.L.A.'s bungalows, and four-storeyed buildings, with modern flats, would be constructed around the New Delhi post office, Queen Mary's Avenue, Asoka Road and Raisina Road. Similar changes were envisaged in the reconstruction of the Parliament Street and Minto Road residential quarters.

While these building plans mainly concerned Government employees, programmes of large-scale development of private residential, business and office quarters are being taken up by the Delhi Improvement Trust, fitting into the pattern of the general development of the capital as contemplated by the Government of India.

The Petty Improvement Contractors

DISTRICT NO. 1 ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Friday, the 5th December, 1947, up to 2 p.m.

Repairs to Ward Office Building, Ward No. 5.—Rs. 856, dated 26th November, 1946, (4 weeks).

Construction of a Lamphole off 17/A, Goubagan Street, Ward No. 3—Rs. 220, dated 16th November, 1947, (1 week).

Repairs to North Maternity Home at 22, Nil money Mitter Street (ground floor inside building).—Rs. 714, dated 30th September, 1947 (15 days).

Repairs to North Maternity Home (1st floor) at 22, Nil money Mitter Street.—Rs. 670 dated 10th November, 1947, (15 days).

K. L. DE,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
TAs 20th November, 1947.



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serious contamination by dust, bacteria and other extraneous matters. The only way, that is adopted in Indian homes to render it safe is to boil it before drinking. This practice, however, affects the nutritive value of milk.

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Special Article**MOSCOW : 800TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY****Unique Celebrations—National Rejoicings**

By DR. ARTHUR R. ROY

MOSCOW, on 7th September, 1947 was *en fete*, to celebrate its 800th birthday anniversary. It was mass jubilation. The decorations, the entertainments provided for the public were on a scale so immense, that probably they have never been surpassed in history. Rome in its most glorious period, with its great colosseum, its organised entertainments for the public to divert their attention from the more serious phases of political and social life, never equalled the Russian programme.

Entertainments were given on more than 700 open air stages in the parks, boulevards and main streets. These shows continued till midnight.

Millions of Muscovites danced in parks, and squares; they swarmed round the exhibitions of the city's achievements in the giant Dynamo Sports Stadium and watched entertainments supplied by 100,000 actors, singers, musicians and dancers gathered from all parts of the Soviet Union. Rome entertained the public to beguile them and hinder the progress of the proletariat, Russia celebrated the progress and achievements of the proletariat, and to emphasize the character of the metropolis and all that had been done, making it a fine model for all the capitals of the nations of the world, as was pointed out in Stalin's speech, the text of which has been given here below.

Not only Moscow, but the whole Soviet Union rejoiced and celebrated. Motor cyclists and runners on foot came speeding from all parts of the Union, far and near in relay races, carrying birthday greetings to the metropolis.

And presents poured in from all sides,— champagne, honey, fruit and even two train-loads of coal. Rome sent as present a bronze statue of a wolf with the twins Romulus and Remus, the traditional founders of the Latin capital.

Mayors and civic delegations from nearly 80 foreign capitals and representatives of the principal towns of the 16 Russian Republics went on a sight-seeing tour to note the beauty treatment given to the city's war-begrimmed buildings by an army of painters and decorators. Moscow was not only festive but looked it.

Among other things a monument was raised to Prince Dolguruki, the founder of Moscow; the foundation stone of the first 32 storey sky scraper in Russia was laid; and a huge parade of every make of Russian car and lorry passed down the main Gorky Street.

And men, who worked for the betterment of Moscow and service to its inhabitants, 9227 of them were given public recognition and honoured and decorated.

Moscow did everything in grand style and on an immense scale. It was some celebration—great! epoch-making!

Eight hundred years ago the foundation of this great city, with an estimated population of 7,000,000, was laid by Prince Dolguruki on the site of the Kremlin, which now stands in the heart of Moscow.

The Kremlin is an enormous fortress, the like of which, for area and historical interest, does not exist in Europe. A high, thick wall surrounds it. At intervals high, dometopped towers rise from the wall. Evidently they were meant to be watch towers. That great wall encloses a cluster of palaces and churches topped with bulb-like Tartar domes. Each Czar who lived there added more palaces and buildings filled with priceless treasures, accumulated through the centuries. Also, many of those treasures were dispersed or destroyed in the first exuberance of the Bolshevik revolution, where reason ran amuck vitiated by the memories of injustice, oppression and cruelty suffered in sullen silence for generations by the proletariat at the hands of the arrogant aristocracy. Upto 1700 A.D. the Kremlin was the home of the Czars, when they moved to St. Petersburg, now renamed Leningrad, and with them went the seat of Government. In 1917 after the great Revolution, the headquarters of Government, the Bolshevik Government, were once more brought back to the Kremlin. Hitler's ruthlessly efficient army made a determined effort to reach Moscow; but he did not succeed as Napoleon with his conquering army did. But Napoleon's success spelt disaster not victory. Napoleon Bonaparte, the great Conqueror, demanded surrender; but the Muscovite would not. They knew they had trapped the great and invincible French army; because they removed every valuable from the city and every grain of food, and the inhabitants had fled. Moscow was a shell, an empty city. In the evening as Napoleon stood at one of the windows of the Kremlin, and that window is still shown to tourists, he saw Moscow burning. A dozen or more fires flamed up from different parts of the city, the fire raged making its way to the walls of the Kremlin which, however, was not touched. At last it became too hot for the great general. He ran out of the house, mounted his charger and dashed through the burning streets to safety, to terrible defeat, to ultimate extinction. But the retreat and destruction of Napoleon's army is now an old story. That is but one historical incident that lends fascination to the Kremlin. There are hundreds of others; but it would require a whole book to tell of them.

The Kremlin is now turned into a museum, and there could be no other place more fit for such a purpose. Here are gathered together the remnants of the treasures of the autocratic Czars and exhibits of the achievements of the Bolsheviks. But those who have some imagination and second sight, can see more than these visible material exhibits. One may see the despotic Czars with their oriental pomp and splendour, with their gaily dressed, haughty, barbaric nobility walk in the beautiful grounds, and crowding the spacious halls and magnificently decorated rooms; witness scenes enacted within those walls, scenes that made history hear words spoken, pregnant with destiny. Few places on earth have so much of concentrated history of a nation in so small an area. Where exists such another place,

perhaps, the Vatican, not even the Tower of London, not even the Alhambra. The Bastille has been destroyed, the palace of Minos is but a name, and Troy is but the playground of curious archaeologists and the Pyramids are merely the monuments of the dead, the repository of unknown history.

By the side of the Kremlin is the Red Square, so called, because it has often been flooded red with

human blood. It has a long history of its own. But it may be interesting to know, that to celebrate Victory in the last war, 250 huge guns fired volleys, whose thunder was heard in London. Here, every 7th November takes place a huge review of Russian arms, and Soviet Unions. It takes eight hours for the troops and Union processions to pass the saluting base.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

New Approach To Health Problems United Nations' Plan To Control Diseases

By S. GORDON COLLIER

AMONG the most propitious conferences, which the United Nations have yet held, is that of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organisation, which in June last discussed in Geneva some of the projects which will be laid before the World Health Assembly. This Assembly is to be held within six months of the date on which 26 members of the United Nations have joined the World Health Organisation and thus established it as a permanent agency.

In preparation for this general conference on health, the procedure which has proved successful in trade and other questions was followed and a preliminary conference, or Interim Commission, of 18 nations has therefore been meeting at least every four months to examine plans for the conference. The place and date of the world conference is one of the items on the agenda, the others being details of projects to be discussed at the world conference later.

FIRST COMMON INTEREST

The world health talks have begun well, and that for three principal reasons.

In the first place, the conquest of disease was probably the first of their common interests in which the nations realised that they had nothing to lose, and everything to gain, by wholehearted co-operation. In the second place, and for this reason, the United Nations were able to take over from the League of Nations an excellently organised health department which, though little publicised, had a long record of solid achievement behind it. And, finally, the Interim Commission is nursing the newborn baby of world co-operation with great care, teaching it to walk first through relatively simple problems, before it starts running into highly controversial or revolutionary projects.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS OF CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL

With a view to expediting the various proposals submitted to the Government for the improvement of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, Mr. Annada Prasad Choudhury, Finance Minister and Minister-in-Charge of Public Health, visited the Calcutta Medical College and Hospital on the 31st October last along with the Superintendent of the Hospital, Director of Health Services, West Bengal, Secretary, Finance Department, and Deputy Secretary, Health Services. They spent about four hours visiting different departments of the College and Hospital.

It is a good augury, therefore, that the agenda at Geneva makes good reading for the student rather than headline news for the public.

The ultimate basis of public health administration, both nationally and internationally, are the records of sickness upon which expenditure and other plans are based. Certain aspects of these records, therefore, figured high on the agenda of the Geneva Conference, and notably the standardisation of names for the causes of death and disease. The League

INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES

MAY BE RECOGNIZED IN U.S.A.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Governor-Designate of the U. P., during his recent tour of the U. S. A., explored, at the request of the Indian Medical Council, the possibilities of establishing reciprocity with medical authorities in the U. S. A.

Under the Indian Medical Council Act (1938), the Council has to formulate reciprocal schemes with other countries so that medical graduates of Indian universities may practise in those countries in the same manner as their graduates are entitled to practise in India. At present the Council has no reciprocal arrangements with any country except the U.K.

Dr. Roy contacted medical authorities in the different States of the U.S.A. and in Canada. Authorities interviewed are stated to have shown willingness to enter into arrangements with India as soon as the Indian Medical Council approached them officially and formally.

of Nations made great progress towards such standards of nomenclature, and it was this which made it possible for health organisations throughout the world to get the detailed statistical summaries published by the League before the second world war. A world conference is scheduled to take place on this subject in Paris next year, and it is hoped then to carry this matter a step further.

STANDARDISATION OF RECORDS

In Britain, for instance, standardisation of all kinds of sickness records has led to a unique experiment by the Bureau of Health and Sickness Records

at Oxford, which is collecting all the available information about every type of sickness—not just fatal illness and notifiable diseases—in a large part of the country. Limited records have been kept for many years by various organisations, but these have either concerned all illness in a relatively small areas (e.g. London, Glasgow, the New York Department of Hospitals scheme, similar local schemes in Canada, etc.), or they have been restricted to particular diseases (e.g. the records of the Birmingham Tuberculosis Department, the United States Public Health Service records of venereal diseases, morbidity, etc.).

The aim of this British experiment is to tabulate all known facts about sickness in a large area covering both industrial and rural communities, and from many different independent sources, so that a far more complete picture of public health may be made available in which important new facts about the effects of different environments may be discovered.

For several years now, machines have been tabulating this information at the rate of 12,000 cards every hour, checking, counting and finally sorting them according to common facts they contain. This is the type of analysis which can only be applied internationally when the names of sicknesses have been standardised, and the progress of the Geneva Conference on this subject may well have results of much more far-reaching importance.

NEW TREATMENTS

It is the treatment of disease, rather than its tabulation, however, which is the primary aim of a health service, and one of the biggest problems in this field which has had to be faced in Geneva arises from the discovery, during and shortly before the war, of revolutionary new treatments for many of the most widespread diseases.

Drugs only known to medical practitioners for a few years are now being made either under various

LEPROSY IN INDIA

Problem Attending Its Control

One million out of an estimated world total of five million sufferers from leprosy are in India, said Dr. Jivraj Mehta, presiding over the All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference held at Wardha on the 30th October last.

Dr. Mehta added: "Of these, some 250,000 are considered to be infectious. Distribution of the disease over the country is quite uneven, the highly epidemic areas being certain parts of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madras, while a belt of moderate incidence lies along the Himalayan foothills across Northern India. In heavily infected areas, the percentage of population affected may range from 2 to 5 per cent while in individual villages the proportion is 10 to 15 per cent."

Dr. Mehta then referred to the problem of leprosy in rural regions and said that the disease was much more common in those areas than in urban centres. Suitable methods of isolation, if they were to be developed, should provide for cheap and effective means of preventing the spread of infection. He suggested pooling the experiences of leprosy workers from different parts of the country which, he said, was bound to be of value for future anti-leprosy work.

The economic problems connected with leprosy, Dr. Mehta said, could be solved only by educating the public into taking a more reasonable attitude towards the disease. The public should be made to realize that a person suffering from leprosy was not doomed, but was capable of being reconditioned even though "scared" by the disease.

Dr. Mehta pointed out that the problem of leprosy control was more complicated than that of many other infectious diseases because the actual mode of spread of the disease was not known, the incubation period was uncertain and no method of prophylaxis was available. While treatment of the disease played an important part in alleviating suffering, reducing incapacitation and promoting cures in a percentage of cases, it did not play the same effective role by producing a radical cure as in the case of other infectious diseases.

Nevertheless, Dr. Mehta said, certain facts were known which give guidance regarding the organization of an anti-leprosy campaign.

"The disease is much slower in its spread from person to person; relatively longer periods of contact and closer association are necessary for the transference of infection and adults are much less susceptible to leprosy than children. From time immemorial it has been recognised that the most

effective method of checking the spread of the disease is through isolation, but in the application of the principle of isolation there are practical, economic and social difficulties. The greatest handicap which makes it difficult to formulate lines of action based on scientific facts against leprosy is the lack of basic knowledge regarding the disease."

Dr. Mehta then drew attention to two aspects of the leprosy problem which were not included in the agenda. These were:

- (1) the extent to which the problem of beggars affected the incidence of leprosy and
- (2) the part which industrialization was playing in dissemination of the disease.

Since leprosy was largely a rural problem, Dr. Mehta thought that leprosy workers, particularly non-medical men, should be largely drawn from the rural population. They would then have the necessary background of knowledge and experience of village life and conditions to enable them to fit into the rural environment and to assist the development of anti-leprosy work on sound lines.

In the training of workers, Dr. Mehta said, emphasis should be laid on social service. He pleaded for acceptance of Prof. Jagadisan's view with regard to the problem of leprosy work—a balance between the missionary spirit and concentration on the public health aspect of leprosy.

Dr. Mehta next referred to the work done in connection with the campaign against leprosy in India by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council) during the last 22 years, and said that this Association had done much useful work, particularly by starting a research unit at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and forming an all-India survey party.

As regards the suggestion in the agenda that the name of the Association should be changed in view of the constitutional changes in the country, Dr. Mehta said that a mere change of name would not work wonders. The conscience of the general public for this noble work had to be aroused and a band of workers created, whether honorary or paid.

Dr. Mehta praised those Christian missionaries, mostly non-Indian, particularly the Mission for Lepers, who had devoted their life and energy to the cause of persons suffering from leprosy in India and who had for years waged war against this scourge.

names, or to different formulae, or both, in many countries, and scientific literature announcing important developments in one country may, therefore, be either incomprehensible or inapplicable in others. Consequently, a sub-committee on biological standardisation was also set up, and its work has enabled the Geneva Conference to carry the standardisation of biological and pharmaceutical products throughout the world a stage further.

Doctors in Chile, for example, where the pneumonia death-rate before the war reached 485 per 100,000 inhabitants, in Egypt where it was 317, or in Spain where it was 166, will all be better able to obtain the preparations of sulpha-pyridine and sulphathiazole proved most effective against this disease in Britain, where these drugs were developed.

BRITISH DEVELOPMENTS

Similarly, British developments in the use of penicillin can then be followed exactly throughout the world, just as tropical countries will be able to benefit more directly from Britain's development of the

diamidine drugs for treating sleeping-sickness, kala-azar and leishmaniasis. The standardisation of these medicines would undoubtedly be one of the most important steps yet taken in the world conquest of disease.

Even more important than the treatment of illness, however, is its prevention, and here, again, the health commission has undertaken important work in reviewing the administration and revision of international sanitary conventions. Now regarded in Britain, where it was developed, as a science in its own right, sanitation has not only prevented the spread of epidemics from country to country, but has been the chief means of fostering among the peoples the new positive approach to health.

This approach is the cornerstone of Britain's own National Health Service as it is now being planned and, as new discoveries help to diminish sickness in other countries during coming years, the view that good health is a gift to be sought and developed, and not merely maintained, may well spread throughout the world.

Engineering & Architecture

Housing For The Middle Class In Urban Areas

A. K. BASU, B.E.

CITY fathers, Social workers, Doctors and Engineers have recently engaged their attentions in housing and slum clearance from the urban areas. This laudable effort to better the housing facilities of working class population will not completely eradicate the housing difficulties in cities, I mean, particularly for the middle class people.

During and after the last Great War, there has been a large influx of middle class population in the cities due to the "pull" of business and industries which offered them better wages, better working conditions and the attraction of urban life. Available houses in cities were not enough to accommodate such a big number of families. Moreover, due to the soaring cost of living, it was not possible for individual families to occupy separate buildings, as was the custom in olden days. Therefore, the result was that, two or more families crammed into small houses, originally designed for a single family. Most of the landlords, in this boom, erected some improvised and ill-planned partitions here and there within their buildings and called them "flats". These so called "flats", sometimes, with one or two very small rooms, common latrines and bath and such other innumerable impediments to the privacy and comforts of the occupiers, were readily grabbed by the middle class tenants. This bad housing with consequent overcrowding in small apartments resulted in undernourishment and heavy mortality from diseases like tuberculosis, etc.

A stage is, therefore, reached when public imagination and national conscience can ill afford to

remain dumb onlookers of the appalling housing conditions of the middle class community which, no doubt, is the backbone of our nation's intellect, education and culture.

The solution of the problem lies in providing decent flats or tenement blocks with adequate accommodations and modern amenities in healthy environments.

In England, the congestion and overcrowding in small houses by a number of families was first regulated by the Public Health Act in 1848 and as a result, some Victorian tenement buildings were constructed. Housing of the working class and middle class was, then, left to private builders or philanthropic societies but after the first Great War the gravity of urban housing was realized as a national responsibility. The acute housing difficulties in cities, though, widely recognised, since long, in our country, are not mitigated by national legislation in the form of creating a special Board or vesting increased powers to local authorities; granting of subsidies and control over compensation in acquiring lands to encourage housing.

In satellite towns or regional development, construction of cottages with sufficient open space for vegetable and flower gardens is ideal solution. In the absence of such plans for cities like Calcutta or where transport facilities to suburbs and adjoining places are meagre, the available limited land within the city or in its fringe will have to be developed for housing by construction of modern flats and tenement buildings. In cities, the cost of land is very

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high. Therefore, the soaring population density dictates construction of vertical blocks of flats, instead of, horizontal buildings. These blocks should not generally exceed 4 storeys if they are not provided with elevators.

Mr. Winston Churchill once said, "We shape our buildings and our buildings shape our lives." Therefore, extreme care is necessary in designing the community buildings. They should, generally, be laid out east to west with adequate play space in each block of flats. The rooms should be commodious and windows of bed rooms and living room should open towards gardens or open spaces. Every unit ought to be provided with sanitary arrangements, cooking and bathing facilities in properly constructed rooms or enclosures. The blocks should have pleasing appearance and architectural beauty.

The sense of contiguity and security is one of the greatest advantages in the flats. Majority of present day flats are built with common access from balconies. The practice should be discarded and the flats designed with separate staircase approaches. This may mean some additional cost to the owner but it certainly affords greater privacy and security to the tenants.

Noise is a great nuisance in ill-planned flats. A little care with the paper and pencil while designing the blocks will easily remove the cause of trouble. For instance, bedrooms should always come under the bedroom and not under the living room in the flat above and, if possible, should, also, be against the bedroom of the adjoining flat. Partitions, for economical reasons, may be thin within one flat but the party partitions must necessarily be thick or sound proof.

Flats must not be built round enclosed courts because bed room windows in one flat, sometimes, may come opposite living room, or kitchen or bath room windows in the opposite flat which invariably invite annoyance and discontentment to the tenants of respective flats. Casement windows ought to open parallel and not opposite each other. This can be effected only, when long blocks are built.

Air raid precautionary measures on approved methods are essential in modern flats. In peacetime, the air raid shelters may be advantageously utilised as tenants' recreation rooms or multi-purpose rooms.

Proper management of play-grounds, gardens and utility services in the flats should be the responsibility of the owner. Therefore, it is imperative that there should be certain regulations to fix the rent of flats, considering the accommodation and amenities. The tenants, at the same time, should not grumble if the owner imposes certain conditions in his Tenancy agreements in order to maintain his buildings decently. The conditions may be such as:

- (1) Not to display any washing.
- (2) Not to play wireless, gramophone or other musical instruments after 10 p.m. at night and before 6 a.m. in the morning.

(3) Not to keep dogs or any other domestic animals.

Social and political workers may sound a false note of warning that flat-dwellers do not have children but actually many middle class young mothers are very thankful that they live in flats, rather than houses, since housework is so much lightened for them and cost of servant minimised.

For housing of the middle class population in urban areas, flat dwelling should be extensively encouraged. In the absence of any rigid regulations, as, at present, the design and control of urban flats are entirely left to the owners. This state of affairs is detrimental to the health and well-being of the middle class people. Time is already ripe to set up a competent authority to govern and enforce with the help of Acts of legislation, the following conditions for management of flats.

1. Planning and design of different kinds of flats e.g. for aged persons, families, widows, etc.
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Civic News From Far And Near

CITY OF JERUSALEM IN THE NEWS

The UNO Palestine Partition Sub-committee heard proposals for the division of the city of Jerusalem into three parts on the 8th November.

The Special Committee on Palestine proposed in its original majority report that the entire city be put under international control.

Uruguay favoured giving the predominantly Jewish part of the city to the Jews and the predominantly Arab to the Arabs, putting only the Old City under international control.

This proposal was supported by Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, while the U.S.A. favoured the U.N.S.C.O.P recommendation.

Mr. Martin, spokesman for Britain, declared that division would create administrative problems as well as a problem of divided loyalty.

Mr. Moshe Shertok pleaded on behalf of the Jewish Agency for inclusion of the Jewish part of the city in the proposed Jewish State, and urged joint control for essential municipal services.

The full committee has been awaiting recommendations from two sub-committees which are at present working out details of Palestine's future.

The sub-committee on the proposed partition of Palestine is held up at the moment by differences between the U.S.A. and Russia on implementation of partition.

The U.S. Government appears to be finally convinced that there is no use in pressing the proposal to make Britain solely responsible for implementation, according to conversations with American delegates of the four-Power sub-committee discussing partition.

It is understood that no reply has yet been received from London to the American request made by Mr. Herschel Johnson for details of how far the British Government was prepared to implement the partition with its own forces.

Little progress has been made beyond exchanges of views by the sub-committee comprising representatives of Russia, the U.S.A. Canada and Guatemala, who are looking for a compromise between the Russian and American plans for implementation of partition.

The Russian representative, M. Tsarapkin, has agreed to forward to his Government a Canadian pro-

posal that a U.N.O. implementation commission should be elected by the General Assembly but should be responsible to the Security Council. It is considered impossible, however, to predict at this stage whether either Moscow or Washington will accept this compromise, it was stated in informed quarters.

The U.S. position has been that the General Assembly and not the Security Council should have control over Palestine during the interim period.

CHANDERNAGORE DECLARED A "FREE CITY"

Chandernagore, one of the five French provinces in India, became a "free city" on the 8th November in the French Government's Journal Officiel.

The decree states that the city is to have administrative and financial autonomy to be directed by a Municipal Assembly of 25 members elected for six years by universal suffrage.

An Administrative Council composed of the President and the Vice-Presidents of the Municipal Assembly has also been created to execute the Assembly's decisions and to advise the French Indian administration.

The head of the French Indian establishments is authorized to appoint a delegate to the province.

Chandernagore, with a population of 38,284, is the second largest (after Pondicherry) French province in India.

The granting of the status of a "free city" with an autonomous Municipal Assembly to the town of Chandernagore, in French India is stated to be a part of the French policy of trying to reconcile the national aspirations of 300,000 Indians in the five French "establishments" in India—Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanam, Mahe and Chandernagore—with the maintenance of French India inside the French Empire Union.

The policy announced last summer by the Minister of French Overseas Territories, M. Montet, was that of granting each of the five cities administrative and financial autonomy, and to set up a Local Government for the whole area consisting of a Council of six members, three of whom would be elected by a representative Assembly and three by the French Governor.

The proclamation of independence of British India on August 15 tended to accelerate developments in French India.

A first step in the execution of the French policy, which is being carried out as quickly as practicable, was the decision that in future the Governor would be changed to a Commissioner of the Republic.

The French Government would, of course, give close attention to any insistent majority demand for complete independence of French India, but it is believed in Paris that the majority of the inhabitants consider that their economic and cultural interests continue to be best served by preserving a constitutional link with France.

No demand for severing these links completely has so far been expressed in the French Parliament where French India is directly represented in the National Assembly by M. Saravane, an Independent

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DIVIDEND PAYING BANK.

Deputy and in the Council of the Republic by M. M. Panniasamy and Soubbaya.

Relations between French India and the Dominion of India are being examined by the French and Indian Governments. In a joint statement published on the 27th August the two Governments declared that they had decided "to study in common an amicable settlement of the problems of the French establishments in India, taking into account the aspirations and interests of the population, the historical and cultural links which united them with France, and the interests of India."

the Australian Board of Control, at a civic reception given to the Indian Cricketers at Adelaide on the 22nd October last.

"We welcome you not only as sportsmen but as citizens of India," he continued.

The Indian Captain, Amarnath, responding said that the proudest moment of his cricketing life would be to captain the team against Don Bradman. He hoped that Bradman would not get out too early on every occasion against the tourists because he wanted his players to learn something from the world's greatest cricketer.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

New Allotment Of Seats To Each Constituency

The Government of West Bengal in a Health and Local Self-Government Department notification dated the 4th November state according to a Press Note, that under the Calcutta Municipal Act, the Governor has reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes 6 seats from among the seats to which Councillors are to be elected to the Calcutta Corporation. The notification further says that the Muslim and the Anglo-Indian communities will be doomed to be minority communities under the Act and that 20 seats will be reserved for the Muslim community and one for the Anglo-Indian community.

The City of Calcutta has been divided into general territorial constituencies and special territorial constituencies. The number of Councillors to be elected by each such constituency and in the case of general territorial constituencies the number of seats reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes or for the Anglo-Indian community allotted to such general territorial constituency have been specified against each constituency:

Shampukur, Ward No. 1, 3 seats; Kumartuli, Ward No. 2, 2 seats; Bartola, Ward No. 3, 3 seats—1 reserved for Scheduled Castes; Sukeas Street, Ward No. 4, 3 seats; Jorabagan, Ward No. 5, 3 seats; Jorasanko, Ward No. 6, 3 seats; Burra Bazar, Ward No. 7, 2 seats; Colcotola, Ward No. 8, 3 seats—1 reserved for Scheduled Castes; Muchipara, Ward 9, 4 seats—1 reserved for Scheduled Castes; Bowbazar, Ward No. 10, 1 seat; Puddapukur, Ward No. 11, 2 seats; Waterloo Street, Ward No. 12 and Fenwick Bazar, Ward No. 13, 2 seats; Taltola, Ward No. 14, 2 seats; Kalinga, Ward No. 15, Park Street, Ward No. 16 and Baman Bastee, Ward No. 17, 2 seats—1 reserved for Anglo-Indian community; Tangra, Ward No. 18, 1 seat; Entally,

Ward No. 19, 2 seats; Beniapur, Ward No. 20, 3 seats—1 reserved for Scheduled Castes; Ballygunge Ward No. 21, 2 seats—1 reserved for Scheduled Castes; Bhowanipore, Ward No. 22, 3 seats; Kalighat, Ward No. 23, 1 seat; Alipur, Ward No. 24, 2 seats—1 reserved for Scheduled Castes; Ekbalpur, Ward No. 25, 2 seats; Watganj and Hastings, Ward No. 26, 2 seats; Tollygunge, Ward No. 27, 4 seats; Beliaghata, Ward No. 28, 2 seats; Manicktala, Ward No. 29, 3 seats; Belgachia, Ward No. 30, 1 seat; Satpukur, Ward No. 31, 1 seat; Cossipur, Ward No. 32, 2 seats.

The following seats have been reserved for the Muslim community in the special territorial constituencies:

Shampukur, Ward No. 1, 1 seat; Kumartuli, Ward No. 2, 1 seat; Bartola, Ward No. 3, 1 seat; Sukeas Street, Ward No. 4, 1 seat; Jorabagan, Ward No. 5, 1 seat; Jorasanko, Ward No. 6, 1 seat; Burra Bazar, Ward No. 7 and Colcotola, Ward No. 8, 1 seat; Muchipara, Ward No. 9, 1 seat; Bowbazar, Ward No. 10 and Puddapukur, Ward No. 11, 1 seat; Waterloo Street, Ward No. 12, Fenwick Bazar, Ward No. 13, Park Street, Ward No. 14, and Baman Bastee, Ward No. 15, 1 seat; Taltola, Ward No. 16 and Kalinga, Ward No. 17, 1 seat; Tangra, Ward No. 18 and Ballygunge, Ward No. 19, 1 seat; Entally, Ward No. 20 and Beliaghata, Ward No. 21, 1 seat; Beniapur, Ward No. 22, 1 seat; Bhowanipore, Ward No. 23, 1 seat; Kalighat, Ward No. 24 and Alipur, Ward No. 25, 1 seat; Ekbalpur, Ward No. 26 and Watganj and Hastings, Ward No. 27, 1 seat; Tollygunge, Ward No. 28, 1 seat; Manicktala, Ward No. 29, 1 seat; Belgachia, Ward No. 30, 1 seat; Satpukur, Ward No. 31, and Cossipur, Ward No. 32, 1 seat.

The problem was discussed between the French Premier, M. Ramadier, and the Indian High Commissioner in London, Mr. Krishna Menon, in Paris last month, but no official statement on what passed between them was issued.

A DELAIDE GIVES CIVIC RECEPTION TO INDIAN CRICKETEERS

"The value of a tour extends far beyond the

Mr. Pankaj Gupta, manager of the team, said that though Lords was called the Mecca of Cricket, Australia must now be regarded as the shrine of the great game. Though India may be the game's infant country, he added, she will produce more Ranjitsinghis, Duleepsinghis and Patnids.

Duleepsinghi responding to a special request on behalf of the Press hoped that Australia as a nation would not forget her responsibilities where cricket was concerned.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

It is understood that the Government of Sind propose to suspend the Karachi Municipal Corporation and in a communication to the Mayor have invited his views.

The Mayor, Mr. Mohammed Ahson, on the 8rd November convened a meeting of party leaders and some influential members to consider the Government communication. The meeting strongly opposed the Government move to suspend the Corporation and decided to lead a deputation to the Local Self-Government Minister.

WEST-BENGAL DISTRICT BOARDS ORDINANCE

The Governor of West Bengal promulgated on the 1st November the West Bengal District Boards Ordinance, 1947, dissolving the district boards of the districts of Nadia, Dinajpur, Malda and Jalpaiguri since the date on which the Award of the Boundary Commission had come in force. The Provincial Governments will, by notification in the official gazette, constitute district boards of the districts of Navadwip, West Dinajpur, Malda and Jalpaiguri in such manner and consisting of such number of members as it may determine in this behalf.

JOINT ELECTORATE FOR BOMBAY LOCAL BODIES

Separate electorates for Muslims in local bodies in Bombay province are to be abolished and the principle of joint electorates introduced in elections to these bodies under the provisions of a Bill moved in the Bombay Assembly on the 8rd November by the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai.

Mr. Desai said that the system of separate electorates had done enough harm to the interests of the country and it was time that separatist tendencies were removed. It was essential that those who looked after the affairs of the public bodies were bound by a feeling of "oneness." He did not like to use the word "joint" as that implied that there were separate sections of the people requiring to be joined. He wanted to use the word "common" electorates. In future all elections to local bodies would be held under a system of "common" electorates.

Power has been taken also under the Bill to extend the life of the local bodies. The Home Minister explained that this was necessary in order to stop any future elections being held under the old system of separate electorates as elections to some of the local bodies would be due in the next few months. By extending the life of these bodies, they would be given time to prepare new electoral rolls on the basis of joint electorates and hold elections under the new provisions.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND

A dramatic swing to the right was revealed in the results of the recent Municipal Council elections in England and Wales.

Figures announced on the 2nd November showed that the Conservatives gained 681 seats while Labour had lost 688 seats in 388 towns and cities.

Conservatives gained 681 seats and lost 17.

Labour gained 42 seats and lost 688; Liberals gained 46 and lost 46.

Communists gained no seats and lost nine.

Independents gained 170 and lost 184.

Such Conservatives who had previously been "Independents" or "Municipal Reform" candidates

came out in many towns under the Conservative banner.

Although issues of Municipal Administration were uppermost in those elections, the results gave a fairly strong indication of the tendency of public opinion with respect to the Government after over two years of office.

Politics played a leading part in the election contests, and the principal parties made strenuous efforts during the last three weeks to obtain control of the boroughs.

An apparently record number of voters cast their ballots for 3,265 Municipal Councillors throughout England and Wales on the 1st November.

Following the results of the municipal elections the British Conservative Party called on the Labour Government to resign and submit to new parliamentary elections.

Lord Woolton, former Minister of Food and now Chairman of the Conservative Party, stated:

"I believe that the Government should recognize that the House of Commons no longer represents the political convictions of the democracy and should seek another mandate.

"I expected, that these Borough Council elections would give a clear indication of public opinion on national as well as on local affairs. I think the dominant reason for this landslide is that the people of this country have lost confidence in the capacity of the Government not only to fulfil the promises on which they were elected, but, indeed, to guide the country through the troubled waters in which we are now struggling.

"Year by year, we see a restricted standard of life all over the country. We have seen our financial affairs handled in the most unsatisfactory manner. It seems as if we have nothing to look forward to but increased austerity.

"There are many of us we think these things unnecessary had our affairs been in more competent hands and had the Government of the day been one that would devote itself primarily to the recovery of the country.

"These election results indicate that the voters of the country have no confidence in the Government.

"One thing is certain and that is that the Conservative Party has revived and has shown its strength."

The Labour Government has at present a majority in the House of Commons of 140 seats over all other parties.

Polling in the municipal elections was exceptionally high, with indications of turnouts ranging from 50 per cent to 80 per cent in many areas.

The most severe blow to the Labour Party was its loss of power in many of the large cities which possess extensive powers over local finance, municipal enterprises, and education. They include:

Manchester, the commercial capital of the north-west industrial region, with a population of 700,000—the Labour Party lost its majority of eight and is now in a minority of two against the combined Conservatives and Liberals.

Birmingham, the second city of England with a population over 1,000,000—Labour formerly had a majority of 16, now it exactly balances the conservatives, with 66 votes each.

Oldham (Lancashire) with a population of 114,000—Labour lost its majority of ten and is now in a minority of two.

Another notable feature of the results was the reversion to the Conservatives of several towns which Labour won for the first time in the swing to the Left which marked the general election of 1945.

Large cities where the majority remains unchanged are: Liverpool (C); Newcastle-on-Tyne (Lab); Huddersfield (Lib); Leeds (Lab).

Results announced up to the 2nd November, with only two more to come, showed a Labour net loss of 643 seats and a Conservative net gain of 617. Independents—usually of Conservative sympathies—had a net gain of 85.

Mr. Churchill declared:

"This splendid victory of Conservative and Liberal-minded men and women over the inept and wrong-headed forces which have already led us far along the road to ruin at home and abroad is the best thing that has happened to our country since the electoral disaster of 1945.

"The result deprives the Socialist Government of any mandate they obtained at the General Election. Henceforward they will govern without the moral support and against the will of the people."

Mr. Philips, Labour Party Secretary, denied the rout of Labour forces and added:

"All that has happened is that Labour's unprecedented run of success in Local Government elections has been temporarily halted."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN FRANCE

Fighting its first nation-wide campaign since it was formed two months ago, Gen. de Gaulle's anti-Communist "Rally of the French People" was well in the lead on the 20th October last, when the first 8,000,000 votes cast in the French municipal elections had been counted.

Of the total electorate of 25,000,000 the latest figures put the de Gaullists ahead with a little over 36 per cent of the votes, Communists second with just under 25 per cent, Socialists third with 22 per cent and M. Bidault's Catholic Popular Republicans well behind with only 11.5 per cent. The balance was divided among unclassified candidates.

In Paris, where voting went on against a background of strikes that had tied up the city's transport services for nearly a week, the de Gaullists were assured of an absolute majority on the municipal council, having already won 48 out of the total 90 seats.

The first results from provincial towns showed that Gen. de Gaulle's party had polled 60 per cent in Lille, 55 per cent in Versailles, 50 per cent in Strasbourg and 32 per cent in Rouen. The trend in favour of Gen. de Gaulle was even more marked in Marseilles and Bordeaux.

The Rally's programme was for constitutional reform, support for the U.S.A. in the event of a war with Russia and harder work at home.

The elections were the first since Gen. de Gaulle denounced Russia a fortnight ago and also the first since the formation of the Belgrade Cominform on which the French Communists have a member.

Gen. de Gaulle's "Rally of the French People" finally secured 52 of the 90 seats on the Paris Municipal Council in the elections, against 25 for the

Communists, eight for the Socialists and five for M.R.P. (Popular Republican Movement).

Official returns issued on the 21st October showed that Gen. de Gaulle's Rally had 38.4 per cent of the first 8,618,266 votes counted, the Communists 30.6 per cent and the Socialists 19.3 per cent.

It is expected in Paris that the de Gaullists' success will lead to a realignment of party strength in the Government soon after Parliament meets next with the emphasis moving from Left to Right.

The first results from Algeria showed that Communists and Socialists had paid for the success of the de Gaullists. They lost several mayoralties. In Metropolitan France, neither party suffered noticeably, but the Popular Republicans, the second largest group in Parliament,—lost support.

Centre Right-Wing, and De Gaullist parties obtained 45.1 per cent of the Councillors' seats in the French Municipal elections, according to the final results announced by the Ministry of the Interior on the 1st November.

The Socialists and Independent Socialists won 18.7 per cent of the seats, Radicals 20.5 per cent, MRP (Popular Republicans) 8.8 per cent and Communists or near Communists 6.9 per cent.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MRS NAIDU

Replying to a civic address presented to her by the local Municipal Board in the afternoon of the 4th November in the Town Hall, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Acting Governor of U. P. observed: "I want the citizens of Benares to realize what tremendous privilege it is to be citizens of this Holy city and to be successors of its cultural heritage. Not only has it been a great seat of learning, it has been the city of supreme culture. Millions and millions of men and women in need of peace, faith, courage and even death have thronged to the ghats here during its long life. Everyone of you must recognize that his or her being a citizen of Benares is a reward as well as an incentive."

Mrs. Naidu added, "Government cannot open purses to you always and you should consider it your civic duty to improve this city and to add to its glory."

Earlier, Mrs. Naidu remarked that the burden of song in all the civic addresses was always the paucity of funds but people should recognize that Government was overworked, poor and going to be poorer still due to the influx of refugees who had to be clothed, fed and even employed.

People should recognize difficulties of Government and not be too pressing.

Concluding Mrs. Naidu said, "I have been able to come in contact with men from different parts of the world and am able to say the world is my home and every man, my friend. I have come to realise that forms are many but spirit is one. Men may be divided by religion, by geography or by race but the lesson of Benares always was that he who created all is one and indivisible."

Before receiving the address Mrs. Naidu received a salute at march past of the volunteers of the local Shanti Sena.

MUNICIPAL TAX FROM MIGRATING HINDU LANDLORDS

The chief officer of the Karachi Municipal Corporation in a statement on the 8th November disclosed that from the Hindu landlords migrating from Karachi a sum of Rs. 2.88 lakhs had been

collected till the end of last month being the arrears of the Corporation property tax.

He added that he had arranged with the Sind Government not to register any sale deed of any immovable property unless the landlords evacuating from Karachi produced a municipal certificate showing that there were no arrears of property tax.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN SCOTLAND

With Labour losses in the recent Scottish municipal elections, held on the 5th November, standing at 81, with only 16 gains, it was apparent that the drift against the party had been on parallel lines with that recorded in the English municipal polling.

Labour lost control of 10 Councils and gained two. In Bathgate, where they had held half the seats, the Ratepayers' Association won four seats from them and took control.

In Glasgow, though Labour retained control, their majority over all other parties was reduced to two seats.

At Edinburgh, Labour lost one seat to the Anti-Socialist Progressive Party.

The Council, which has for many years had a Progressive majority, is now composed of 89 Progressives, 27 Labour members, two Independents and one Protestant Action member.

Results here were keenly watched, because a Parliamentary by-election is pending in the East Edinburgh constituency.

MUNICIPALITY OF HOWRAH

The immediate need of Government helping Howrah Municipality to solve the various problems facing the Municipality was stressed by the Chairman, Mr. Saila Kumar Mukherjee, addressing a Press Conference on the 15th November.

Mr. Mukherjee indicated the difficulties which stood in the way of the municipality effecting improvements in conditions obtaining in Howrah town which was inhabited by nearly 6 lakhs of people and acquainted the conference with the salient features of a representation which they had recently made to Government, setting out the Municipality's scheme for solving the problems.

Mr. Mukherjee listed the municipality's problems as follows: Shortage of water supply, superfluity of dirt and filth and steadily dwindling finances.

In regard to water supply, the Chairman said: "A system meant for one lakh of people and constructed in the eighties of the last century could not cope with the demand of six lakhs in the middle of the twentieth century. On urgent representation of the municipality a scheme costing one crore and Rs. 76 lakhs for construction of new Water Works on an up-to-date scientific model for the Municipality has recently been received from Government."

For speedy removal of filth and dirt, the Chairman made a strong plea for inauguration of the Improvement Trust, for sanction to their schemes for conversion of internal *kutchra* drains into masonry drains at a cost of four lakhs, construction of sani-

tary cattle sheds with a view to remove insanitary *Khatals* from the heart of the town, establishment of Municipal Dairy and improvement of slums and bustees.

On the question of finance, the Chairman said that the establishment expenses within five years from 1944 had risen from Rs. 11,68,000 to Rs. 82,78,000 besides other increased expenditure for essential needs due to increased prices of stores. The Chairman contended that the law did not permit them to increase correspondingly their income by such leaps and bounds as all elastic sources of revenue such as Motor Vehicles Tax, Stamp Duty on transfer of properties in Howrah, Amusement Tax collected in the town. Commercial Sales Tax collected in the town, Electricity Duty tax collected in Howrah had been absorbed by the Provincial Government leaving only one inelastic source of taxation by rating on valuation of holdings to be made every five years available to them. The Chairman pressed for a substantial share of these revenues.

"I have also asked the Government," the Chairman said, "to make available to the Municipality a suitable subvention at a gradually diminishing graded scale for a period of five years, for sanction of loan and contribution to the several development schemes submitted and prepared to the Municipality and for appointment of an expert to thoroughly investigate, in consultation with the Commissioners, the financial affairs of the Municipality and suggest effective means of increasing its income and stabilizing its finance which has been dislocated during the periods of war and afterwards due to circumstances over which the Commissioners had no control."

DISPUTE OVER MAYORAL ELECTION

The clash of extremes, has reported *The Times* correspondent in Paris, has been heard again, although not so loudly, at Le Havre. There a Socialist Mayor was elected after the Municipal elections but promptly resigned. Before a new election could be held, the Independent and RPF councillors also resigned, evidently to bring about the dissolution of the Council and so avert the danger of having a Communist Mayor.

The Communist response to this was for two of their councillors to instal themselves in the Mairie where they tried, apparently without much success, to carry on Municipal business.

On the 14th November the Council of Ministers decreed the Havre Municipal Council dissolved and appointed a special committee of five, on which the Communists have refused to serve, to administer the town until new elections can be held.

SANTIPUR MUNICIPALITY

A resolution demanding immediate transfer of the administration of the local municipality from Government control to the representatives of the rate-payers was passed at a largely-attended public meeting held at the premises of Bangiya Puran Parishad at Jaleswarpara, Santipur, on the 26th October last.

GRAPHITE

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OLD AND NEW GOVERNORS OF BENGAL

At a brief and simple ceremony in the Cabinet Room of Government House, New Delhi, His Excellency, C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of Bengal, was sworn in at New Delhi on the 10th November as Acting Governor-General of India by the Chief Justice of India, Mr. Kania, in the presence of members of the Indian Cabinet.

The ceremony began with the Home Secretary, Mr. R. N. Banerjee, reading the Royal Warrant. The Chief Justice then administered the oaths of allegiance and secrecy, and the Home Secretary obtained His Excellency's permission to issue a proclamation announcing his assumption of office and communicate it to all the Ministries and Provincial Governments and administrations.

After the Governor-General's flag had been unfurled, Mr. Rajagopalachari withdrew after shaking hands with the Cabinet members.

At Government House, Calcutta, the same day Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter was sworn in as Governor of West Bengal. Mr. Justice Mitter administered the oaths. The ceremony was held in the Throne Room and lasted five minutes. His Excellency was dressed in *dhoti*, *kurta* and *chaddar*. Lady Mitter was present.

Among those who attended were Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister, and his colleagues of the West Bengal Cabinet, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mr. S. Sen, Chief Secretary, and the heads of various departments of the Government.

Sir Brojendra was to act as Governor of West Bengal during the absence in New Delhi of Mr. Rajagopalachari as acting Governor-General of India.

Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K.C.S.I., Bar-at-Law, was born in May, 1875 and educated at Doveton College, Presidency College, Scottish Church College and University Law College, Calcutta.

Choosing law for his profession Sir Brojendra (who was knighted in 1928) became an articled clerk to Mr. Saroda Charan Mitra who later became a judge of Calcutta High Court. In 1897 Sir Brojendra took his B.L. degree and the same year, after passing a Chamber examination by the Judges, was enrolled as a vakil of Calcutta High Court. He practised as a vakil till 1907, when he went to England to qualify for the Bar. He joined Lincoln's Inn and read in the Chambers of Mr. Thomas Tindal Method who had an extensive chancery practice. Sir Brojendra was called to the Bar in 1904, and joined Calcutta High Court as an advocate the same year.

In 1920 he was appointed Standing Counsel, Bengal, and in 1921 acted for some time as Advocate-General, Bengal, and in 1925 again took over the post. In 1928 he was appointed Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council (up to 1934), becoming its Vice-President in 1932.

On retirement in 1934, he was appointed a Member of the Bengal Executive Council; and from 1937-45 was Advocate-General of India.

In 1945, he became Dewan of Baroda, retiring from that post last month.

He led the Indian delegation to the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933.

He received the K.C.S.I. in 1932.

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF U. P. IN CALCUTTA

Dr. B. C. Roy, Governor-Designate of the United Provinces returned to Calcutta by air from America in the morning of the 1st November after five months' tour in America and England.

He was met at Dum Dum aerodrome by Mr. K. P. Mukherjee, Revenue Minister, West Bengal; Lt.-Col. Chatterjee, Military Secretary to the Governor and prominent Congress leaders. Later, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister, West Bengal, called on Dr. Roy at his house in Wellington Street and was with him for about half-an-hour. Mrs. Labanya Proba Dutt, Vice-President, B. P. C. C. also met Dr. Roy.

Dr. Roy said that Indian students were getting all facilities of higher studies in England excepting in subjects for which special technical knowledge was required as industrialists were not very keen in letting that special knowledge known to students outside their own country.

It is recalled that Dr. Roy undertook his tour of the U. K. and America to study on behalf of the Government of India the position of Indian students in those countries, and to investigate methods by which the medical services of the three branches of the Armed Forces could be integrated.

It was learnt on the 10th of November that a letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, Dr. B. C. Roy had intimated his inability to accept the offer of Governorship of the United Provinces.

SEPARATE CONGRESS COMMITTEES FOR EAST AND WEST BENGAL

The need for forming two separate Provincial Congress Committees for West and East Bengal was stressed by speakers addressing a conference of B. P. C. C. members belonging to West Bengal, held at Ram Mohan Library hall in the afternoon of the 9th November.

Pending the formation of the provincial committees, the conference in a resolution demanded that two separate Zonal Committees be immediately set up in the two provinces with delegates from the respective zones.

The meeting also authorised Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguly, M. L. A., Mr. Prafulla Chandra Sen, Member, Constituent Assembly, and Mr. Bejoy Krishna Bhattacharjee, to carry on negotiations with the Congress authorities over the question of formation of separate Provincial Congress Committees and Zonal Committees and for the implementation of the same.

Over hundred and thirty-three members of the B. P. C. C. from different districts in West Bengal attended the conference. A large number of Congressmen were also present, Si. Bejoy Krishna Bhattacharjee presided.

At the outset Mr. Prafulla Chandra Sen read before the meeting two letters from the Congress President, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, to the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. in which the President had suggested the formation of two Zonal Committees for the two provinces on the ground that the problems affecting the two provinces were different and if in East Bengal the Congress organization was to be kept up, it could not be tagged on to West Bengal but must have direct access to the Congress authorities in the matter of fundamental policies to be followed.

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CIVIL SUPPLIES MOTOR WORKERS ON STRIKE

The motor transport workers of the Civil Supplies Department of West Bengal Government, numbering 678, went on strike in the morning of the 17th October last without notice, threatening to throw the food supply machinery in Calcutta out of gear. They include 306 drivers. Their main demand is advance payment of October pay.

As a result of the strike not an ounce of foodgrain could be moved from ships or wagons and many of the ration shops had to go without supplies.

In response to their appeal for transport of foodgrains following the lightning strike by the motor transport workers of the Civil Supplies Department, the West Bengal Government received offers of several hundred lorries with drivers

sufficient quantities to assist the industries of the province and it has been decided to augment the supply by rail with movement of coal by road as well. Government have decided to release a certain quantity of petrol for the purpose to help the large industries in the Calcutta industrial area.

Large industries which receive their quota of coal from the Provincial Coal Controller and can arrange their own transport will be allotted a certain amount of petrol to enable them to bring coal from the Raniganj pits by road instead of by rail. Such firms should immediately contact the Provincial Coal Controller, West Bengal, at 11/A, Free School Street, Calcutta, giving full details of their requirements.

Small industries can transport their allotment of coal by road from dumps located at various points within the Calcutta Industrial Area.

HOMAGE TO MARTYR KANAILAL

Respectful homage was paid to the memory of the great martyr and revolutionary Kanailal Dutta at a memorial meeting held at University Institute Hall on the 10th November. Mr. Abinash Bhattacharjee, a well-known revolutionary leader, was in the chair.

The meeting passed a resolution, deciding to raise a memorial at Keoratala burning ghat where the body of the martyr was cremated after his execution at the gallows in jail. A Memorial Committee to devise ways and means of perpetuating his memory was also formed at the meeting, with Mr. Sures Chandra Majumdar as President of the Committee.

The meeting in another resolution drew attention to the fact that although Kanailal passed the B.A. examination of Calcutta University, the University was compelled by the authorities to remove his name from the list of successful candidates on grounds of 'immoral conduct.' The meeting urged the University to re-incorporate Kanailal's name in the list of its graduates.

The meeting passed another resolution, supporting the movement of the people of Chandernagore, which was the place of activity of Kanailal, for attainment of freedom.

Inaugurating the meeting, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta, said that punishing a traitor inside the jail at the cost of his life, martyr Kanai saved many

precious lives. If precious lives like Sri Arobindo, Barindra Kumar, and others could not be saved, the country would have been poorer in their absence today. The country should, therefore, remain grateful for ever to Kanailal and Satyendranath for removing a traitor from this land.

The Mayor said that Kanai and Satyen sacrificed their lives for the sake of the country. Their discipline and self-restraint should be the ideal of the youths of the country. Much work was yet to be done in India and they should emulate the example of strength and sacrifice of the martyr to regain the lost glory of India.

The Mayor said that the Calcutta Corporation had decided to place the portraits of all the martyrs of the nation on the Town Hall. A short life sketch of the martyrs would be hung up along with the portraits in order that children of the soil might be acquainted with their life and activity. The Corporation, the Mayor said, had also decided to re-name certain streets of Calcutta after the martyrs and the Mayor hoped that revolutionaries who were still alive would form themselves into a committee to help the Corporation in this respect.

As for raising a memorial at Keoratala Burning Ghat where the earthly remains of martyr Kanailal were consigned to the flames the Mayor promised his help and co-operation in the matter.

from public institutions and individuals on the second day of the strike.

The Government also appointed 178 new drivers and the transport services were working in full swing from the 20th October.

INCREASED COAL SUPPLIES TO CALCUTTA

Calcutta's soft coke quota has been increased by the Government of India to 2,000 tons or about 100 wagons a day, according to a Government Press note.

The city was previously allocated only 44 wagons a day. This meagre allocation combined with the instability of even this supply, led to recurrent distress. Only an adequate quota could provide a dependable remedy. Agreeing with this view, the Government of India have decided that Calcutta should, in future, receive a quota of 2,000 tons a day.

The West Bengal Government in a Press note state they have been considering the urgency of transporting coal in

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC RELICS

The Government of West Bengal have been considering the question of disposal of statues and other historic relics connected with the British-Indian period in public places and buildings. It is desirable that they should be collected and preserved in a suitable manner as part of the history of India and not continued in their present form and disposition.

With a view to the proper preservation of these historic relics the Government have a scheme to organise a museum in which all relics including statues, column tablets, cannons, crests, etc. may be collected and placed.

CREATION OF BENGAL REGIMENT

In a memorandum recently submitted to the Army Department of the Indian Union, the General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Asutosh Lahiri, says that since India was now free and would have to depend on her own strength for internal security and defence, it was absolute-

ly necessary that the old idea about martial races should be abandoned and all provinces should have fair opportunities for participating in national defence.

Mr. Lahiri points out that at present Bengal and Orissa were the only provinces of the Union without any regiment of their own and consequently had to depend for their defence requirements on other provinces.

Mr. Lahiri maintains that there can be no justification for this and suggests that a Bengal regiment be created in and recruited from West Bengal. The regiment should have one depot and training centre and three active battalions and at least 50 per cent of the personnel should be Caste Hindus, 25 per cent members of the Scheduled Caste, and 25 per cent Gurkhas, Santhals and the rest.

Mr. Lahiri states that both in World War I and World War II, Caste Hindus had proved themselves to be excellent soldiers provided they had the right leadership. A great deal of misunderstanding, he says, has been created owing to the alleged unpleasant experiences of the Bengal Regiment raised during the World War I.

"This regiment was disbanded," Mr. Lahiri said, "because of the sinister motive of its Commanding Officer who was a sworn enemy of Caste Hindus as he looked upon every Caste Hindu as a terrorist and an enemy of the British. Hindus under his leadership were all distrusted and treated with the utmost contempt. He ultimately got this regiment disbanded to satisfy his private prejudices."

The Bengal Battery in the Indian Army, which was raised as early as 1939 and whose services received wide appreciation was also suddenly disbanded on the "hogus plea" of being anti-British, pro-Japanese fifth columnists and mutinous in their conduct," Mr. Lahiri added.

Replying to the memorandum, the Chief of the General Staff, Maj.-Gen. Kariappa was reported to have assured Mr. Lahiri that when things quietened down, this matter would receive the immediate attention of all concerned, while he personally would do his best to see that all classes of people in the country got fair representation in the defence forces of India.

'DRY' DAY ON EVERY SATURDAY

As a first step towards implementing its policy of total prohibition the West Bengal Government have decided to have a "dry" day on every Saturday all over the province. The experiment proving a success there will be some more "dry" days every week.

LATE MR. SUDHIR KUMAR GHOSH

The death occurred of Mr. Sudhir Kumar Ghosh, Congress worker, at the age of 43 in the Carmichael Medical College Hospital on the 1st November. Mr. Ghosh served various terms of imprisonment, first being the one year's R. I. in connection with boycott movement in 1923 when he joined the B. P. C. C. He had a revolutionary career also and was a member of the North Calcutta Jugantar Party. Sj. Ghosh was arrested in 1930 in connection with the Dalhousie Square bomb case and went through the incarceration of a without-trial prisoner in different detention camps.

Mr. Ghosh leaves behind five children, wife and mother. Mr. Bhupati Mazumdar, West Bengal Minister and a host of other persons attended his funeral at the Nimtala Burning Ghat.



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BETTING ON HORSE RACING PROHIBITED

The decision of the Government of West Bengal to prohibit betting on horse races was officially conveyed to the President and the Secretary of Calcutta Turf Club on the 3rd November by Mr. Annada P. Chaudhury, Finance Minister, when the former two gentlemen discussed the subject with the latter.

Various factors involved in the total stoppage of the racing were discussed and the Club had been asked to fix a minimum time-limit when the practice could be abolished altogether.

Pending final stoppage it has been suggested by the Government that the Club should not import any horse from outside the country and during the intervening period the Club is to replace non-Indian jockeys by Indians.

The Club has also been asked to furnish the Government with a statement of accounts for the last ten years in order to allow the Government to know the exact financial position of the Club.

AUGMENTING FISH SUPPLY TO CALCUTTA

With a view to the augmentation of supplies of fish in Calcutta markets the Government of West Bengal have undertaken a scheme for the exploitation of Contai coastal fisheries at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,33,516. It provides for collection

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of fish from different *khuties* along the 16-mile long coast-line of Contai and also to arrange for catches on the Government account by specially appointed fishermen. The entire haul from both the sources will be transported in specially constructed carriers to Diamond Harbour and from there by road to Calcutta. Arrangements have been made for distribution of yarn and boats free of cost to selected fishermen. The initial daily supply under this scheme will be 150 mds. but is expected to rise up to 250 mds. as the operation gets into strides. The price is estimated to be round about Rs. 40 per maund.

Another scheme to produce about 50,000 maunds of fish annually for supply to Calcutta markets is under consideration of the West Bengal Government.

Under the scheme, the Government propose to reclaim the present Government fishery near the Bidyadhari and augment pisciculture by modern scientific methods.

The fishery is now situated over about 4,000 bighas of land. Under their scheme, the Government propose to utilise 3000 bighas for pisciculture and the rest for co-operative dairy farming.

As modern methods of pisciculture involve control of water supply, the Government propose to link up the fisheries with the Bidyadhari river and control the entire water system. It is pointed out that these outlets of the Bidyadhari would also prove beneficial to agriculturists holding lands near the river.

DEATH OF A CALCUTTA BUSINESSMAN

The death occurred of Mr. A. C. Sen, a former President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, at Hazaribagh on the 16th November. Mr. Sen was 80.

A self-made man, Mr. Sen hailed from village Chunta in the district of Tipperah. He began his business career in the Empire of India Life Insurance office at an early age and rose to the position of Managing Director of the Managing Agents of the firm in Calcutta. As President of the Tripura Hitasadhini Sabha, Mr. Sen had founded two schools, a hospital and a library in his native village and was associated with various humanitarian activities in his

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district. He was the Managing Director of D. M. Das & Sons at the time of his death.

Mr. Sen leaves behind his wife, 4 sons and daughters, and a host of friends and admirers to mourn his loss.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ON TRAMWAY FARES

The scope and nature of the inquiry into the proposed increase of Calcutta tramway fares as well as the status and authority of the Committee conducting the inquiry have been defined by the West Bengal Government.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Committee, the Government say that all grounds urged by the Tramways Company for an increase of fares should be considered. Calcutta Corporation should represent the public. The 'Tramway Workers' Union should be permitted to present its case before the Committee.

Ordinarily the inquiry should be public but, on occasions, may be held in camera when secret documents, the publication of which in the opinion of the Committee will not be in public interest, are produced. The Corporation and the Workers' Union should have the right to inspect the documents produced by the Company. Publication of any information or document is left to the discretion of the Committee.

Constituted under an executive order, the Committee has no legal status but the Government do not anticipate any difficulty because of this. But if the direction of the Committee relating to the inquiry is disobeyed, the Government may be approached for appropriate action.

CHECKING CRIMES IN CALCUTTA

One thousand five hundred and ninety-nine criminal cases were reported to Lalbazar Police Head Quarter, Calcutta, in October, against 1,424 in September.

The crimes during the month are classified as follows :—

Burglary by day	...	150
" " night	...	350
Robbery	...	41
Dacoity	...	4
Child ornament snatching	...	21
Pocket-picking	...	91
Theft by servants	...	141
Garage thefts	...	nil
Motor-car thefts	...	20
Cycle thefts	...	87
Cheating	...	43
Criminal breach of trust	...	59
Other thefts	...	592

Total ... 1,599

With a view to check armed robberies and dacoities which have been increasing in number during the last two months a special section under the name of Anti Robbery Section has been started at Lalbazar since the commencement of this month.

Many experienced Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors have been taken into this department and the plan as chalked out recently at a conference of the Deputy Commissioners, under the presidency of the Commissioner of Police, will be followed in checking the crime.

The officers of this Department, it is understood, have already started their work and are watching the movements of jeeps and its occupants in every section of the city.

BAN ON TWO BENGALI DRAMAS WITHDRAWN

The Government of West Bengal have withdrawn the ban on "Mirkasim" and "Chatrapati Sivaji," Bengali dramas by the late Mr. Girish Chandra Ghosh. The books were proscribed in 1911 by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government.

The Government have also cancelled the order of the Bengal Government forfeiting the books entitled *August Diplom*, 1942 and *India In Revolt*, 1942 both by Mr. Tarini Sankar Chakravarty.

MR G. L. MEHTA'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Mr. G. L. Mehta has been appointed President of the Indian Tariff Board.

Nearly twenty years ago Mr. Mehta came to Calcutta to hold a business appointment as Manager of Scindia Company's Calcutta Office after giving up a career in journalism in Bombay. But journalism, his first love, never failed to attract him. For, in spite of his many preoccupations he found time to write articles for the Press on political and economic problems of the day, sometimes in a humorous vein peculiar to him. "G. L. M.'s" articles have been well known to readers in this country. During these twenty years Mr. Mehta has not only been a prominent figure among Calcutta businessmen but became very intimate with the cultural and social life of the city just as his wife, Mrs. Saudamini Mehta, identified herself with the women's organisations in Calcutta.

MR. JAIPRAKASH NARAIN IN CALCUTTA

An appeal to the workers, peasants and students of the country to defend the newly achieved independence by maintaining peace and harmony was made by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary, Socialist Party, India, addressing a crowded meeting held at Hazra Park in the evening of the 9th November. Sj. Sibnath Banerjee presided.

Deprecating the attempts for establishment of 'Hindu Raj' in India, Mr. Narain exhorted all communities in the country to stand against communalism and try for the establishment of Socialism in India and Pakistan.

The Nehru Government had taken a very correct and laudable stand, Mr. Narain said, in recognizing the States people's rights to have the final say in the future administrative set-up of States.

Mr. Narain left for Delhi on the 10th November by air to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held there from the following day.

Mr. Narain was accorded a civic reception and also private receptions by the Calcutta Sikhs at the Gurdwara Jagat Sudhar, South Calcutta; by the Punjab Nawajawan Sabha at a party at Grand Hotel.

CROWD ATTACK A CINEMA HOUSE

The police had to use tear gas and make lathi charges in the morning of the 16th November to disperse a crowd of over 3,000 persons from the precincts of the Lighthouse Cinema, Calcutta where the film version of a well-known Bengali novel was being shown.

From early morning a large crowd gathered outside the cinema to buy tickets, all of which had previously been sold out. Despite a "House Full" sign, the crowd invaded the premises when the cinema opened and clamoured for admission. Ticket holders were stopped and not allowed to enter the hall.

People in the crowd threw brickbats at the building, and damaged some of its plate glass doors.

DIWALI CELEBRATED IN CALCUTTA

Diwali, the Hindu festival of lights, was celebrated in Calcutta on the 12th November.

Residential buildings and shops in Hindu quarters were illuminated at night. The mellow glow of long rows of *chirags* stood out in relief against the dark background of a new moon. Firework displays were a feature of the occasion.

The silvery dome of Government House building was lit up in colour to depict the Indian Dominion flag.

Kali Puja, which coincided with this festival, was performed at night, "Sarbanaiu" (Community worship) pandals drawing large crowds.

The acting Governor-General of India, His Excellency Mr. Rajagopalachari, sent his greetings to the people of Bengal on the occasion of Diwali and Moharrum.

WARNING TO MOTORISTS

A warning to the motorists regarding the use of head lights in Calcutta has been issued by the Commissioner of Police. Suggesting that the top-half of head light glasses should henceforth be blacked out, he reminds the public that under the regulations "no lights other than side lights shall be used" in Calcutta on the following roads; Chowringhee Road, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Chittaranjan Avenue, Chitpore Road, Dhurumtolla Street, Wellington Street, College Street, Cornwallis Street, Bowbazar Street, Harrison Road, Mirzapur Street, Colootola Street and Canning Street.

On other roads and streets in the city (including the suburbs) dimmed or dipped head-lights only may be used.

Calcutta motorists are also warned against unnecessary and excessive use of horns and hooters, which, according to a Government Press Note, is an offence under the Bengal Motor Vehicles Rules. Police officers have been directed to prosecute offenders in future.

CHILDREN'S BOOK EXHIBITION

Natural development and not too much regimentation was the way how children should be educated, said Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Premier of West Bengal, opening a children's book exhibition at Artistry House, Park Street on the 18th October last.

In Europe, said Dr. Ghosh, education meant regimentation and its effect was also evident. Even eminent scientists there were vying with one another in killing men with their scientific discoveries. There were some institutions which controlled boys and girls too much. This, in his opinion, would hinder rather than help the cause of children's education. The best way of educating them was to develop them in natural way.

Mr. Peter Broom, who spoke on behalf of the Institute of Art in Industry, said "good design" was their motto in all spheres of the institute. Their work in this direction was hard no doubt but it was at the same time fascinating. He expressed the hope that this exhibition would provide the necessary background and inspiration for so worthy a cause of study namely, producing books for children.

LATE MR. MRINAL KANTI GHOSH

Tributes to the memory of late Mr. Mrinal Kanti Ghosh as a journalist, litterateur, spiritualist, social worker and devout Vaishnav were paid at a condolence meeting held under the auspices of Sisir Kumar Institute at the Institute Hall at Baghbazar on the 19th October morning. Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar presided.

Recalling his early association with Mr. Ghosh, Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar said that on coming out of jail in 1914 he started the Sri Gouranga Press with the assistance of Mr. Ghosh. It was after a long period of fifteen or sixteen years that Mr. Ghosh severed his connections from Sri Gouranga Press.

Referring to the publication of the daily *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, Mr. Majumdar said that in 1914, during the first year of the Great War, *Ananda Bazar Patrika* was being published as a weekly paper and even after the war had continued for two years the paper continued to be published as a weekly. But after that due to certain adverse circumstances, publication of the paper had to be stopped.

When in 1922 during the non-co-operation movement, he proposed that the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* should be revived,

Mr. Ghosh did not see eye to eye with him. But when in March 1922, on the day of *Dol Purnima* after four hours labour from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. the first issue of daily *Ananda Bazar Patrika* was brought out, Mr. Ghosh congratulated the speaker and said that he would be able to conduct a news paper.

Among others, Messrs. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Manmatha Nath Bose, Dr. Panchanan Neogi, Amal Home, Dr. Amulya Ukil paid tributes to the memory of the deceased.

RATION CUT TO BE RESTORED

"The 5 chittack cut in rice in ration in Calcutta and other rationed areas, introduced some months ago, will be restored from November 24. This will bring the weekly *per capita* rice ration to 1 seer 10 chittacks.

The above decision was taken at a meeting of the West Bengal Cabinet held on the 8th November.

"West Bengal will continue short of foodstuffs in 1948," according to the Civil Supplies Minister.

The area under food cultivation will be 8,822,000 acres, the yield being 3,267,707 tons. The requirements for the rationed population of 8,00,000 is 716,400 tons.

Calculating at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per head per day, the consumption for the remaining 16,200,000 people in non-rationed areas amounts to 3,450,000 tons. The deficit for the year, therefore, is expected to be 898 993 tons.

BANK ROBBERY IN BALLYGUNGE

A daring crime was committed in Ballygunge in the morning of the 20th October last when an armed gang took away Rs. 97,000 from a motor van of the Imperial Bank of India. The Bank's cashier and the armed escort of the van who were wounded with bullets are in hospital, the condition of the former being grave. Later, five arrests were made by the police following extensive search.

In the evening of the same day North Calcutta was the scene of another armed robbery. This was in 'Jamunulaya', a cloth shop in Cornwallis Street.

DR. MEGHNAD SAHA VISITS PARIS

Dr. Meghnad Saha, President of the Post-Graduate Council in Science of Calcutta University, has gone on a visit to Paris at the invitation of the French Academy to participate in an international conference on atomic energy research to be held under the presidency of Professor Einstein. Dr. Saha will also undertake a tour of European countries on behalf of the Government of India with a view to get acquainted with the progress of atomic research in Europe.

Dr. Saha, who left on the 3rd November for Paris, is likely to be back in India by the first week of December.

AZAD HIND GOVERNMENT DAY

The fourth anniversary of the Azad Hind Government Day synchronized with the Mahashtami Puja celebration this year, which came on the 26th October last. The occasion associated with the magic name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was celebrated in Calcutta in a befitting manner.

An impressive procession consisting of I.N.A. personnel, Santi Senas, Muslim National Guards and volunteers of various other organisations, a mass rally and a torchlight procession were features of the celebration.

Addressing the rally on the maidan Shri Sarat Chandra Bose in the course of his speech said :—

"On the solemn occasion let us all pay homage and render our allegiance to Netaji and our heart's tribute to those who fought for India's freedom under his banner. Let us declare with Netaji our firm resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and

of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally and transcending all the differences cunningly fostered by an alien Government in the past."

LATE CHITTARANJAN GUHA THAKURTA

The death occurred of Mr. Chittaranjan Guha Thakurta, a well-known nationalist worker of the Swadeshi days, at Ariadaha on the 26th October last. He was 62.

Mr. Guha Thakurta leaves behind his wife, 5 daughters and 3 sons. He was suffering from an attack of malignant malaria.

A staunch nationalist, his was a life of suffering and sacrifice in the cause of the ideals which he held dear to his heart. His father, the late Mr. Monoranjan Guha Thakurta was a well-known Congress leader of the Swadeshi days.

The late Mr. Chittaranjan Guha Thakurta suffered from Police repression at the famous session of the Provincial Conference at Rajahabli, Barisal, for his refusal to stop singing *Bande Mataram*. He led the non-co-operation movement in Giridih in 1921 and suffered one year's imprisonment in the Hazaribagh Jail.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION MEMBERS

Mr. B. K. Basu, Dr. Nilratan Dhar and Professor J. P. Neogy have been appointed Chairman and members of the Public Service Commission for the province of West Bengal, states a Press Note issued by the West Bengal Government.

CULTIVATION OF WINTER VEGETABLES

With a view to encouraging the cultivation of winter vegetables, the Government of West Bengal have sanctioned Rs. 15,000/- for the supply of vegetable seeds at cost price to the growers. Seeds of cauliflower, cabbage, turnip, knol, khol, carrot, beet, radish and onion will be available for sale at all Government seed stores throughout the province.

CIVIL AIR SERVICES TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

All internal civil air services, except the Viking service, between Delhi and Calcutta was suspended during the 1st week of November by orders of the Government of India.

The planes involved were Dakota air-craft.

The reason given for the commandeering order was the necessity to augment the air lift of troops and supplies to Kashmir where, as the northern winter approached, it would become increasingly necessary to maintain equipment and supplies already transported as also to fly in reinforcements.

NEW RENT CONTROLLER

Mr. S. N. Bose, Police Magistrate, Sealdah, has been appointed Rent Controller of Calcutta and has been succeeded by Mr. Abani Mohan Kusari, Deputy Magistrate.

TELEPHONE ADVISORY COMMITTEES

It has been decided to form Telephone Advisory Committees in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Chawnpore, Delhi and Amritsar with the object of bringing the public and the Post and Telegraphs Department into better relationship over the work of the telephone service, it is learnt.

The Advisory Committees, it is understood, will function as advisory bodies, the final authority in all telephone matters being the Posts and Telegraphs Department which will however give full consideration to the recommendations of the Committees and so far as possible regulate its decisions on the basis of the Committees' recommendations.

VITAL STATISTICS

I

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 11th October, 1947.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs).

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 769 against 720 and 768 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 48. The general death-rate of the week was 14.78 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 11th October, 1947, was 653 against 613 and 663 in the two preceding weeks. There were 9 deaths from cholera against 5 and 4 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from small-pox during the week against 4 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 60 and 141 respectively against 77 and 94 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 14.32 per mille per annum.

There were 24 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate of the Town was 13.80.

There were 100 deaths from respiratory diseases against 103 in the previous week.

There were 33 deaths from tuberculosis against 47 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32).

The number of deaths registered was 116 against 107 and 105 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 29 from fevers, 16 from bowel-complaints and 15 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 17.91 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate was 17.45.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 14 in the previous week.

II

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 18th October, 1947.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs).

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 734 against 769 and 720 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 21. The general death rate of the week was 14.10 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th October, 1947, was 605 against 653 and 613 in the two preceding weeks. There were 8 deaths from cholera against 9 and 5 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against 5 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 66 and 96 respectively against 60 and 141 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 13.27 per mille per annum.

There were 18 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 12.88.

There were 100 deaths from respiratory diseases against 100 in the previous week.

There were 50 deaths from tuberculosis against 33 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32).

The number of deaths registered was 129 against 116 and 107 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 21 from fevers,

27 from bowel-complaints and 15 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 19.92 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 19.46.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

III

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
25th October, 1947*

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 714 against 734 and 769 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 89. The general death-rate of the week was 13.72 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 25th October, 1947, was 5595 against 605 and 653 in the two preceding weeks. There were 12 deaths from cholera against 8 and 9 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 47 and 95 respectively against 66 and 96 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 13.05 per mille per annum.

There were 15 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 12.72.

There were 108 deaths from respiratory diseases against 100 in the previous week.

There were 50 deaths from tuberculosis against 50 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 119 against 129 and 116 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 3 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 18 from fevers, 25 from bowel-complaints and 21 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 18.37 per mille.

There was 1 imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was 18.22.

There were 8 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

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The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 6th December, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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The Week In The Corporation

Monday: 1st December

Electrification Of Suburban Railways

THE Corporation at its meeting held on Monday, the 1st December, approved the scheme for electrification of suburban railways in Calcutta as prepared by the Terminal Facilities Committee set up by the Government of India.

The Corporation, however, suggested two modifications to the scheme. The first modification, suggested on the recommendation of the Corporation Special Committee, was that there should be an inner ring of the proposed electric railway line across the city, joining Howrah with Sealdah.

The other modification, suggested by the Corporation on an amendment moved on the floor of the House by Councillor, Raja B. N. Ray Chowdhury, was that the proposed inner ring should be an underground railway, if possible, and that the Government should explore all avenues in this connection.

The scheme envisages an electric railway from Dum Dum via Cossipore-Chitpore railway yard, along Strand Road and round Kidderpore to Budge Budge Road. The idea is that people from Ranaghat and from the Burdwan side can travel without the least possible delay. Such trains are to run at an interval of five to ten minutes. While approving the Government scheme for this outer railway ring, the Corporation suggested that there should be an inner ring going north—from Howrah up Port Commissioners' railway line and through Vivekananda Road to Sealdah and there going south terminating at the junction of Kidderpore Road with Prinsep's Ghat Street.

THE RAILWAY IN CALCUTTA MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE

REFERRING to the conference that they had with representatives of Government, Councillor Nalin Chandra Paul, Chairman of the Special Committee of the Corporation, said that they had expressed that view that they would prefer the railway for the inner ring connecting Sealdah and Howrah but having regard to the cost involved they thought that the best thing would be to have an overhead railway for the inner circle.

When the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Choudhuri, referred him to the definite enquiry made by the Secretary of the Terminal Facilities Committee on the point of tube railway, Councillor Paul replied that they would prefer tube railway but they would leave the matter with the Govern-

ment to find out whether it would be possible in the light of other circumstances.

Councillor A. A. Wise expressed doubt if the subsoil of Calcutta would be conducive to their having a tube railway.

Councillor Anandi Lal Poddar, a member of the Special Committee, said that they had been definitely told by the Chairman of the Terminal Facilities Committee that it was impossible to have a tube railway in Calcutta and they agreed. They had been told that commercially it was an impossible proposition.

Eventually, the Corporation came to the decision as stated on an amendment moved by Councillor Raja B. N. Ray Chowdhury:

PROPOSED CUT IN GAS CONSUMPTION

The proposal of the Oriental Gas Company to the Calcutta Corporation to cut down its gas consumption by 50 per cent was strongly criticized by several Councillors at the meeting.

The Corporation eventually authorized Councillor Jogindra Lal Saha, a member of the Public Utilities & Markets Committee, to contact the labour staff employed in the Company and the Union leaders and submit a comprehensive report on the issue as between them and the Company for consideration at the next meeting of the Corporation.

Referring to the recommendation of the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee, Councillor B. R. Ray Chowdhury, Chairman, said that to help the Gas Company out of the crisis his committee had recommended that 2,000 gas lamps in the streets be put out for a period of 14 days only from the date following the date of adoption of the resolutions by the Corporation on certain conditions.

Councillor Jogindra Lal Saha said that he had gone to make an enquiry at the site but could not get an opportunity of coming into touch with the Union leaders.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said that it was a matter between the Company and the labour staff. They were not going to be a party to anything whereby the Company would be able to victimise the labour staff. They would stick to their agreement regarding supply of gas.

Councillor Saha added that there was no strike as yet in the Company. He suggested the Company should come to terms with the employees and if it was not possible, the matter should be referred to Government.

Councillor Debabrata Mookerjee said that as pointed out by the Mayor they could not allow themselves to be embroiled into the trouble between the Company and labourers. He suggested that Councillor

SEVEN AMERICAN CITIES GREET CALCUTTA AND ITS MAYOR

The Mayors of seven American cities have sent greetings to Calcutta and its Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, and have promised every help and co-operation to them. Dr. B. N. Dey, who has returned to Calcutta from a tour of America as the personal representative of the Mayor of Calcutta, has brought these greetings with him.



The seven U. S. cities are New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Washington.

Dr. Dey conferred with civic experts and Mayors of the principal U. S. cities during his tour on problems of civic administration and improvement.

At a conference with councillors and officers of the Calcutta Corporation District I Standing Committee on the 29th November last, Dr. Dey indicated his ideas of improved city management for Calcutta.

Saha along with the Chairman of the Markets Committee should contact Government in this connection.

The House decided as stated above.

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Sir Surendranath's Vow Recalled

Birthday Centenary To Be Celebrated

"Sir Surendranath took the vow that he would not enter the Council until the plan of Lord Curzon to partition Bengal was withdrawn and he was able to lead successfully the anti-partition movement to unsettle 'the settled fact' of partition of the province. It is an irony of fate that we should have demanded partition of the province which Sir Surendranath was able to unmake by his inspiring leadership. If we are able to build up a united India I believe that Sir Surendranath would live for ever in the recollections of the people through our unity."

Thus observed Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose presiding at a largely attended meeting held at University Institute Hall on the 29th November last. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Indian Association in connection with the celebration of the birthday centenary of Sir Surendranath Banerjee.

HOW HE UNSETTLED 'THE SETTLED FACT' OF BENGAL PARTITION

MR. BOSE recalled that although Sir Surendranath started his career as a member of the Civil Service, he resigned from that service and entered the political field because he felt the need of rousing political consciousness among the masses. To fulfil his mission he founded the Indian Association and served the country and the people till the last day of his life. He was able to rouse the patriotic fervour of the people to such an extent that he was able to successfully lead the anti-partition movement to unsettle 'the settled fact' of partition of Bengal. Sir Surendranath was a leader of masses.

HIS EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Apart from his contributions in the political sphere, Sir Surendranath's contributions in the educational field were invaluable in moulding the destiny of the nation. Mr. Bose continued, Sir Surendranath's political ideal was to achieve Dominion Status for India. That status had now been attained. If they were to win complete independence, they should emulate Sir Surendranath's devotion to duty, capacity for untiring work and character. His sincere efforts for achieving unity, his faith in the future of India and his example of sacrifice for the welfare of the nation was an ideal which all lovers of the country should follow.

Addressing the students and youths of the country, Mr. Bose stressed the need of building up character and cultivating a sense of discipline. As an educationist Sir Surendranath worked throughout his life building up character and a sense of discipline among students. If the youths of the country sincerely desired to work for the progress of the country, they should build up character and cultivate a sense of strict discipline. These two virtues could be acquired through proper military training. Hence arose the need of imparting military training to the youths of the country. And the speaker believed that unity of India could be achieved through discipline and character.

Other speakers included Messrs Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, Nibaran Datta, Aswini Kumar Ganguly, Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, Batuknath Bhattacharjee and Satinath Roy.

SURENDRANATH'S BIRTH CENTENARY

WHAT THE COMMITTEE HAS DONE

In order to pay homage to the memory of the great departed leader, Surendranath Banerjee, who was the father of Indian Nationalism and one of the principal founders of the Indian National Congress, the Surendranath Birth Centenary Committee are, it is learnt, taking the following steps:—

(i) They have decided to publish his speeches and Writings, and for this purpose an Editorial Board has been appointed, with the Hon. Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas as the Chairman and Prof. Batuknath Bhattacharjee as the Secretary.

(ii) They have decided to publish a biography of the great leader in Bengali, to be edited by a Board with Mr. Manindra Prasad Sarbadhikary as the Chairman.

(iii) They have requested the Corporation of Calcutta to name the continuation of the Surendranath Banerjee Road running south of Curzon Park, Government House and the Legislative Assembly premises after him and to rename one of the principal Parks of the city, e.g., Eden Gardens or Curzon Park, as Surendranath Park.

(iv) They have requested the University of Calcutta to establish a Professorship in Political Science and to name it the Surendranath Chair.

(v) They have approached the Government of West Bengal with the request to name one of the Medical Colleges and Hospitals after him.

(vi) They have addressed letters to the leading persons and public organisations social, political and educational, all over the country requesting them to celebrate the Centenary in a befitting manner.

(vii) They have fixed up the following Programme for the celebrations in Calcutta on the 13th December, 1947:—

(a) *Morning*: Prabhat Pheris, Volunteer Rally and an open-air Public Meeting in Curzon Park to be presided over by the Hon. Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Premier, West Bengal, and Surendranath's Statue to be garlanded by the Mayor of Calcutta.

(b) *Afternoon*: Public Meeting in the Senate House, Calcutta University, at 4 p.m. under the presidency of His Excellency Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal.

As the publication of Surendranath's Speeches and Writings and his biography in Bengali as well as the Calcutta celebrations will require the expenditure of a large sum of money, the Committee request the public to be good enough to make a generous contribution to the Surendranath Centenary Fund. Contributions will be received by Mr. Debes Chandra

(Continued at foot of previous column).

Ghose, General Secretary, at P12, Mission Row Extension, or by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Bhabatosh Ghatak at 162, Row Ramer Street, Calcutta.

Gas, Electricity And Accommodation City Faces Difficulties With Regard To These Three

A CONSIDERABLE fall in the supply pressure of gas in Calcutta has affected, besides street lighting, work in many small-scale industrial establishments, hospitals and scientific institutions. Domestic supplies have also been curtailed.

The reduction in pressure is stated to be due to the company's inability to manufacture sufficient gas to meet the city's requirements. The Corporation has already received a communication from the company requesting the municipality to cut off the supply to every alternate street lamp.

During the cold season, consumption of gas increases and the daily requirements average about three million cubic feet. Compared to last year, the demand is greater now owing to the fact that many small factories are working again after the riots, and gas connexions have been extended to about 250 new establishments.

If the labour difficulties continue, a position will soon be reached when pressure will be inadequate to maintain the supply.

It is subsequently learnt that the West Bengal Government propose to send the matter of dispute between the Gas Company and its labour staff to adjudication.

ELECTRICITY BILL

On account of deterioration of plant and unavailability of materials the electrical licensees in the province of West Bengal are unable to meet the demand for supply of energy and it has, therefore, been found necessary to protect the licensees and to economize the use of electrical energy for essential works for at least three years for the present.

In order to achieve the above object the Government of West Bengal propose to introduce a Bill, the West Bengal Electricity (Emergency Powers) Bill, 1947.

During the war it was necessary to control the supply consumption, distribution and use of electrical energy for the conservation of electrical machinery and apparatus available in order that supply might be given for essential works only. Orders issued in exercise of the power conferred by rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules ceased to be in force since 25th March, 1947.

Under clause VI(1) of the schedule of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, a licensee is bound to supply energy to the owner or occupier of any premises situate within its area of supply within one month from the date of requisition or within such longer period as the Electric Inspector may allow. This "longer period" is limited to six months.

The electrical licensees in this province are unable to meet the demand for supply of energy on account of deterioration of plant and unavailability of materials. It is therefore necessary to protect the licensees and to economize the use of electrical energy for essential works for at least three years for the present. It is presumed that after three years the supply position will again be normal when further control will not be necessary.

BUSTEE-DWELLERS' GRIEVANCES

Calcutta bustee-tenants met on the 29th November last in a conference at the Bagbazar Reading Library Hall to discuss problems of bustee life and its accompanying ills and adopted resolutions requesting the West Bengal Government to take necessary steps to prohibit enhancement of rent and eviction

of tenants by landlords and to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the general uplift of bustee people.

The conference further requested the Calcutta Corporation as also the West Bengal Government to make provision of drinking water, privy, etc., and urgent prophylactic measures, in a bustee obligatory on its landlord.

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Labour Minister, West Bengal, inaugurated the conference and Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta, presided over it.

Dr. Banerjee, in his inaugural speech, said though not a bustee-dweller himself, he was acquainted with the deplorable living conditions of a bustee. Since his election to the legislature he had been, in his own way, trying to bring about some amelioration of their distressful existence through legislation with no tangible results, however. He hoped to renew his efforts—now that the Congress was in Government—in the next Budget Session of the Assembly, particularly in regard to land tenure. It was indeed a pity, Dr. Banerjee added, that a bustee-tenant living on a plot of land for hundred years developed no right on it.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said that people well-off in life had no real sympathy for the bustee dweller. There was nothing in law to prevent eviction of a bustee-tenant and it was possible for the landlord to oust a tenant simply serving him with a month's notice. Such state of things should be remedied.

The Corporation, the Mayor, added, was restricted by law in carrying out any development measure in any privately owned land. Laws had to be amended before the Corporation could be expected to do anything in that behalf.

Mr. Ganapati Sur, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, among others, addressed the conference.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 11th December, 1947, upto 2 p.m.

Repairs to single channel drain at Pitambar Ghattack Lane, Ward 24, dated the 1st November, 1947—Rs. 386 (1 month.)

Repairs to Gowkhana cattle troughs of Ward 24, dated the 3rd November, 1947—Rs. 227 (15 days).

Earthwork in road flank in Tollygunge Road, Ward 27 dated 24th October, 1947—Rs. 721 (15 days).

Maintenance of sewer at Tollygunge Road between Protopaditya Place and Shanagore Burning Ghat, Ward 27, dated the 24th October, 1947—Rs. 439 (15 days).

Repairs to hackney carriage stand at Kali Temple Road Ward 23, dated the 1st November, 1947—Rs. 385 (15 days).

Repairs to the brick-on-edge flooring at Chandra Nath Chatterjee Street (portion), dated the 12th October, 1947—Rs. 384 (3 weeks).

Repairs to the brick-on-edge flooring at Gobinda Bose Lane (portion), dated the 12th October, 1947—Rs. 602 (1 month).

Construction of carriageway in front of premises No. 84 Russa Road, Ward 27, dated the 12th June, 1947—Rs. 311 (11 days).

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
The 27th November, 1947. Offg. District Engineer, IV

Free School Street

By B. V. Roy, M.A.

FREE School Street runs north and south, connecting Dharamtola Street with Park Street, a little to the east of the Central Municipal Office buildings. It is so named after the Free School for indigent Christian children, of which the history goes back to the year 1800, and strictly speaking it should be taken as going back to 1747, as I will explain presently. The road originally leading to the school was named Janbazar 4th lane, with another narrow lane alongside, leading to Park Street. Both these lanes were improved and made into the present Free School Street about the year 1810.

About the year 1747 a Charity Fund named St. Anne's Charity Fund was instituted by the European residents of Calcutta, for giving board and education to indigent Christian children. Besides subscriptions, it received an endowment which grew out of the Restitution money paid by Nawab Mir Jafar in 1757, plus a legacy of Rs. 7,000 left by Mr. Constantine. Some years before the fund was started, viz., in 1727, a Royal Charter was promulgated constituting a Municipal Corporation in Calcutta consisting of a Mayor and nine Aldermen, with the power of holding a Court with jurisdiction in all causes, civil, criminal and ecclesiastical, in which an Englishman might be concerned (high treason only excepted). A suitable house was required for holding the newly constituted Mayor's Court, and a house standing near the north-eastern corner of Dalhousie Square, where St. Andrew's Church now stands, was rented for the purpose. (This was known as the old Court House and gave its name to the street fronting it). This house was intimately connected with the Charity Fund, as the rent paid by Government went to the Fund. As to the exact ownership of this house, there exists a great deal of uncertainty, and I will quote the different versions given by writers on Old Calcutta. W. H. Carey in his "Good Old Days of John Company," says that Arthur Bouchier, Master attendant of the Port of Calcutta, built the Old Court House, letting it out for the Mayor's Court, and that later he "gave it to Government on condition that Government should pay 4,000 arcot rupees a year to support a charity school and for other benevolent purposes." Later, says Carey, "the Free School Society was established in December, 1789 and its management placed in the hands of a Committee including the Governor-General. The old charity school was amalgamated with this in the year 1800, and the Free School Institution was the result."

Archdeacon Hyde in his "Parochial Annals of Bengal" tells a different story. He had access to all the old Church records, and I think more reliance should be placed on his version. He quotes from the Minutes of the Select Vestry of 28th June, 1787 as follows:—

"The famous Omichand is reputed to have made a donation to this charity of twenty or thirty thousand rupees, but no certain account has been obtained of it. Omichand bequeathed to the charity the rent of a house used at one period for the charity school, but afterwards let to the Company under the name of the

Town Hall. It is now known by the name of the Old Court House, and has undergone various additions and improvements at the Company's expense, and the expense of the inhabitants."

I may mention that Omichand died in 1768. Hyde goes on to say that "Asiaticus" (Philip Dormar Stanhope) writing in 1802 stated that the house had been built by Arthur Bouchier and given to Government on condition that they "should pay 4,000 arcot rupees a year to support a charity school, etc.," from which it is evident that Carey merely went by what Asiaticus had written. Hyde, however, characterises the statement as "a confused and erroneous tradition" and quotes from a letter dated 12th May, 1787 written by Charles Weston, who was the son of a Recorder of the Mayor's Court in its earliest years, as follows:—

"The Old Court House (called the Town Hall) was formerly a lower-roomed house, and I always heard it belonged to the charity, the first foundation whereof, I believe, was by subscriptions, and its support also. The charity boys were lodged and educated there, and the whole annual expense of 20 children, I believe, did not exceed 2,400 rupees about 40 or 45 years ago."

Aside from this doubtful question of ownership, we at least know that Government used at first to pay 4,000 rupees a year to the charity fund, for use of the house. The building was greatly enlarged in 1762 by adding 25 ft. Verandahs, two additional saloons or halls "in order that it might be used as an Exchange, Post Office, Quarter Sessions Office, and for public entertainments and as Assembly Rooms", the rent being raised later to 800 rupees a month. The Mayor's Court was abolished by 1774, and the house, which had stood for about 60 years, was pulled down in 1792.

In the meantime a Free School was established in 1790 in connection with Kiernander's Mission Church (the Church still stands in Mission Row) which was amalgamated in 1800 with the Old Charity School, and the school removed to its present site in Free School Street. The cost of purchasing the house and the necessary repairs was about Rs. 57,000. This house had other historical associations, as Justice Le Maistre, one of the four Puisne Judges who came out from England in 1775 on the establishment of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, used to reside here. It was here that on the 6th May, 1775 a charge of forgery was laid before Justice Le Maistre (in his dual capacity of sitting Magistrate) against Maharaja Nanda Kumar. Le Maistre being unable to make a commitment forthwith, requested the assistance of Justice Hyde, both sitting together in this house the whole day and up to 10 o'clock at night, when finally a commitment was made. . . . This old house is no longer in existence, as it collapsed in 1854 through jacks undermining the foundation. When the Free School was first opened here in 1800, the surrounding lands were open fields with scattered

villages, with here and there a garden house standing on wide grounds.

Archdeacon Hyde gives some very interesting figures relating to the expenses of the Free School. In 1788, the Master of the School was Rev. John Diemer, who used to get 100 arcot rupees a month, besides which there were two Ushers at 50 rupees each, while servants' wages came to 28 rupees a month. An interesting sidelight is obtained from a letter written by William Baillie (who published a well-known Map of Calcutta in 1792) to Ozias Humphrey the painter in England, which ran as follows:—

Calcutta, 28rd November, 1793.

"MY DEAR SIR.

I have just been favoured with a sight of a letter from you to our friend Hamilton wherein you kindly remember me. About three years ago on the death of Dr. Diemer, a clergyman who was Superintendent of the Free School established here since you left this, I applied for and got the appointment and from him after that of Secretary also to the Free School Society. My duty is that of a general control over the whole establishment of Teachers etc. to see whether their respective duties are attended to, and are immediately under the Governors of the Institution in number 12 consisting of Gentlemen of the first rank and responsibility. The salary is small—only 380 rupees a month, but having very good apartments in the house I reckon the saving by that equal to 100 more, and from other trifling advantages make it as good as 500."

At that period the cost of boarding and schooling 20 boys came to 200 rupees per month, one year's clothing 386 rupees, consisting of "long drawers and waistcoats" made of gingham, and a blue jacket in the cold weather. No caps were supplied, but four pairs of shoes, one quilt and two pillow-cases a year for each boy. A clothing bill of the year 1789 ran as follows:—

"September 4th—The Gentlemen Trustees of the Free School—

Making and trimming 52 dresses, the jackets as that of a Watterman, with Plats and Tucks, and 6 buttons each slave. Blue stals and buttons and

standing collars with the blue in front. A waistcoat for parts sowed to the body of the jacket, and the Long Drawers with Buttons below, and one-half with strings the other with waistbands. Each dress making and trimming @ Rs. 3—8—0.

	Rs. As. P.
Making and trimming 2 Ditto as	182—0—0
Musters for Ditto @ Rs. 3-8-0 each ...	7—0—0
	S. 189—0—0

E. E. received the contents—John Anderson agreeable to proposal of 17th April, 1789."

In the year 1800, when the Charity and Free Schools were amalgamated, there were 159 children in all. Their Dietary was as follows:—

Sunday—Beef, with onions, greens and dhall.

Monday—Vegetable curry with dhall.

Tuesday—Beef, with pumpkin curry.

Wednesday—Mutton.

Thursday—Mutton, with curry and plaintains

Friday—Vegetable curry.

Saturday—Mutton, with potatoes and a curry.

This, it is stated, was occasionally very slightly varied. Potatoes and plaintains were supplied throughout the month, as well as bread and milk, for we find in the accounts "2274½ loaves @ 25 per sicca rupee" and milk 2250 seers @ 18 seers per rupee. Every week Friday was observed as *jom maigre* i.e., meatless day. On Thursday six sheep were provided, and four sheep on other mutton days (the cost of six sheep is given as Rs. 7-6-0). "Dhall" was two annas for five seers, ghee 11½ chittacks for 8 annas, rice at Re. 1-4-0 per maund. The total cost for the year 1800 was—

	Rs. As. P.
Food—	500—1—1
Clothing—	109—6—0
Native servants—	120—0—0
Total	729—7—1

We find from these figures therefore that 150 years ago in Calcutta, milk could be had at less than an anna per seer, ghee at nearly 1½ seers per rupee, and dal at less than two pice per seer!

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Take Care Of Your Eyes

THE care and feeding of our eyes demand the services of more varieties of scientists than are needed for any other human organs. Even in simple cases, eye men use the findings of physicians, surgeons, engineers, chemists, physicists, mathematicians and psychiatrists. The simple process of supplying correct glasses for near-sightedness requires accurate and complicated machines for the examination, special glass for the lenses, and careful grinding by an expert. For more complicated cases the life-long work of leaders in a dozen professions is required to make two eyes see clearly what neither could see before. The team work of eye men in the last few years has been magnificent.

The discovery and treatment of the eye ailment known as aniseikonia is a case in point. For years the experts had been baffled by patients about one out of ten whose headaches, nervousness, stomach

disorders, tired feeling, and eyestrain couldn't be cured by glasses or anything else. The eyes seemed to be the seat of the trouble, but the eye men didn't know what to do.

INSTRUCTING THE LENS GRINDER

It had long been suspected that in some cases one eye might be transmitting an image which was larger than and shaped differently from that captured by the other. But there were no instruments to measure this, no way to tell a lens grinder what sort of job to do.

The problem was at length solved by doctors, an engineer, a mathematician, a physicist, a psychologist, and a lens-designer. Combining their talents, they developed a machine, as complicated as any Einstein theory, to measure differences in eyes and to provide prescriptions for lenses.

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These prescriptions are so different, and the lenses must be so carefully made that men had to be trained especially to grind them. Each lens will enlarge or reduce the image of one eye so it will match the image of the other. Through the discovery of aniseikonia and the development of a remedy five thousand persons have already found relief from their mysterious troubles by wearing the new glasses. Because of the highly specialized technique there probably will not be enough doctors and machines to serve everybody for several years. But I was assured that the time is coming when hundreds of thousands of persons will be helped.

Among other dramatic new inventions are contact lenses, shell-like corrective glasses which fit over the eyeball and under the lids so that your best friends can't tell you wear them. Doctors find that most of the several thousands of persons who have been fitted with them can wear them for four or five hours without discomfort if they are properly made. But proper fitting is a gamble and sometimes the patient has to buy two or three sets, at about fifteen pounds a set, before he gets lenses that don't drive him mad.

THE NORMAL EYE

As the art of the lens maker progresses, more and more successful do telescopic lenses become. Persons whose vision is so far gone that there is almost nothing left to focus, can be aided by lenses that are practically binoculars. And chemists are now producing an optical glass that is practically unbreakable for workers in occupations where flying fragments have hitherto broken glasses and put out eyes. All of these inventions are helping to reduce the number of blind persons.

The eye men have also contributed recently to the prevention of motor car accidents by new discoveries about so-called "night-blindness." When a driver is temporarily blinded by glaring headlights on the road, they have found that his eyes haven't enough "visual purple," which is the stuff that restores sight after brilliant light has temporarily taken it away. They know now that glasses don't help night blindness, for it is usually caused by a lack of vitamin A in the diet. If you are a victim of night blindness, they advise you to eat more raw carrots, more and more cod liver oil.

If you are having a lot of headaches, the cause is not necessarily eye trouble. Half the headaches are caused by something besides eyestrain, such as sinus trouble, kidney disease, bad digestion, and high-blood pressure.

THE NEW INVENTIONS

Normal eyes are rated at 20/20 which means that they can read a line of a certain standard size twenty feet away. If they can read at twenty feet only a line that the normal eye could read at forty feet, the rating is 20/40. A 20/60 rate of vision is not considered too serious. That means that if your keen-eyed friends can read a certain line that is sixty feet away, you have to move up to the twenty foot line before it is legible. Of course, with that rating you need glasses, but by no means are you approaching blindness. But 20/70, only ten feet more, is rated partial blindness, and people with a 20/200 rating, if nothing can be done to help them may be able to read only by the Braille touch system. Most eye trouble is either nearsightedness, far-sightedness, or astigmatism. If you

suffer from near-sightedness, technically called myopia, you can see things that are near but you aren't so good at long distance. This is because the eye has grown longer from front to back and the focusing spot of the image is in front of the retina. The muscles tire and give you a headache because they cannot force the eye into focus. Glasses for near-sighted persons push the focusing point back to the retina.

ASTIGMATISM

When you are far-sighted, the eye is flattened a little, shortening the distance from front to back, and another lens corrects that. In astigmatism the cornea, the window in the front of the eye, is awry-like a piece of imperfect window-glass. A lens corrects that, and it shouldn't be a round one, for lenses sometimes turn in the frames when they are being cleaned and so get out of focus.

Astigmatism is sometimes combined with far-sightedness, or near-sightedness, but there are glasses that can correct both defects at the same time.

Colour blindness is one thing that nobody so far has been able to remedy. Eight men out of a hundred have difficulty in distinguishing between certain shades of red and green, although the man is rare fortunately, who can't tell a green traffic light from a red one.

Light is measured in foot-candles. One foot-candle is the light given by one candle at the distance of one foot. In the shade in the summer, the illumination is about one thousand foot-candles. Too many persons, at night, read so far from a small bulb that they get only two or three foot-candles. Your vision is best under about thirty foot-candles. Lighting engineers recommend one one-hundred-watt bulb or two sixty-watts in reading lamps. Under ideal conditions that might give you more light than you need, but ordinary lamps and reflectors cut down the light and make that bulb the right one, if you want to be sure.

Too much light doesn't hurt your eyes, provided there is no glare. The light, of course, should not strike your eyes from where you sit you should not be able to see a bulb or, in daytime, a window. Position yourself so that no reflected light is allowed to reach your eyes.

COLOURED LIGHTS ARE BAD

Lights of a definite colour are bad for the eyes, although in some coloured lights you may seem to see more clearly. "Daylight lights," which are not all blue, although they produce more blue than any other colour, are effective, provided the walls of the room are the right colour. Light green walls are perfect. But engineers have found that when daylight lights are used in rooms which have blue walls, the preponderance of blue makes some workers actually ill.

Conscientious eye men suggest many ways in which you can conserve your sight and postpone, for a time, the need for glasses. It all boils down to warnings that you should not strain your eyes, avoid glare, make sure that the light is adequate, wash your eyes in the morning, and be careful of your posture when you read, so that your eyes will see comfortably. But for the average person, luck is a great factor. About half of us are unlucky, and even if we obey faithfully every rule, we're going

(Continued on page 10)

A Town Plans Its Future

BY SIR STEPHEN TALLENTS, *well-known British administrator, formerly principal Assistant Secretary to Britain's Ministry of Town and Country Planning.*

HERE in England, I generally find—I imagine it is the same all the world over—the most exciting discoveries come unexpectedly. You go, for example, reluctantly to what promises to be a dull party, and are surprised to find yourself in most interesting company. Or suddenly, in a seemingly humdrum place, romance and adventure leap out to meet you. That is what happened to me the other day.

A friend had asked me to open what he described as a modest exhibition of plans for the future of the Kentish town of Ashford. Now, I had visited like displays elsewhere. I imagined that this would be just another seductive project, removed from the hard realities of a country which for several years had lain in the nightly path of German bombers and flying bombs on their way to London. Still, I promised to do the job—partly to please my friend, partly because I live in Kent myself, partly because I had not seen Ashford since I was a very young man and had pleasant memories of it.

I went over to Ashford in a train that wandered through the famous Kentish orchards. It was a delightful journey. The cherry trees were in full flower. The pears and plums were in bloom and the apples in bud. At the foot of the bare poles in the hopfields the new year's growth was already green. I took that signal of life, unconquered by the hardest winter in living memory, as an encouraging omen. I proved its truth at my journey's end.

UNDAUNTED DARK DAY

In the darkest days of the war—days in which the citizens of Ashford might have been well content to grit their teeth and wait for what might be coming to their home place from the air or across the Channel—the Urban District Council had decided to work out a plan for the future of their town in the days of victory.

They found at that time little encouragement in official quarters, but they went ahead undaunted. Sir Patrick Abercrombie, in his Plan for Greater London, cheered them by mentioning Ashford as a town which might fittingly be enlarged. They enlisted Mr. Arthur Kenyon, a well-known town planner, to combine his skill with their local knowledge. The result was a clean-cut, good looking and practical plan for the improvement of Ashford and the enlargement of its population from 22,000 to some 50,000 people.

During the week following my visit that plan, set out in a series of maps and drawings, was to be submitted to the verdict of the people of Ashford. To its unveiling its authors had invited a very representative audience—from Ashford itself, from the County of Kent and from London. Sixty invitations had been issued and every one of them had been accepted.

The plan itself was convincing. It preserved for Ashford its historic character as the market centre of a wide and rich agricultural district. A fine new market was to be provided. The remodelled town was to be grouped into four new communities, each supplied not merely with the essentials of living but with full resources for social life. Three new

housing estates were to be built. Some fine old buildings, including the Parish Church, were to be opened out. There was to be a handsome town centre, with concert hall, theatre and public library. Nearby, in a large garden, the main buildings of the town were to be assembled. Special areas were set aside for the development of new industries. Railway station, car parks and roads were all to be improved. A large showground was to be constructed for the yearly County Agricultural Show and like events.

NO MERE DAYDREAM

At the opening ceremony an intelligent young business man of the town, in his role as Chairman of a Council now exactly divided between Labour members and Independents, recalled the history of the scheme and invited criticisms upon it and ideas for its improvement. At the lunch which followed, it was warmly welcomed and blessed by some of the most representative men in Kent. That afternoon I went to have a look at Ashford for myself.

I visited one of the new housing estates. Some of its cleverly planned houses were already occupied. It was good to see the curtains already hung in their windows. Others were going up as quickly as labour and materials could be brought to the site. I was shown a marine engineering works which had lately come to the town. It was clear that the plans, which I had seen on the wall, were no mere day-dream of a town vaguely aspiring to improve the well-being of its people and to enlarge its population and its industries. The scheme was already under way. Continuous expert vigilance would still be needed to secure that new buildings harmonised with the old, so that together they might make of the new Ashford a comely and interesting, as well as an efficient, place to live and work in. But that vigilance would surely be forthcoming.

I came home with the conviction that it was not only the orchards of Kent that were stirring with new life; that here in Ashford I had met people determined to make the dry bones of their community live, and that I had happened that day unexpectedly upon a striking instance of modern and practical British enterprise.

And now, just as I finish my story, there comes news that the Minister of Town and Country Planning himself has named Ashford as one of a few towns which the Government will encourage and help to develop. I know no plainer example of local initiative and energy pioneering the way, and of Government then backing with its resources those who have shown that they know how to help themselves. May the new Ashford flourish and reward the brave enterprise of its people. I am confident that it will.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES

(Continued from page 9)

to find before we are fifty that the good old sight has slipped. But if you are fortunate enough to have generally good health, if you happen to be blessed with good eyes, you will live a great many years before you need glasses.

Calcutta News & Views

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER IN CALCUTTA

The Burmese Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, accompanied by the Burmese Foreign Minister, U Tin Tut, stopped for an hour at Dum Dum airport on their air journey from Rangoon to Delhi on the 1st December.

The Prime Minister said: "We are on a friendly visit to India at the invitation of Prime Minister Pandit Nehru to discuss matters of mutual interest to Burma and India. We wish India well."

The Foreign Minister in an interview said that Indians in Free Burma would suffer from no discrimination as regards their rights of citizenship. He added that Burmese Government proposed to enact a permanent legislation in regard to immigration, for which they wanted to consult the Government of India.

CONTROL OF SALT LIFTED

The Government of West Bengal have decided to lift, with effect from the 1st December, all restrictions on the price, as well as the movement, of salt outside the province within the Indian Dominion.

This has been done in pursuance of the general policy of speedy decontrol and return to normal trade conditions at the earliest, as also to facilitate the spreading over of West Bengal's excess stocks to relieve shortage in other parts of the Indian Dominion.

BOSE INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY

The need for chalking out an immediate programme of work for increased food production in the country and integrating it with the 'near immediate' and 'long term' programmes was stressed by Dr. J. N. Mukherjee, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, delivering the 9th Acharya Jagadish Chandra Memorial Lecture, on the occasion of 30th anniversary of the Bose Institute which coincided with the 89th birthday anniversary of the Founder, Acharya Bose, at the Institute premises on the 30th November last.

His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of Bengal, was in the chair.

The subject of Dr. Mukherjee's lecture was 'Some scientific and practical problems of agriculture in India.'

Welcoming the guests, Dr. D. M. Bose, Director of the Bose Institute, said that Acharya Bose was the first Indian scientist who tried to interpret the results of his scientific discoveries in terms of the philosophical concepts in this country.

Recalling the few minutes he passed with Acharya Bose, 25 years ago, His Excellency Rajagopalachari said that he felt a thrill along with many others of his age at the time of his discovery. They felt in that discovery the re-discovery of their own past, the re-discovery of their soul. The Institute was the emblem of further persistent effort in the direction of that research. He appealed to the best among them to continue their support to the Institute.

GURU NANAK BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

The meeting was held in celebration of the birthday anniversary of Sri Guru Nanak on the 28th November last at Gurudwara Jagat Sundhar in Rash Behari Avenue. The day was observed by the Sikhs in Calcutta with solemnity befitting the occasion.

Dr. Ghosh addressing the meeting said that Punjabis, Biharis, Assamese or anybody else who wanted to live permanently in Bengal would enjoy the same rights and privileges as Bengalees. The Premier regretted that a spirit of narrow

provincialism was growing not only in Bengal but throughout India. If the spirit of provincialism was not curbed to-day, it would prove calamitous to the future of India.

Dr. Ghosh recalled that love of mankind was the keynote of the life and teachings of Sri Guru Nanak. If they did not harbour hatred and ill-feeling towards others and learnt to love all men of all religions, their celebration of the birthday of the great Preacher would prove to have been immensely successful.

WELFARE AMBULANCE CORPS DAY

The need for maintaining peace and goodwill in the country in order to restore hope and give strength to the national Government was stressed by His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari, Governor, West Bengal, presiding at the annual celebration of the Relief Welfare Ambulance Corps Day at the I. T. E. pavilion in the maidan in the afternoon of the 25th November last.

Recalling his visit to Mahatma Gandhi in Delhi, prior to his departure for Calcutta, Mr. Rajagopalachari, said: "Gandhiji is sad beyond words. What he passionately hangers for is that those who have not numbers or physical strength and who now live in fear, should be made to feel

CALCUTTA MORTALITY

Deaths from all causes in Calcutta during the week ended November 29 numbered 888 as against 865 the week before. During the corresponding weeks last year there were 780 and 802 deaths.

Cholera attacks and deaths during the week were 40 and 2 as against 45 and 8, respectively, in the preceding week. There were 14 attacks and 5 deaths during the corresponding fortnight last year.

Attacks and deaths from smallpox were 20 and 14 as against 17 and 10 the week before, and 2 and 9 and 2 and 5, respectively, in the corresponding weeks last year.

The number of deaths from malaria was the same as in the previous week—35. There were 39 and 37 deaths during the corresponding weeks last year.

safe and breathe the air of friendship all around them. Let us do all we can to make our great leader happy and relieve him from the intense pain he is now suffering."

AN AMERICAN PROFESSOR IN CALCUTTA

Dr. John Haynes Holmes has been appointed Rabindranath Memorial Visiting Professor for the Watumull Foundation to the Universities of India, has arrived in Calcutta to deliver a course of lectures. He will stay in India till the end of December and then leave for Japan en route to the U. S. A.

The view that India and America, two great democracies of the world, should join hands for mutual help and establish universal peace and brotherhood upon earth, has been expressed by the American Professor in an interview to the Press.

PARWANATH PROCESSIONS IN THE CITY

His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, and Sir Akbar Hydari, Governor of Assam, watched the Parwanath processions from the Jorashanko Rajbati on the 28th November last. Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Tripura and Lady Hydari and Srimati Namagiri, (the Governor's daughter) were also present.

The processions marked the spectacular end of the eight-day Kartick Mahotsab, an important religious festival of the Jain community.

Of the two processions, the one organized by the Jain Sewtambar community, starting from Cotton Street, proceeded to Dadajee Temple on Badridas Temple Street. The other, that of the Digambar Jain community, came from Bysack Lane and ended at Belgatchia Parashnath Temple. Large crowds lined the streets through which the processions passed.

The day was declared a holiday by the West Bengal Government.

FIRST 'DRY' DAY IN CALCUTTA

The 29th November last was the first "dry" Saturday in Calcutta and the rest of West Bengal in accordance with the Government's decision to stop the sale of liquor, both foreign and country, in the province on these days in furtherance of their prohibition programme. All the 2,100 liquor shops in the province including over 100 in Calcutta remained closed. Supply of liquor in hotels, restaurants and clubs was not affected.

DESHPRAN BIRENDRA NATH SASMAL

The services of Deshpran Birendra Nath Sasmal as a patriot, organizer and social worker were gratefully recalled by different speakers addressing a meeting held at the Mahabodhi Society hall on the occasion of his 13th death anniversary on the 24th November last.

The meeting in a resolution urged the Calcutta Corporation to rename Southern Avenue and Lake Maidan as Deshpran Avenue and Deshpran Maidan. In another resolution the meeting requested West Bengal Government to open an agriculture college in the province for higher and scientific training in agriculture and name the college after Deshpran Sasmal.

In the morning the foundation stone of the proposed memorial to Deshpran Sasmal was laid by Mr. Banshi Hela, a Harijan, at Keoratala Burning ghat where the last remains of Sasmal were consecrated to flames. Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chandhuri, Mayor, presided.

Speaking at the function Mr. Ray Chaudhuri said that he would do his best to perpetuate the memory of late Sasmal in a befitting manner. He said that he would set up a committee of Corporation Councillors and members of the public to devise ways and means to rename 700 streets of Calcutta after those great sons of the country who had sacrificed their lives for her independence.

A resolution requesting the Mayor to name Southern Avenue and Lake Maidan after Deshpran Sasmal was passed at the function.

Wreaths were placed at the altar on behalf of nearly 50 organisations at the function and bands were played by more than a dozen band parties.

Among those who were present at the function were Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar, Minister, Mr. Hemanta Kumar Bose, Mr. Basanta Lal Murarka, Mr. Nikunja Behari Maity, Mr. Pratul Ganguly, Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, Mrs. Hemapraha Majumder, Alderman.

DR. GHOSH'S APPEAL TO THE STUDENTS

An earnest appeal to his countrymen specially students, who made worthy contribution in the freedom movement to maintain peaceful conditions for all-round progress of the

country was made by the West Bengal Premier, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh in the Provincial Legislative Assembly on the 25th November, last.

Dr. Ghosh said: "Let our young men and political workers of all shades remember that every act of indiscipline, every flouting of the authority of the nation's own Government, every violent act, however small and insignificant it may appear, is a blow on our new-born freedom."

The Premier made these observations in course of a statement he made on incidents arising out of student and kisan processions on the opening day of the Assembly. Dr. Ghosh said: "It is always distasteful for any popular Government to use force and we all regret that the hands of the police were forced on this occasion."

ANTI-ROBBERY DRIVE BY POLICE

Anti-robbery section of Calcutta Police on the 21st November arrested a man described by the police as a notorious criminal and seized a loaded revolver and five live cartridges.

The department is reported to have traced the den of a notorious mixed gang and arrested three persons. One of the arrested persons is wanted by the police in connection with a jeep theft case.

Two persons alleged to be connected with some armed robberies in the city were also arrested by the department.

DR. B. C. ROY'S EXPERIENCES IN U. S. A.

The affairs of the U. N. O. were criticized by Dr. B. C. Roy speaking on his experiences in the U. S. A. at the Calcutta Rotary Club on the 2nd December.

He felt disappointed after attending the U. N. O. meetings for about three weeks. The way the representatives from 56 countries, forming the cream of political bodies in their own lands, were talking, behaving and implanting their politics on the U. N. O. showed that they were breaking every rule of the Charter under which they were supposed to work. Big Powers, he said, were anxious to control smaller ones.

Indians and Americans had vision and imagination and they were equally sensitive. But the majority of Americans had not heard of nor were they interested in India and her people. Wherever he went he introduced himself as having come from the land of "the poet Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi."

Heads of universities, however, were sympathetic and wanted to know how Indians, particularly the student community, were going to contribute towards the development of their country. They were eager to have students from India and to give them facilities to learn the way by which Americans had made their country great.

MENTAL HOSPITAL IN WEST BENGAL

The Government of West Bengal propose to establish a mental hospital in the province. As soon as a suitable site has been selected and other necessary arrangements made the Provincial Government propose to approach the Central Government and the Government of Bihar on the question of repatriation of mental patients from West Bengal from the hospital at Ranchi.

In the meanwhile, the Provincial Government have also addressed the Central Government on the desirability of abolishing the separate mental hospital for European patients at Ranchi and have recommended the maintenance of one hospital for both European and Indian patients.

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Civic News From Far And Near

CHANDERNAGORE AS A FREE CITY

The inaugural ceremony of the setting-up of Chandernagore, one of the five French principalities in India as a 'free town vested with financial and administrative autonomy,' was held at Government House, Chandernagore, on the 27th November last. Mr. Harihar Sett presided.

Under the new constitution, Chandernagore town is placed under the direction of a Council of Administration and its interests will be administered by an elected Assembly entitled 'Municipal Assembly,' composed of 25 members elected for 6 years. The constitution further provides that pending the coming into force of the Municipal Assembly after a fresh election, the powers of the Assembly and the Administration Council will be exercised by a Provisional Administrative Commission for a period of 6 months.

Mr. Harihar Sett was elected President and Messrs. Deben-dranath Das, Sudhansu Sekhar Dutta, Asoom Dutta, Arun Chandra Dutta, Sailendra Kumar Mukherjee and Ashutosh Das were elected Vice-Presidents of the Provisional Administrative Commission. Of the 25 members invited to participate in the voting for election of President and Vice-Presidents of the Commission 17 were present. Seven members of the 'National Democratic Front' who were reported to have disagreed with the decision of the majority of members on the question of accepting the constitutional reform offered by French Government, abstained from attending the session.

M. Baron, lately Governor of French India and now Com-missaire de la Republique who came from Pondicherry for the special session inaugurating the new constitution, was present at the function along with M. R. Koll-Bernard, French Consul-General in Calcutta and M. Babin, Administrator of Chandernagore.

While the inaugural ceremony was in progress in Government House, a demonstration was held outside, the demonstrators raising the slogans, 'This is a sham constitution,' 'We want inclusion of Chandernagore in Indian Union' and 'Down with French imperialism.'

Addressing the inaugural session in French which was translated to the audience in English M. Baron said that the constitution offered, which would be worked out by an Administrative Council elected on adult franchise, would give full autonomous power to the people of Chandernagore to shape their own destiny. The present constitution, the speaker stated, had been drafted after prolonged discussions with the representatives of both the parties and had the approval of Pandit Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi and the speaker hoped that the new constitution would be worked out with sincere goodwill, and the happy relationship that existed between the people of Chandernagore and the people of France would be tightened.

He added that negotiations were being carried on with Pandit Nehru and the representatives of the French Government for the final constitutional settlement of the five French principalities in India and he hoped that the negotiations would be concluded in the near future to the satisfaction of both the parties.

In his address, Mr. Harihar Sett said that a new chapter was going to be added to the history of the administration of Chandernagore. It was true that France had not fulfilled the entire demands of the people of Chandernagore; at the same time, she had accepted the desire of the people for freedom and the declaration of Chandernagore as a 'free city' was the consequent effect. It would serve no purpose to



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discuss the limitations of the new constitution till it was worked out sincerely for the good of the people.

Proceeding, Mr. Sett said that Chandernagore had played a very laudable part in the freedom movement of India. The people of Chandernagore were particularly glad that India had attained her freedom. The constitutional fight of Chandernagore against French suzerainty was not a new one, having been continued for years. French authorities had realised the justice of the cause and had proceeded a long way in handing over power to the people. The speaker hoped that negotiations that were being carried on in New Delhi between the representatives of Indian Union Government and the French Government would yield satisfactory results and the future of French possessions in India would be finally settled.

Schools and public institutions in Chandernagore remained closed for the day on the occasion of inauguration of the new constitution.

RANGOON RETURNING TO NORMAL

Rangoon, deserted for the period of the Japanese occupation, is making a stern effort to return to normal, writes a *Statesman* correspondent. The pillars of wrecked houses still stand out tragically in the midst of tangled masses of girders, walls remain scared by the bombs, the tramway tracks are still rusty but in these surroundings 601,094 people—a rise of nearly 200,000 over the pre-war figure—are carrying on, undeterred by memories of the past and despite present difficulties.

These difficulties are many. There is a dearth of accommodation and house rents are exorbitant; there is no proper transport which results in congestion of public vehicles, there

are periodical shortages of essential commodities and overcrowding in market places; the supply of electricity is restricted; and above all there is no real security after nightfall.

In the fresh exuberance of life, people have ignored municipal laws and bye-laws, unauthorized bamboo and dhani (paddy) leaf structures have sprung up all over the city and the pavements have been encroached upon by unlicensed street vendors who have converted them into regular shopping centres. Over 90 per cent of the pavement shops are eating houses. Trucks, lorries, jeeps and private cars have been transformed into buses and are plying in the streets. Traffic rules are seldom obeyed.

Buses are now the city's main transport. Gharries and rickshaws have also re-appeared, but they are not as many as before. A new type of vehicle, the tricycle rickshaw, with a low cushioned side carrier—fashionable and very popular among women—has been put on the roads.

There are no tram and trolley bus services but provision for their restoration in the near future is being made. The suburban railway service has reopened on a much reduced scale but railway services to up-country stations are very much below prewar standard. A few trains composed of third-class compartments converted from wagons are running. The Government, it is learned, have decided to nationalize the city's transport services.

Handicapped in many ways, particularly by lack of finances, raw materials and experienced staff, the Municipal authorities have been trying since November 1945, when the civic administration was handed over to them by the military authorities, to regularize civic life and restore the city's amenities to normal. The annual revenue has fallen from the

pre-war level by nearly 50 per cent and the 1947 budget has shown an estimated deficit of about Rs. 14,00,000.

The main source of Municipal revenue is the tax on property. Approximately 12,860 buildings out of a total of 25,000 were destroyed and this means a proportionate reduction in this revenue. Although two years have passed since the liberation an appreciable progress has been made with the reconstruction of war-damaged buildings. The reasons for this slow progress are mainly the high cost of labour and the lack of building materials.

According to the City Administrator, a Government nominee, the responsibility of providing building materials for the reconstruction of Rangoon rests primarily with the Government. The Municipality has repeatedly requested the Government to extend State patronage to industries manufacturing building materials and to those engaged in building, engineering, plumbing and other works.

The city's water supply system, spread over 10 miles from one source (Hlawga Lake) and 50 miles from the other (Gyobu Lake), suffered serious damage during the war. Minimum necessary repairs were made in "record time" and the supply to the city was restored from June, 1945, at low pressure. All major breaks in the distribution mains have been repaired and the Municipality is now delivering into the distribution mains nearly 8,000,000 gallons per day—one fourth of the daily requirement.

The supply of electricity is very much restricted, generally for want of cables and fittings. As a result, over 90 per cent of private dwellings are using oil lamps, and except for the faint streaks of light from shops, the streets are pitch dark at night. In the next two months 450 lamps will be provided; and the city is expected to be fully lit in another six or seven months.

About one-third of the city area is provided with modern sanitation and the sewerage system is now functioning almost normally.

Prior to the war, there were 14 municipal markets, of which the Scott Market situated in the central part of the city, was the most modern and popular. There were eight private markets also and of these the Suratee Bara Bazar was the largest. Most of the municipal markets were badly damaged as a result of bombing, but reconstruction work is progressing well. The Municipality has taken over the Suratee Bazar and has under consideration a scheme to re-open the Baho Market as a municipal market.

If new buildings are not erected to replace those destroyed, the Municipality's financial position will not improve. Revenue has decreased and the cost of articles required for maintaining essential services, such as fuel, oil, and transport, have increased by 400 per cent. Service taxes are stated to be inadequate to meet these costs.

The Municipality has so far received from the Government advances totalling Rs. 1,53,00,000 which has been spent on rehabilitation work and to meet revenue deficit.

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But however fresh the milk the fact remains, that milk, particularly cow's milk, is more easily perishable and an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms, specially in the warm climate of the tropics. Moreover, in our country at every step beginning from milking process down to the vessel from which milk is sold, it is open to

serious contamination by dust, bacteria and other extraneous matters. The only way, that is adopted in Indian homes to render it safe is to boil it before drinking. This practice, however, affects the nutritive value of milk.

Of late, in all the western countries, with the advancement of the science of nutrition, Doctors and Dieticians have recommended the use of powdered milk in which the essentials of whole milk can be preserved. In this form milk is perfectly free from contamination.

Vita-Milk is powdered milk at its best and as Doctors and Dieticians declare—just the right food for babies.



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THE VITALISING FOOD-DRINK

— COMPOSITION —

FULL CREAM MILK
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ESSENTIAL MINERALS
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One cup in the morning and one in the evening is sure to lend extra weight, energy and vitality within a month.

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NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LTD.

THE 'VITAMILK' PEOPLE

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Dry Fruit No. 5	0 6 3	Fruit.
			Betel Leaves No. 3	0 2 6	Betel Leaves.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

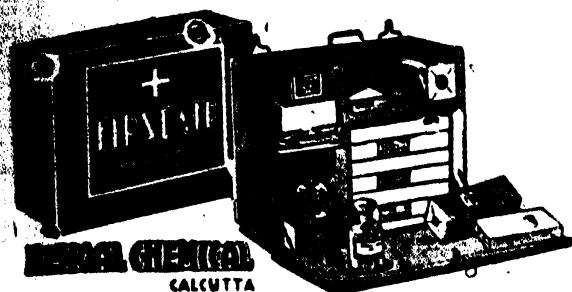
Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 156-157	0 18 9	Dry Fruits.	A. 170-172	0 15 9	Dry Fruits.	E. 110	2 14 3	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-160	1 1 0	Do.				" 111	0 12 6	
" 160-162	0 11 8	Do.	B. 64	1 14 0	Mudikhana			
" 162-164	0 12 6	Do.	" 65	0 12 6	Do.			
" 164-169	1 13 9	Do.	" 66	0 12 6	Do.			

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	To be fixed by the Committee.	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato— "2, 12" & 18"	To be fixed by the Committee.	Potato.
E 8	Do.	Do.	Meat— 9 & 10	Do.	Meat.
G 9	Do.	Do.	Milk—2	Do.	Milk.



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THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

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CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ¼ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entirely Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0.1.0 for a Bicycle and 0.2.0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM, BAR-AT-LAW.

Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.					
Vegetables	—	—	—	Downward.	—
Beef	—	—	—	—	As it was
Mutton	—	—	—	—	Do.
Fresh fruits	—	—	—	—	Do.
Dry "	—	—	—	—	Do.
Eggs	—	—	—	—	Do.
Poultry	—	—	—	—	Do.
Fish	—	—	—	Downward.	—

MEAT MARKS

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MEATS



BEEF



MUTTON



VEAL



COW &
BUFFALO
MEATS



SHEEP &
GOATMEAT



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to wait

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Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd December, 1947

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class		ARTICLES.	3rd Class.		3rd Class	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
rieket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
arry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 140	Head each	2 120	3 20	2 00	2 40
fillet rounderout per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
ump per seer	2 120	2 120	2 80	2 100	Loin ..	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 80
ib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	Shoulder ..	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 80
opna ..	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
irloin ..	3 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
uet (Kidney)	3 40	4 40			Hind-quarter ..	3 00	3 80		
o Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
o. Malted ..					Leg per seer	3 00	3 120		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
trala each	0 120	1 00			MUTTON.				
least each	0 140	1 00							
stails each	1 00	1 100			Chops per seer	3 80	4 40		
hinbones each	0 140	1 60			Breast ..	3 00	4 00		
kink each	0 80	1 00			Curry Mutton per seer	3 00	4 00		
ongue each	2 00	2 120			Leg per sr.	3 00	4 00		
kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00			Saddle per seer	3 80	4 00		
iver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Shoulder per seer	3 00	3 80		
oef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 00			Kidneys each	0 60	0 80		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Heart ..	0 60	0 80		
ooked Ham per lb.	2 00				Liver ..	2 40	2 140		
oked Ham ..	2 00				Brain ..	0 60	0 80		
ack Bacon ..	2 0				Tongue ..	0 140	1 00		
ricky Bacon ..	1 120				Trotters ..	0 16			
ork Sausages ..	1 20	1 80			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
ork ..	1 40	1 120			Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	2 40	2 120		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 00	3 40		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	4 80	5 80		
resh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80		
hops per seer	2 00	2 80			Do. (without shell) per seer	8 120	4 120		
trecky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	2 40			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	8 120	4 80		
oked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
ack Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	3 40			Pomfrets per seer	5 80	6 80		
olled Ham per lb.	8 00	4 80			Bhetkee ..	4 00	0 50		
ig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Maldine ..				
resh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120			China Grass White per packet small				
anchoon Sausages per lb	0 00	3 40			Do. large per ..				
loasted Pork	8 00	4 00			Bali chau per seer				
aw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	3 00			Papedama per 100				
emon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	5 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 80	4 120		
locktail Sausages ..	1 80	2 00			Dry Prawns per seer	4 00	4 120		
ologne ..	1 120	2 80							
lompensed Pork	1 120	2 40							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FRENCH CHALK

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

PHONE B.B. 1397

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each	1 60	1 100	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 100	0 140	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth)	1 100	1 120	Do. Nagpur	0 60	0 100	Apples (Cooking) "	1 80	2 00
Chicken (Sapon)	5 80	6 80	Do. Lahore	0 100	0 140	Do. S. Africa	—	—
Chicken (Curry)	2 80	3 20	Do. Darjeeling p. lb.	—	—	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 80	3 20
Do. (roasting)	3 20	3 80	Do. Fyzabad	0 80	0 120	Do. Nainital	—	—
Do. (special)	3 80	4 00	Do. Country each	0 40	0 80	Do. White Pearman	—	—
Fowl (Curry)	2 80	2 140	Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 100	1 00	Do. American	—	—
Do. (outlet)	2 140	3 40	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 40	1 80	Do. Cashmere per lb.	3 80	4 00
Do. (ordinary roasting)	—	—	Celery Each	0 86	0 100	Do. Jonathan	—	—
Do. (special) each	3 120	3 40	Cucumber per score	1 80	2 100	Do. Luton per lb.	3 80	4 00
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 140	3 40	Garlic per seer	1 20	1 60	Do. Quetta	3 00	3 20
Geese	12 00	15 00	Ginger	0 120	1 00	Do. Delicious per seer.	4 00	5 00
Pigeons	0 140	1 20	Green Chilly per seer	1 00	1 40	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	3 80	4 20
Turkey Cook	18 00	25 00	Turmeric	1 00	1 40	Amra per score	—	—
Do. Hen	8 00	12 00	Indian Corn each	—	—	Bael Fruit each	0 120	1 40
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in	2 100	2 120	Knol kohl Darjeeling p. lb.	0 80	0 140	Bedana Kabul per lb.	11 80	12 20
Do. (Dressed)	3 00	3 80	Ladies finger per seer	0 100	0 140	Blackberry per score	—	—
EGGS.			Do. Do. per score	0 20	0 26	Cocunut each	0 40	0 60
Ducks per score	8 00	8 20	Leek per lb.	—	—	Country Apples per doz.	—	—
Eggs, fresh, per score	2 100	3 20	Lettuce each	0 26	0 80	Gooseberry per seer	—	—
Do. (special) per score	3 40	3 80	Lettuce per score	8 120	4 80	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
GAME.			Lobis per seer (small)	0 80	0 100	Do. Nask 1 lb.	8 00	8 20
Dove each	1 00	1 40	Do. Do. (Large)	0 100	0 120	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	3 80	3 120
Guinea fowl	4 00	5 00	Leek (Country) each	0 60	0 80	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Portridge	—	—	Onions, (New) per seer	1 40	1 80	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Pheasant	15 00	20 00	Do. Patna red (old)	1 40	1 60	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Pheasant	10 00	15 00	Do. white	1 80	1 100	Grape Fruit per doz.	9 00	12 00
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Country red	1 10	1 00	Jaffa Orange per doz.	10 80	12 00
Pheasant	—	—	Parasip per seer	1 40	—	Anar per seer	10 00	12 00
Pheasant	—	—	Peas Modhupur per seer	2 00	2 80	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 80	2 00
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Darjeeling " lb.	0 140	1 00	Jack Fruit each	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Hazaribagh	0 120	0 140	Kajoo nuts per lb.	2 80	3 120
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Ranchi per seer	1 80	1 120	Khurbaan	1 40	1 80
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Simla	1 80	1 100	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Country	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Snake Coil	—	—	Lime patty per score	0 120	1 40
Pheasant	—	—	Potatoes (Nainital)	1 60	1 100	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Darjeeling	—	—	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Country do.	0 120	1 00	Do. (Country)	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 60	1 100	Locket per score	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	—	—	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. (Old) Nainital	1 60	1 100	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. (New) Small	0 120	1 00	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Madras (Controlled)	—	—	Mask Melon " lb. (Lucknow)	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. (Small) (Round)	0 100	0 140	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Shillong (Contd.)	—	—	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Rhubarb per lb.	—	—	Do. Do. (Madras)	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Pulbu. (Patil) per seer	0 100	0 140	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Rudish English per bundle	0 30	0 80	Do. Sipra	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Country per bundle	0 140	1 80	Do. Fazle	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Spinach per lot of 30	0 120	1 00	Do. Mohon Bhog	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Squash per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Green per score	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Country Spinach per score	0 40	0 60	Do. Golapkhask	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 80	0 100	Do. Himsagore	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 50	0 70	Do. Begamfuli	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Tomato per seer	1 80	1 120	Do. Kanchan	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Darjeeling per seer	1 80	1 120	Do. Bombay	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Country	—	—	Do. Safeta	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Ranchi	1 40	1 100	Do. Lilam per doz.	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Shillong per seer	1 120	2 00	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Tamarind (Green)	0 60	0 80	Mulberry per score	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling	0 80	0 100	Nagpur Moosom per doz.	3 00	4 00
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 80	0 100	Poonas	3 00	3 120
Pheasant	—	—	Vegetable marrow Country	0 70	0 120	Bombay	3 00	4 00
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Do.	—	—	Oranges Sylhet	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	Do. Darjeeling each	—	—	Do. Bombay	—	—
Pheasant	—	—	White Pumpkins per seer	0 50	0 70	Do. Darjeeling 6-8	1 00	—
Pheasant	—	—	Red	0 60	0 80	Do. Madras per doz.	2 00	3 20
Pheasant	—	—	Tarai per seer	—	—	Do. Nagpur 12-14	1 00	—
Pheasant	—	—	Kankrole per seer	—	—	Do. (Squeezing) 16-18	1 00	—

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pine per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 8
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Chilgooja per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4
Do. Jessore " ...	1 8 0	3 1 0	Quince (Darj.) ...			Cocoonut (dry) per lb. ...		
Do. Madras " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Currents Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla " ...			Sofata 8-10 ...	1 0 0		Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 0 0	8 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	5 0 0	5 8 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Star Apple per score ...			Dates Arab per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0
Do. Martaban " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...		
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	0 12 0	1 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		
Do. Kabul " ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8
Papaya Jasore each ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Tamarind per seer ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each ...			Khurma per seer ...	2 8 0	3 2
Pine per lb. (Kabul) ...			Do. Goalund each ...			Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Karakkabad " ...			Pears dry per lb. ...	2 0 0	4 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears Dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
" Kandahar ...			Water fruit per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 4 0	5 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	O. Apple each ...			Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 8 0	5 0
Prunes S. W. per tid (8 lb.) ...	82 0 0		DRY FRUITS			Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Liby do. ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			Prunes dry per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 12
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 8
Calam do. ...			Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond English (large) per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 8
Do. (Mainital) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	3 8 0	4 8
Do. Kulu 6-8 ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...			Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	4 0 0		Do. American 1 lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8
Do. (Cooking) 5-8 ...	1 0 0		Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0			
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Salted) ..	2 8 0	3 12 0			
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0							
Do. American dry p. lb. ...								
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Do. Punjab " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Pineapple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0						
Peaches fresh ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*B. (New)			*P. 12		Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 40-50	1 0 0	Obsec.				" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 6	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 27)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, UNBAKED AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	2 00	2 80	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 20	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	4 00	4 80	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin.	1 80		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	2 14 6	
Mango Jule ...	2 80	3 00				(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.	2 00	4 80				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 80	
						*Matches:—		
BUTTER ETC.			*FLOUR			40 sticks each box ...	0 06	
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 00	2 80	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control			
Bombay " ...	3 00	3 50	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	*COAL AND COKE		Selling
Dinapur " ...	3 00	3 80	Patent flour No. 1 per		0 60	*Domestic Coke (retail)		Price
Butter for cake per seer	5 80	5 12 0	seer ...			per md. ...	1 90	
Cow's Ghee " ...	8 00	9 80	Californian flour per bag			*Domestic Coke (whole		
Butter Ghee " ...	5 80	9 80	of 5 lbs. ...			sale' at the Depot ...	1 90	
Ag Mark Ghee " ...			Californian flour No. 2		Control	Soft Coke per md. ...		
New Zealand 1 lb. tin	3 23	3 43	per seer ...		Price	Spices—		
Australia " " ...	2 40	2 80	Country flour per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	1 00	1 40
			*Atta Red (Chaundash)		0 56			to
MILK AND CREAM.			Do. White per seer ...					1 00
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			Do. Red " " ...		0 56			0 70
seer ...	1 00	1 40	Wheat " " ...		0 60			
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 80	2 12 0	Wholemeal (Flour) " ...					
			Suji " " ...					
FISH.								
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 12 0	*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 80	3 80	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6	Control	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 00
Do. (salt-water) ...	2 12 0	3 80	Rice (retail) ...		Price	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 80	2 40
Do. (out pieces) ...	4 00	4 80	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 66	Plum Cake ...	1 12 0	2 40
			Medium per seer ...		0 66	X'mas Cake "Almond		
Ontla per seer ...	1 12 0	2 80	coarse per md. ...			load) per lb. ...	2 00	
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 00	2 12 0	Muri per seer ...	1 40	1 80	Plum Puddings (English)		
Bholi per seer ...	1 12 0	2 80	Khal " " ...	1 40	1 80	per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 00	2 12 0	Chira " " ...	1 40	1 80	Slab Chocolates per		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 80	2 80				packet ...		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer	2 80	3 00	*DALDA VEGETABLE			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 40	1 80	GHEE			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe ...			1 lb. tin ...	1 50		lb. ...		4 00
Do. without roe ...			2 lb. tin ...	2 96		Short Bread per lb. ...	1 40	
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			5 lb. tin ...	6 86		English Sweet, Assorted		
seer ...			10 lb. tin ...	11 14 6		per lb. ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 00	3 00				Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	2 00	2 80	*SUGAR			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Pomfrat per seer ...	3 00	3 12 0	Gur (Bengal) per seer ...	0 15 0	1 80	Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small)	2 00	3 00	Sugar Candy per seer ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer	2 00	2 80	Ordinary (Powder whitish)					
Do. (Large) ...	3 00	3 12 0	Crystal (best) ...		0 10 8	PEAR FRUITS BISCUITS.		
Lebster ...	2 00	2 40	Medium (small grain			Glaxo ½ lb. packet ...	1 40	
Sea fish ...	2 00	2 80	white) ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Other fish ...	1 80	2 00	Medium (small grain)			Golden Puffs ...		
Rock Salmon (whole)	2 40	2 12 0	Bengal) ...		Control	Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. (fillet) ...	3 80	4 00			Price	per lb. ...		
Backerel ...	2 00	2 80	*DAL Etc.			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Shall (Mudra) ...	1 80	1 10 0	Kalai per seer ...	0 14 0	1 20	per lb. ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	0 12 0	1 80	Arahar " " ...	1 40	1 80	Assorted Patties per doz.		
Ladies finger ...	2 00	2 80	Chola " " ...	0 14 0	1 20	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Ponsa (fillet) per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 40	Khari Masoor " " ...	0 15 0	1 20	per tin ...		
Tangra per seer ...	1 12 0	2 00	Khasari " " ...	0 12 0				
Paney " " ...	1 80	2 80	Mung " " ...	1 40	1 60	BUTTER.		
			" (Bhaia) " ...	1 60	1 80	Stafford 12 oz. tin. ...	2 14 0	Plus
BREAD CHEESE AND						Poisons " " ...	2 14 0	Sale.
CAKE PRESERVES.						Champion " " ...	2 12 0	Tax.
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0					Unpressed Butter 6½ lbs.		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10 0							
Dinner Roll " ...	0 10 0					BRITANNIA		
Cheese Biscuit " ...	0 80	0 86				Cheese		
Do. Doona per lb. ...	8 00	8 40				Gem		
Do. Edam " ...	4 00	4 40				Gem Iced		
Do. Overland per lb. ...						Ginger Nut 2 lb.		
Do. Cheddars (craft) ...	4 12 0					Ko-Nut (Reg.)		
						Marie		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*KEROSENE OIL			Milk		
Do. un-mixed, " ...	1 00	1 40	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Mixed (House-		
Cream per lb. ...	0 80	0 10 0	(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 53		hold)		
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 19		Nice per lb. loose		1 90
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 80	Control-			
			No. 1		led			
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 29	rates.			
			No. 2					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFRECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet		3 1 3	per tin	1 2 0	
Mimki			Red do. do.		2 14 8	Oowiao Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bours Loose per lb.	1 9 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "		3 11 0	1 lb. loose	0 12 6	
School						Soupe, Assorted Small tin	1 4 0	1 8 0
Thin Arrowroot "			TOSH'S TEA			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water "			Special Darjeeling Red	2 14 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological Loose			Label 1 lb. pkt.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	2 10 0		bag		
size tin	3 14 6		koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 7 0		Rosela Assorted Jams	1 8 0	
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 6 0		per tin		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	2 2 0		O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken	2 12 0		per tin		
			Loose Coffee per lb.			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
						oz. tin		
			SPICES			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Gloves ground per phial	1 0 0		per pkt.		
			Cinnamon "	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Ginger "	1 0 0		1 lb. per tin		
			Mixed Spice "	1 0 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			" Herb "	1 0 0		tle		
			Sage "	0 14 0		Redgate or Nickson Ham		
			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		per lb.		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA			Redgate or Nickson Ba-	2 4 0	
			Mountain Bouquet			con per lb.		
			1 lb. packet	3 6 0		Oatmeal (Australiana)		
			Green Spot Loose per lb.	2 10 0		2 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 12 0
			Yellow Spot "	2 7 0		Indian Oats per packet		
			Red Spot "	2 4 0		Small Large		
			Gold Dust "	2 2 0		Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Star Dust "			per tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Frugnet's King Cocoa-	1 2 0	4 8 0
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	3 0 0		nut Hair Oil	0 4 0	0 9 0
			O. P. Darjeeling and	2 12 0		*Cobra Boot Polish,	1 9 0	
			Assam per lb.			*Chamois Leather large		
			DUST TEA			*Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Eko's Fruit Salt	2 0 0	3 10 0
			Dust per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Red Assign Coffee per lb.	2 5 0	2 10 0	*Elerman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet		1 2 0	*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.		1 8 0	*Amrutanjan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.			*Oriental Balm	1 6 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0	*Sloan's Liniment	1 12 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "			*Kruschen Salt		
			Ohutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Blattabane Cock-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0		roach Extermina-		
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 6	0 14 0	tor		
			Do. (Country) 2 lb.	0 12 0		1 1/2 Oza. tin	0 15 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 8 Oza. "	1 0 0	
			Panama	1 0 0	1 0 0	Do. 8 Oza. "	2 4 0	
			Pepper			Do. 16 Oza. "	4 0 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. 7 lb. "	24 0 0	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	1 4 0		Do. 56 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0	3 0 0	PAINTS.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.			per doz.		
			*Glaxo per tin	2 15 3		Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants

Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. B. 2091)

Rangoon Branch:
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BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
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8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Sta.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls or rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Out-Fish 15 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
(H. K.) 3 & 6	0 5 0 "	G. K. Hunt			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET.
Rates quoted on the 3rd December, 1947

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Tomato ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh " ...	5 0 0		Patat ...		
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Brinjal ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Sree) ...			Pears ...	1 8 0	
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo Mark) ...			Cauliflower each (small) ...	0 1 6	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Basanti ...	7 14 0		Cabbage per seer ...	1 0 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...			OIL.			Ginger ...	0 8 0	
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			Ghani Oil ...			Onion ...	0 12 0	
Dadkhani ...			Mustard Oil ...	2 0 0		MEAT.		
Deshi Boiles ...			Cocconut Oil ...	1 12 0		Mutton ...		2 8 0
Dudhkalma ...			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Goat & Khashi ...		2 8 0
Control (Medium) ...			Sugar (White Java) } Control.	0 10 3		FISH.		
" (Coarse) ...			Do. (Brown Java) }			Rohi (Out-pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Rupai ...			Do. (Bata) ...			Other ...		
Katari Bhog ...			Flour (Country) (Whole meal) ...	0 6 0		Hilsa ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Chamanmani ...			Atta (brown) Control ...	0 8 6		Prawns ...	1 12 0	
DAL.			Do. (white) " ...			Parsey ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 12 0	Suji ...			Bagda ...		
Gram (Dal) ...	1 0 0		Gur (Beli) (control) ...			Bhetki ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Mug Dal (Kancha) ...		1 2 0	" Khajure ...			Crab per pair ...		
Do. (Sona) Bhaja ...		1 6 0	VEGETABLES.			Koi ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. (Krishna) ...			Potato (New) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	EGGS.		
Arahar Dal ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potato (Madras) ...	1 0 0		Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	2 4 0	
Kalai Dal ...	1 0 0					Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	2 4 0	
Khasari Dal ...		0 11 0						
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...								
Do. (Khari) ...		1 0 0						
Mattor Dal ...		0 12 0						
Salt (Control) ...		0 2 6						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 3rd December, 1947

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer ...	1 5 0	1 8 0	Aligarh Salted per lb. ...		2 8 0	Mutton ...	2 8 0	2 12 0
Mug Dal (Kacha) " ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Bombay per lb. Salted ...			Goat ...	2 8 0	2 12 0
Arahar Dal " ...	1 2 0	1 8 0	Pabna per seer ...		0 12 0	Pork ...		1 12 0
Kalai Dal " ...	1 0 0		Milk ...			EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Khari) " ...	0 14 0	0 16 0	Cows' Head ...			Egg (Fowl) per score ...	2 0 0	2 3 0
Do. (Splits) " ...			Condensed Milk ...			" (Duck) Do. ...	2 0 0	2 3 0
Mattor Dal " ...		0 13 0	Milk Maid ...			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE			Shillong per seer ...		6 0 0	Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb. ...		2 14 0
Gawa per seer ...		8 0 0	OIL.			Yellow per tin ...		
Sanchi " ...			*Mustard Oil per seer ...	Contd.	2 2 0	Cocoa Hornby ...		
Sree (Mark) " ...		7 12 0	Cocconut Oil ...		2 0 0	Coffee Polson's lb. ...		
Khurja " ...		8 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa do. ...			Apples per seer ...		5 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1 lb. ...		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.) (Controlled) ...			Alubokra " ...		5 0 0	H. & P. Do. ...		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 8—24 ...	1 0 0		Household per tin ...		
*Sugar (White) per seer ...			Bedana per seer ...		10 0 0	Jacob's Cream Crackers ...		
Do. (Brown) ...		0 10 3	Pasta ...		1 0 0	*Rice		
*Do. (Bata) ...			Dates Aral ...		1 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC		
Flour per seer (White) ...		0 6 0	Grapes per seer ...		8 0 0	State Express Ciga- rettes, 555 ...		
Atta " ...		0 5 6	Maspati ...			Passing Show Ciga- rettes 1 tin. ...		
*Do. B " ...			Mango ...			Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Gur (Bheli) ...		0 9 6	" (Langra) ...		2 0 0	Sago (Pearl) ...		2 0 0
*Flour (Whole Meal) ...			Pomegranate per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Quaker's Oats ...		
			VEGETABLES			Pascal's Logouges (glass) each ...		
			Patat (Desi) ...		0 14 0	Jam ...		
			Patat per seer ...		1 0 0	Jelly ...		
			Potatoes New (Desi) ...	0 10 0		Cobra Brand Polish (Tin) ...		
			Potatoes (Darjeeling) ...		0 4 0	Quickwhite (White) (Large) ...		
			Brinjal ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			Ginger ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Elephant Brand tin ...		
			Onion ...	10 0	1 0 0	Do. per bottle ...		
			Cauliflower each ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. " bulk ...		
			Cabbage per seer ...		1 0 0	Shikang Sun ...		
			Potato (Gauhati) ...		1 2 0	Do. per bottle ...		
			Madras ...		0 14 0			
			FISH					
			Parsey per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0			
			Pons " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0			
			Do. (Out pieces) " ...		2 8 0			
			Bagda " ...		2 8 0			
			Bhetki " ...		2 0 0			
			Crab (each) ...	0 1 0	0 2 0			
			Koi per seer ...	1 8 0	2 8 0			
			Wine Fish ...					
			Mageor ...	2 8 0				
			Bhangur ...		2 0 0			

PRIORS IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd December, 1947

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON			FRUITS—(Contd.)			RICE		
Mutton 1st class per seer	3 0 0		Haps per d z.	...		Rice	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Do. 2nd " "	2 8 0		Mango Sukai	...		Dinalpori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer	3 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Sopia	...		Dechi (Nagra) per md.		
Goat Liver	3 8 0		Do. Begamfully	...		Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bombay	...		Patna (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	2 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Langra	...		Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls "	1 12 0		Do. Bhastara	...		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Kaliout	...		Jhingasal per md.		
Brijals per seer	0 4 0		Do. Fasil	...		Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Cucumber per pair	0 0 6	0 4 0	Do. Nilambari per doz.	...		Do. No. 2 per md.		
Carlo per seer	...	1 4 0	Do. Totapuri	...		Chamormoni		
Singer "	0 8 0	0 1 6	Do. Sapeda	...		Balam (old) per md.		
Patil Lemon each	0 1 0	0 12 0	Do. Golapphas	...		Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0	0 1 0	Do. Himsagar	...		maund (old)		
Ragil Lemon per pair	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh	...		Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer	1 4 0		Kharbuz per seer	...		per maund		
Do. Bombay "	...	0 12 0	Orange Ichhanagore	...		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country "	...		Do. Madras	...	1 0 0	per maund		
Potatoes Nainital	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Darjeeling 8-35	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
Do. Madras (contid.)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Nagpur 10-27	1 0 0		Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Gauhati "	...		Do. Bombay	...		Dhaki Chata "		
Country	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pesta Bagdad per seer	...	10 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	...		Do. Multan	...		Coarse "		
Patil Murshidabad per	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Kabul	...		Medium "		
seer	0 12 0	1 14 0	Pears 5-30	1 0 0		SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dhal per seer	0 12 0	1 14 0	Pineapple Singapur each	...		Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Hilly "	0 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Assam (Local)	0 10 0	1 8 0	Java		
Cabbage "	0 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Cocoonut Oil	2 0 0	
Caulliflower each	0 4 0	0 12 0	Peaches	...		Mustard Oil	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pas Ranchi per seer	...		Plantain Champa per score	0 6 0	1 0 0	Salt per seer	0 2 6	
Do. Darjeeling "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Martaban per score	1 4 0	2 8 0			
Do. Deshi "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Musket per seer	...		Flour		
Beans "	0 10 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Atta		
Squash "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Multan per seer	...		Sujee		
Tomato "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Kandahar	...		Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Bedana (Kabul)	8 0 0	14 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per seer	...		Raisin (Rad) per seer	8 0 0	7 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
FRUITS			Do. Sultana "	8 0 0		Fine per seer		
Apple Australia per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0	Almond shelled	8 0 0	6 0 0			
Do. Cashmere per seer	4 0 0		Do. without shell (small)	7 0 0				
Do. Sikkim per seer	3 8 0		Do. do. large	8 0 0				
Do. Quetta	...		Surdah Quaman per seer	...				
Do. Nainital 3 per doz.	...	8 0 0	Water melon Goolando	...				
Alabokhara per seer	...	3 0 0	Do. Deshi each	1 0 0	5 0 0			
Apricot "	0 4 0	1 0 0	Do. Farukabad	...				
Batavia each	0 1 0	0 5 0	Do. Quetta	...				
Bal fruit each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each	...				
Cocoonut each (green)	0 4 0	0 8 0	Sarbatil Lemon	...				
Do. dry each	...		Musembi 4-12	1 0 0				
Chilghosa "	...	1 12 0	Walnut per seer	...	14 0 0			
Dates Arab	...	1 0 0	Do. Shelled "	6 0 0				
Do. Bagdad "	...		Nut Ground	...				
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	...	4 0 0	Sharifa	...				
Do. Naik	...		Nona (each)	...				
Do. Quetta "	...		BUTTER, ETC.	...				
Do. Chaman	...		Darjeeling do. per lb.	...				
Do. Australia	...		Bombay "	...				
Khorma "	2 0 0		Aligarh "	3 0 0				
Korur "	...		Jessore " per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0			
Khebari "	...		Dinapur "	...				
Kajoo Nuts	4 0 0	5 0 0	Pabna "	...	5 0 0			
Mehls Country per 100	...		Darbhanga "	4 8 0				
Do. Mosafferpur "	...		Mamafferpur	...				
Black Raisins per seer	...		Cow's Ghee	8 0 0				
Papaya Country each	0 2 0	1 0 0	Do. Milk	0 12 0				
Plant. per score 1 lb.	...		Bhalsa Ghee	6 0 0				
Jamrul "	...		FISH					
Golapjam	...		Bagda per seer	2 8 0	3 8 0			
Patil per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bhetkes per Sr.	1 8 0	3 0 0			
Kancha-Mita Mango ea	...		Prawns	1 12 0	2 0 0			
Shank Ala per seer	0 12 0		Hilsa	1 12 0	2 4 0			
Shank 8-30	1 0 0		Rohi	1 12 0	2 0 0			
Mango (Local Bandel) p. dz.	2 0 0	5 0 0	Rohi (cut pieces)	2 4 0				
Do. Madras per doz.	...		Small fish	1 0 0	1 4 0			
			Ohetal	1 12 0	2 0 0			
			Crab per pair	0 8 0	0 10 0			
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	3 8 0			
			Singhee per seer	...	2 8 0			
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 8 0	4 0 0			
			Do. (large)	...	5 0 0			
			Gaida	2 0 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET CALCUTTA

Telephone—Calcutta 3632. Telegram—REWARD Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKETS **Rates quoted on the 3rd December, 1947**

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per seer (Controlled) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Flour per seer (Rationed) Atja Brown Do. ...	0 5 6	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Pulbul per seer ...			RICE.		
Shlong ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Raddiah (Country) per score ...			Rice (Controlled) "A" ...	0 10 6	
Lobster ...	2 12 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. do. "B" ...	0 6 6	
Bagda ...			Sweet Potatoes ..	0 4 0	0 6 0			
Shangaur ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pumpkin each ...	1 10 0		SUNDRIES.		
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	New Potato ...			Mustard Oil per seer ...	2 2 0	
Other Fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 10 2	
Hilaa ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	FRUITS.			Tea per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Mangoes ...	6 0 0		Gur per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 6
Paray ...	0 4 0		Grapes ...	2 8 0				
Crab each ...	1 8 0		Alubokhora per seer ...			DAL.		
Koi (small) ...			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Arabar per seer ...	1 4 0	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 6 0	Chana ..	0 12 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...	2 8 0		Bael each ...	0 5 0	0 10 0	Masoor ..	1 0 0	1 2 0
Mutton ..	2 8 0		Dates per packet ...	2 8 0	2 0 0	Khasaree ..	0 15 0	
EGGS.			Almond .. seer ...			Kalai ..		
Duck's eggs per score ...	2 8 0		Lime per score ...	1 0 0		Biuli ..		
Fowl's eggs ...	2 8 0		Orange 2-3 ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mug (Hari) (Katcha) ..	1 8 0	1 6 0
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	" (Fried) per seer ...	1 10 6	
Bean (French) per seer ...			Do. (Martaban) per dos. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mattor ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Srinjal ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Papaya each ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Salt ..	0 8 6	
Cabbage (Country) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	COKE & COAL.		
Caullflower each ...			Pomegranate per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Tomato per seer ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Apples ...	8 0	0 4 0	Coal .. (Control) ...	1 9 0	
Cucumber per score ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Green Cocoonut ...			Fuel ..	3 8 0	
Bringer per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lichi ...			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
Garlic ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	BUTTER.					
Green Chilly ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	2 8 0			
Onion ..	0 10 0	0 14 0	Madras ...					
Peas (Darjeeling) ...			Ghee Lakhee ...					
Potato ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa ...					
			Do. Sree ...					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	6 0 0				
			Milk ...	0 12 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET **Rates quoted on the 3rd December, 1947**

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Garlic per seer ...	1 4 0		Flour per seer (Rationed) ...	0 5 6	
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Green Chilly ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Butter per seer ...		
Shlong ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Onion ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	Flour (Wholesale) p. cr. ...		
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Peas (Darjeeling) ..	0 8 0		Atta (Rationed) per seer ...	0 5 6	
Bagda ...	2 0 0		Do. (Ranchi) ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Wheat ..		
Shangaur ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Darjeeling) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	2 8 0	Do. Madras (controlled) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Rice (Rationed) per seer ...	0 6 6	
Other Fish ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	" " " " "B" ...		
Hilaa ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Ladies finger ..	0 6 0		" " " " "C" ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish ..	0 6 0		Patnai per seer ...		
Paray ...			Squash ..	0 6 0		Banktuli (Manja) per md. ...		
Crab (each) ...			Sweet Potatoes ..	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. (Kora) ..		
Beef per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. (Atap) ..		
Mutton ..	2 8 0		White ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid ..	2 8 0		Tomato. (Darjeeling) per cr. ...			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Pork ...	2 0 0		Do. (Country) ...			Doshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Golap Bora ...		
Duck each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apple per lb ...	4 0 0		Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer ...	2 0 0	
Fowl each ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Almond per seer ...	7 0 0		Sugar (Rationed) ..	1 8 0	0 10 2
Unhatched each ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Alubokra ..	0 5 0	0 10 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 6
Pigeon ...			Amra (Belati) per score ...	0 12 0	0 3 0	Gur per seer ...	0 12 0	
Duck's Eggs per score ...	2 4 0		Bedana per seer ...	0 2 0	1 0 0	Cocoonut oil ..	2 4 0	
Fowl's Eggs ..	2 0 0		Bael each ...	0 13 0		Arabar per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
VEGETABLES			Dates per seer ...	4 0 0		Chana ..	0 15 0	
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 12 0		Grapes ..	1 2 0	1 4 0	Khari Masoor ..	0 14 0	0 15 0
(Controlled) ..			Lime per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree ..	0 12 0	
Srinjal ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Kalai ..		1 0 0
Cabbage ...			Do. (Martaban) ..	0 6 0		Biuli ..		1 0 0
Caullflower (English) ..			Papaya per seer ...	8 0 0		Mug Kach ..	1 4 0	1 8 0
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pomegranates per seer ...			Do. (Sana) ..	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Mattor ..	0 12 0	
Cucumber per score ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sugarcane each ...	1 0 0		Salt ..	0 2 0	
Bringer per seer ...	0 12 0		Orange 3 to 4 (Darjeeling) ...			Barley Lily 1 lb. Ma. ...	1 4 0	
			Mangoes ...			Do. Parity 1 lb. Ma. ...	1 3 0	
			Kishmish per seer ...	4 0 0		Robinson's Barley ...	1 2 0	
			BUTTER			Jelly ...		
			Butter per seer ...	4 0 0	6 0 0	Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Ghee Lakhee ..			Coal per md. ...		
			Do. Bhadwa ..					
			Do. Sree ..					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	7 0 0				
			Milk (Co-Operative) per seer ...	6 12 0				

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET.

Rates quoted on the 3rd December, 1947

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 40	1 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 60	0 80	Kashin Bhog 4—8	—	—
Mutton "	2 80	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 40	—	Fall 4—8	—	—
Goat and Kid "	3 00	—	Sweet Pumpkin "	0 40	—	Pras B. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	2 00	1 00	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	0 12 0	Serda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	1 40	—	Sugarcane each	0 40	0 50
Duck each	1 80	2 80	White Pumpkin "	0 50	1 00	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 80	3 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per "	0 100	0 12 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 00	2 00	Pomato (Darjeeling) " seer	1 40	—	Aligarh per lb.	4 80	—
Pigeon "	1 00	—				Dinapur "	4 00	—
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	6 00	7 00
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	2 40	Alubokhora per seer	—	—	Pure Cow's Milk	10 00	0 12 0
Fowl's " "	—	2 00	Apricot	4 00	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples 5	1 00	—	Bread 1 lb.	6 50	—
Pana per seer	1 80	2 00	Figs per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	6 30	—
Do. (Out pieces)	2 00	2 80	Amra (Belati) per score	0 80	0 10 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 12 0	—
Silong	2 00	—	Bedana per seer	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 80	2 00	Beal each	0 20	0 80	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda	2 00	2 80	Pomegranate "	—	2 00	Atta "	—	—
Shangaur	1 80	1 12 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Sujee "	—	—
Shetki	1 00	1 80	Cocoanut each	0 40	0 60	RICE.		
Other Fish	0 40	0 60	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 00	—	Dates per seer	1 00	—	Bankulsh (Manje) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	2 00	2 80	Almond "	4 00	5 00	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	—	Grape "	6 00	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	2 00	—
Seetroot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 12 0	1 00	Khubani per seer	—	—	Sugar (Controlled)	0 80	—
Do. (Deshi)	1 00	1 80	Kharbasa "	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 40	1 12 0
Do. (French) per seer	0 10 0	—	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocoanut Oil	2 40	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 40	0 60	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 00	Gur	—	0 14 0
Brinjal "	—	—	Lokote "	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage	1 00	—	Oranges 8	0 12 0	10 00	Arahar per seer	—	1 00
Do. (Darjeeling) per seer	0 20	0 80	Pasta per seer	—	—	Chana "	1 40	1 80
Cauliflower	0 12 0	0 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 40	0 80	Khari Masoor "	—	0 14 0
Carrots (Country) per sr.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per score	0 90	1 20	Bhanga	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Papaya each	0 20	0 80	Khasaree "	0 10 0	—
Celery per seer	—	—	Pineapple "	0 40	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) "	1 20	1 40
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 80	0 60	Do. (Bona) "	—	—
Ginger per seer	0 10 0	—	Raisins	—	5 00	Masoor "	—	0 12 0
Garlic	—	1 00	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt	0 20	—
Green Chilly per seer	—	1 80	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger "	—	—	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Coal per md. (Controlled)	—	1 90
Onion	0 10 0	1 00	Walnut "	4 00	6 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Pana (Darjeeling) "	0 14 0	—	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 50	0 80	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Brand per tin Redmed	—	—
Do. (Deshi) "	0 40	0 80	Golap Khas 6—10	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 80	0 10 0	Langre 2—4	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Maimital)	—	—	Bombay 6—8	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	2 40	—
Do. (Deshi)	0 12 0	1 00	Totapari per score	—	—	Lily	—	—
Palpal	—	0 80	Sipta	—	—			
Saddish (English) per seer	0 12 0	1 80						
Do. (Country) p. score	0 10 0	1 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
SEA Office Godown	0 5 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	SEA Chandney.	0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
SEA Chandney	0 8 0 "		SEA A	0 5 0 "	
SEA "	0 8 0 "				
SEA 20 "	0 10 0 "				

M. E. SINGH,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Sell

(Continued from page 20)

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PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET **Rates quoted on the 3rd December, 1947**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RISE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Sea per cr. (Below 2 cr.)	1 00	1 80	Potatoes per seer Madras	0 12 0	0 14 0	Controlled Rice per cr. 'B'	0 6 6	
Sea per seer	1 80	2 00	New (Country) "	1 00 0	1 40	Do. " 'A'	0 10 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 80	3 80	Nanital per seer	0 80	0 100			
Along	1 80	1 12 0	Mangoes	0 80	0 100	SUNDRIES		
Whiter	1 80	2 00	Pulbul per seer	0 80	0 100	Mustard Oil per seer	2 00	
Whide	1 80	2 00	Raddish (Country) per	0 80	1 00	Sugar	0 10 3	(Contd)
Whangar	1 80	2 00	score	0 80	0 100			
Wher	1 80	2 00	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 80	0 100	Tea per lb.	2 00	3 00
Sea	1 40	1 80	Pumpkin each	0 40	0 100	Gur (Dates) per seer	1 80	2 00
ad & Magoor	1 80	2 00				" (Sugarandy) "	0 12 0	0 140
Seey	1 40	1 12 0	FRUITS.					
rub each	0 30		Mangoes (Madras) 3-4	1 00		Salt	0 80	(Ration Shop) (Contd)
			Grapes	2 80	5 00	DAL.		
			Alubokhora per seer	0 80	0 100	Arahar per seer (medium)	1 40	1 60
			Amra (Belati) per score	0 80	0 100	Ohana	1 00	
			Bedana per seer	0 20	0 40	Kharl Masoor "	0 15 0	1 00
			Bael each	2 00	2 80	Bhanga "	0 15 0	0 140
			Dates per seer	2 80	3 00	Khasaree "	0 11 0	0 120
			Almond "	1 00		Kalai "	0 140	1 00
			Lime per Score	1 00		Biuli "	1 00	1 20
			Oranges 10 to 16			Mung (Hani) (Katcha)	1 30	1 40
			Plantain (Champa) per	0 80	0 100	" (Sona) per seer	1 40	1 60
			score	1 00	1 80	Mattar	0 12 0	0 130
			Do. (Martaban)			Salt (Controlled)	0 80	
			per doz.	0 80	0 80			
			Papaya each	0 20	0 40	COKE & COAL		
			Sugarcane each	3 00	4 00	Soft Coke per md.	1 90	
			Pomegranate	1 00		Coal		
			Apple (Nainital) 1-3			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		
			BUTTER.					
			Butter per seer	4 00	5 00	BARLEY POWDER.		
			Madras			Barley Powder 4 lb tin.		
			Ghee Lakhee	5 00	5 80	Do.		
			Do. Bhadwa	5 00	1 80	Barley Pearl 1 "		
			Do. Sree	7 00	7 80	Do.		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	6 00	6 80	Corn Flower 1 "		
			Pure Buffalo Ghee			Robinson's Barley		
						Cobra Boot Polish		
			FLOUR.			Jelly		
			Flour per seer					
			Atta White No. 1	0 8 5	(Con.)			
			Atta Brown per seer					
			(Controlled)					

* Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—Control.

MENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-3 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/12 W. B.	4 4 0	Non-foodstuffs Cloth, Shoes, etc.	20 Chaudhury	Rs. As. P. 0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0		20	0 8 0	
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores Non-foodstuffs.	11/A. W. B.	0 12 0				
12 S. B.	1 2 0		12 W. B.	1 0 0				
13 S. B.	1 2 0		13 W. B.	1 0 0				
14 S. B.	1 2 0		14 W. B.	1 0 0				
15 S. B.	0 12 0	Madl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0				
16 S. B.	0 12 0		16 W. B.	1 0 0				
17 S. B.	0 12 0		17 W. B.	1 0 0				
18 S. B.	0 12 0		18 W. B.	1 0 0				
19 S. B.	0 12 0		19 W. B.	1 0 0				
20 S. B.	0 12 0		20 W. B.	1 0 0				
21 S. B.	0 12 0		21 W. B.	1 0 0				
22 S. B.	0 12 0		22 W. B.	1 0 0				
23 S. B.	0 12 0		23 W. B.	1 0 0				
24 S. B.	0 12 0		24 W. B.	1 0 0				
25 S. B.	0 12 0		25 W. B.	1 0 0				
Port. 2	0 8 0	Port.	Chaudhury			76	0 5 0	Fruits.
3	0 8 0		17	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	77	0 5 0	
4	0 8 0		18	0 7 0		78	0 4 0	
5	0 8 0					79	0 4 0	
6	0 8 0					80	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
7	0 8 0							

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 13th December, 1947

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Re. 4 including postage.

Chronicle And Comment

RISE IN ELECTRIC BILLS

An explanation of possible causes of the heavy rise in electric bills in Calcutta has been given to the West Bengal Government by the Electric Supply Corporation.

According to the Company, the condition of electrical installations in Calcutta is generally poor for want of material and prevailing high prices. The installations are not being regularly inspected and need repairs and replacements. In many establishments and residences, consumption has increased due to influx of people from outside. More rooms are being now occupied. There is a distinct tendency to use electric lamps of higher wattage because of the difficulty in obtaining lamps of low wattage.

With the introduction of E.S. T. there is no saving of daylight and more lights are being put on. Because of the shortage of coal, firewood and kerosene, there is increased use of electrical appliances for boiling and domestic cooking.

Too many holidays during the recent festive season made people remain at home and use their fans and electric lights longer. The general improvement in the city has also contributed towards increased use of current.

It is further stated that there cannot be adulteration of electricity unit. Metres have a tendency to run fast or slow.

Our readers will judge for themselves whether the Company has given the just reasons, or it is playing with the public. Speaking generally, the Company has spoken well; but speaking in relation to any moderate consumer who has faced none of the problems so much as enumerated by the Company, it has failed to plead its case correctly.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL

In a minute of dissent on the Select Committee's report on the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, Mr. Md. Rafique and Mr. A. B. Siddiqi had observed that the Bill "is being rushed through in a manner unprecedented in the history of municipal

reform in our city. It has been introduced to deprive the Muslims of their right to elect their representatives by their own votes. Separate electorates are dubbed as an undemocratic form of choosing representatives, but the system now suggested will rob the entire community of seeing a real representative returned to the Corporation. If the intention

NOTICE

Independence Commemoration Number

The work in connection with the forthcoming "23RD" ANNIVERSARY AND INDEPENDENCE COMMEMORATION NUMBER of the "Gazette" is on progress through press.

The Number will contain illuminating articles by well-known writers recounting the complete history of Indian Independence from the Battle of Plassey (1757) to the 15th August, 1947.

The Number will have a good many plates and hundreds of illustrations.

Its price has been fixed at Rupees Three only.

is to improve the Calcutta Municipal Act in a way that the minorities may be brought nearer to the majority community, the best way would be to evolve a system which will compel both to seek each other's co-operation in the election and create solidarity and common objectives. For this, the Bill should be so amended as to make it obligatory on the majority and minority community candidates to poll a certain percentage of votes of their own community as well as those of the other."

In a separate note of dissent, Mr. Radhanath Das has said that the "Hindus have been given

lesser number of seats than they ought to have got in the Corporation in accordance with their population which has been decided by the Select Committee as the basis of allotment of seats amongst the different communities."

The Municipal Amendment and the Local Self-Government Amendment and the Village Self-Government Amendment Bills seek to abolish the system of nomination to municipalities and district and union boards.

In supersession of the announcement made on November 15, 1947, the Governor of West Bengal has revised the schedule of seats reserved for the Muhammadan community in the Special Territorial Constituencies under Section 8B of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923.

The Week In The Corporation

Wednesday: 10th December

CONDOLENCES

The Corporation adjourned its meeting fixed for Wednesday, the 10th December, without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Abinash Chandra Sen, a prominent businessman of Calcutta, Bhai Parmanand, ex-President of All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Satyendra Nath Ghosh, an advocate and brother of Councillor Dharendra Nath Ghosh and Mr. Sivapada Mukherjee (alias Mona Babu), a well-known sportsman and citizen.

The condolence resolutions were moved by the Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri.

Thursday: 4th December

REPAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT ADVANCE

The Corporation at its meeting held on Thursday, the 4th December, decided to request the West Bengal Government to agree to pay to the Corporation a share of certain taxes levied by the Government as also to empower the Corporation to levy certain new taxes, to enable it to raise a loan of Rs. 3 crores.

The above decision was taken, on the recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee which may be stated as follows:

The Corporation is anxious to repay the advance of Rs. 15.37.000 received from Government for execution of some urgent projects but was unable to do so on account of its financial stringency.

CONTRIBUTION TO CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST

As regards payment of its contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, the Corporation decided that as soon as the Government sanction to raise a loan of Rs. 3 crores was obtained and the loan actually raised, the amount would be paid.

BENGALI NEW YEAR'S DAY

The House adopted a resolution moved by Councillor Gosta Behan Sett requesting the West Bengal Government to declare 1st 'Baisakh' of every year as Bengali New Year's Day under Negotiable Instrument Act.

The notification under Section 8A of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 issued on November 1, 1947 has been amended by the Governor of West Bengal.

The amended explanation appended to the notification now reads as follows: "For the purposes of this order 'Anglo-Indian' means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is a native of India."

NEW RATES FOR HOUSE DRAINAGE

The rates for the House Drainage or Privy connection with the Municipal Drains as revised by the Corporation in their meeting dated 8th September, 1947, are to take effect on and from the 15th December, 1947, and Form No. E-25 showing the revised rates and other related details are printed elsewhere in this issue.

NIMTOLLA BURNING GHAT

As the House met, Councillor Anandilal Poddar drew the attention of the Mayor to a matter of urgent public importance in connection with the conditions now prevailing in Nimtolla Burning Ghat. Councillor Poddar narrating his personal experience stated that when a dead body was taken to the Burning Ghat, he found that no fuel was supplied. Actually what was supplied was cuttings of the saw mills. He had reported the matter to the Registrar of the Burning Ghat, who said that he had drawn the attention of the District Health Officer but nothing had been done. Conditions were serious and unless something was done immediately there would be such a state when dead bodies would have to lie in the Burning Ghat not only for 24 hours but it might even be for 48 hours, added Councillor Poddar.

The Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Bhaskar Mukerji, said that he had no official information about it. He could, therefore, neither confirm nor deny the news. But he promised to institute a most vigorous enquiry and make a statement about it at the next meeting.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, said that the previous contractor had applied to the Corporation for increasing the rates which the Corporation declined. It was the desire of the Corporation that the contractor should carry on at the previous rates. Now they found that the same contractor was not carrying on and somebody else had been temporarily appointed. The House should, therefore, wait for a full report.

REDUCTION OF GAS CONSUMPTION

With regard to the proposal of the Oriental Gas Company to the Corporation to reduce its gas consumption, the Mayor announced towards the close of the meeting that a letter had been received by the Chief Executive Officer from the Company requesting the Corporation to treat the matter as closed. The matter was treated as closed accordingly.

CONDOLENCES

The House condoled the deaths of Prof. Taheruddin, Pandit Basik Mohan Bidyabhusan, Prof. Jitendra Nath Chakravarty and Mrs. Hemnalini Devi and adjourned the meeting for ten minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Building Up Of A Healthy Nation

Bengal Provincial Medical Conference

DELIVERING his inaugural speech at the Eighth Bengal Provincial Medical Conference held at the Medical College premises on the 6th December, Dr. B. C. Roy referred to some of the burning health problems that were agitating public mind.

He passionately pleaded for the acceptance of the recommendations of the Bhore Committee and removed the misconceptions associated with it that it had been produced by foreigners.

Dr. Roy said that health was a "gilt-edged security" the investment of which would yield not deferred dividends to be collected in years later but immediate and steady returns in substantially increased productive capacity.

In his address the retiring President of the year, Prof. B. N. Ghosh referred to the health problems of West Bengal and said that independence had no value to the average man if he could not live peacefully, healthy and free from starvation.

Dr. A. D. Mukherjee, Chairman of the Reception Committee, was against manufacturing doctors in wholesale fashion. A responsible teaching staff was essential for training up efficient medical students. He bitterly protested that even the few thousands of medical men in the country could hardly earn a decent living and that being the case it was intolerable that both the Government and rich and commercial magnets should try to secure the services of medical men in honorary fashion.

Dr. Aghor Nath Ghosh, the President of the next year, in his address demanded that the medical curriculum should be revised and that highest form of medical education should be provided in India, secondly, a uniformity in treatment based on science should be evolved and the recommendation of the Bhore Committee should be implemented. He also criticised the medical programme of the Ministry and departmental heads and suggested the appointment of a Minister in sole charge of health and medicine.

After explaining how the Committee was formed and what it sought to survey in respect of India's public health and how it sought to indicate in what manner the medical service and health problem of the country could be tackled, Dr. B. C. Roy said that the problem facing India was not an isolated problem of her own but that other countries of the world were also trying to find the solution of the same, particularly since the last war. It was now being felt there that both in war and peace it was necessary to ensure positive health service for the members of the community.

It was not enough, said he, that they should prevent diseases but that they should be able to improve the health of the community so that it might survive in the struggle for existence.

At the very outset the Bhore Committee laid down three fundamental principles. They were firstly, it was the right of every individual in the State to demand from the State and in the State the provision of full and free medical treatment both institutional and domiciliary: both diagnostic and institutional so that it might be possible for every man in the State to get the full advantage of the

benefit of treatment, which science had placed in the hand of the medical profession.

Secondly, in order that the people might benefit, the places of such health arrangements should be located as near to the people in the villages as possible. This was essential for a country like India where about 95 per cent of the people lived in villages. Thirdly, that the people themselves must take proper share and equal responsibility with the profession in order that they might be able to profit by any measure that the State and the profession might introduce and execute. It was essential that those who purveyed the health services and those

SMALL-POX VACCINATION CENTRES

Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, states that a number of small-pox cases have occurred in the city. Therefore he requests the public to get themselves vaccinated as soon as possible. He writes:—

"Calcutta Corporation have appointed 115 extra vaccinators in addition to the permanent staff of 65. Besides this, various Relief Organisations in the city, viz., I. N. A. C., Azad Hind, R. W. A. C., have volunteered their services to push on vaccination work. The public are requested to get themselves vaccinated as soon as possible.

"Authorities of schools and other big office establishments are requested to arrange for vaccination of boys and employees under them as expeditiously as possible. The public are requested to get in touch with their respective District Health Officers whose addresses and telephone numbers are given below:

District I Health Office: 79, Cornwallis Street, B. B. 826, District II Health Office: 22, Mirzapore Street, B. B. 2530 District III Health Office: 1, Hogg Street, Calcutta 6616; District IV Health Office: 11, Belvedere Road, South 1434; Health Office, Cossipore, 10 & 11, Barrackpore Trunk Road, B. B. 1443; Health Office, Manikata: 109, Naribeldanga Main Road, B. B. 2191.

for whom they were provided should take equal part in them as otherwise the arrangements would be imperfect and people would not get the full benefit of the treatment.

In countries like Australia, Canada, said he, there was a measure which was called the insurance method, i.e., every individual in the State was to ensure against sickness so that when the proper time came they were properly provided for.

But it was neither possible nor practical to have such a method introduced in India. They might tax the people of India in order to find out the money for the purpose of the relief of the poor.

This was poormen's tax, a tax which was to be paid by those who could afford to pay and for the benefit of those who could not afford to pay it.

It was suggested to them in the Bhore Committee that they should follow a method in this respect which had been found successful in Russia. There a medical practitioner was paid on three bases, firstly, on his preliminary qualifications, secondly, on his experience and thirdly, on the hazard that he experienced. According to this method if a man had been practising in the Ural mountains he was expected to get four times of the pay that his corresponding man in Moscow got. This method was laid down by the Bhore Committee as one of the fundamental principles.

There was perhaps no better definition of a medical man than that in future he would be a social worker who would be ready to co-operate in team work and in close touch with the people in a disinterested fashion: he would be a friend and leader who would take all measures for the prevention of diseases and become therapeutic when prevention would break down. Such a man could make the people healthier and happier.

Speaking about the cost to be incurred in implementing the recommendations of the Bhore Committee, Dr. B. C. Roy said that the scheme the Bhore Committee put forward meant an expenditure of nine to ten rupees per capita per year. At the present moment the total expenditure incurred per capita and per year came to about five to six annas for medical and public health service.

But besides the economic difficulty there was another with which they were faced, namely, deficiency in the personnel.

SEPARATE PORTFOLIO OF HEALTH

The creation of a separate portfolio of Health under one Minister and of a Ministry of Health with the Director of Health Services as Secretary in each of the provinces of West Bengal and Eastern Pakistan was urged in one of the resolutions adopted by the eighth Bengal Provincial Medical Conference.

The Conference condemned the present system of appointing a non-technical officer as Secretary of the Health Department.

The Conference also endorsed the fundamental principles announced by the Bhore Committee for Health Survey and Development and requested the two Governments to adopt the Committee's recommendations forthwith.

The appointment of an Advisory Medical Council, consisting of nominees of the Government and of the Bengal provincial branch of the Indian Medical Association, in both West and East Bengal in order to advise the Health Minister in each province was also urged. While medical relief and public health was fundamentally a responsibility of the Government, the Conference was of opinion that active co-operation of the medical profession was essential for effective health planning.

A resolution to the effect that at least 20 per cent of the total provincial revenues should be set aside for meeting the needs of urgent health programmes and for training medical and auxiliary personnel was passed. This was deemed to be necessary if the appalling health conditions now existing in the two provinces were to be improved speedily.

The Conference also passed a number of other resolutions dealing with various aspects of medical education, health services, hospital appointments and drugs and medicaments.

According to the estimates made by the Committee there were 47,500 doctors in India but they required five times of that number i.e., they wanted 2,33,650 doctors in India. They had 7,715 nurses but required five times that figure i.e., 6,80,000; they had 5,000 midwives but required 1,12,000 of them; they had 75 pharmacists although they required 84,000 of them.

It was estimated that India lost 150 crores of rupees because of malaria from which the people suffered. Therefore Dr. Roy submitted that an expenditure for public fund in an effective health programme was a sound economic programme.

Unless medical practitioners took upon themselves the duty of ambassadorship of public health in the country nothing could be achieved. There was no reason why they should not travel from the curative area to the future curative plus preventive aspect of the medical profession.

FOOD POLICY FOR INDIA

PROGRESSIVE DECONTROL OF FOODGRAINS

The Government of India have decided that the existing food policy should be revised and the revised policy should be one of progressive decontrol of foodgrains.

Consistently with this basic decision of policy, a communique says, the Government of India have advised Governments of provinces and States that they should progressively reduce other commitments under rationing and controlled distribution in the reverse order to the original process of extension so as to be able to withdraw and end all rationing and control as soon as possible.

Imports of foodgrains in 1946 will continue to be made by the Central Government only and the present basic plan will continue. The question of price fixation is left to the provinces. Controls will continue to be exercised in respect of rice including paddy, and wheat including *atta* and flour, and *jowar* and *bajra* and any other millet at present procured and distributed in rationed areas, and maize.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

WEST BENGAL'S PROJECT UNDER REVISION

Education Minister Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has disclosed in the Indian Legislature during the question hour that the Governments of Bihar, Bombay, U. P. and Madras have already started implementing schemes of compulsory primary education in accordance with the Central Advisory Board's scheme for post-war educational development.

Orissa, the Central Provinces and the three centrally administered areas propose to implement the scheme from this year. The schemes of Assam, East Punjab and West Bengal are under revision.

It is not possible to indicate exactly when these schemes will be fully implemented and there will be universal compulsory primary education for all children between the ages of 6 and 14. The Central Advisory Board of Education has contemplated that it might take not less than 40 years.

The present Government of India, however, cannot wait so long. It feels that we should try our best to remove the difficulties and guarantee primary education to all children within the shortest possible time. Governments have in view a special scheme for this purpose which it wants to place before the provincial Educational Ministers and University representatives at an early date, Maulana Azad has observed.

Maintenance Of Calcutta Port

Need For An Intelligent River Policy

By MAHARAJA S. C. NUNDY OF COSSIMBAZAR, *Ex-Minister, Irrigation (Bengal)*.

IN any country rivers play an important part in the health and economic well-being of the people. We in Bengal possess a remarkable system of rivers, on the smooth functioning of which depends the prosperity of our agriculture, building up of public health, maintenance of an essential link of interdistrict communications, and in a word the natural prosperity of our villages and towns. In the past we did not pay as much attention to this vital aspect of our national life as was warranted by its importance; on the other hand, there had been serious mistakes by causing artificial interference with the smooth functioning of the natural spill-channels. All these are good pointers for having a vigorous river policy in the very interest of our future: indeed there are very few more important tasks ahead of us all than this subject of the resuscitation of our dying rivers and putting new life into our moribund spill-channels.

It is, of course, for the experts to say how far and in what way we should shape our policy towards the rivers: but I believe, we have had almost all our problems in this regard discussed threadbare by a series of expert Committees and enquiries investigating the question for well over quarter of a century. What the public earnestly desire now is that somewhat and at some stage a beginning must be made, and that when we implement the river or irrigation programmes there must not be any further swerving from the course chalked down. What, however, is essential is that we must have at our ready disposal the requisite scientific knowledge and an effective organisation to implement the same. There must not be any delay in executing essential betterment programmes: at the same time we must avoid rash or ill-thought out schemes. In other words, we must take full advantage of the River Research Institute established by the Government of Bengal in 1941 and devise schemes after full scale experiments therein. The present and future behaviour of our rivers needs to be studied if effective schemes are to be devised and put into action, and I think I can do no better than to quote from a speech delivered by myself in December, 1938 as Minister in charge of Irrigation while putting into shape the scheme for a River Research Institute in Bengal.

"The value of such an irrigation research institute and hydraulic laboratory for a province full of rivers now dried up and dead cannot be overstated. This is an urgent necessity not only for this province but also for other neighbouring provinces of Eastern India. I am glad to say that some neighbouring Provincial Governments are also taking an interest in the matter and are encouraging me in this direction."

At that time, of course, we had in view the neighbouring provinces of Bihar and Assam. Now that Bengal herself has been partitioned and two new States have emerged out of the same, this River Research Institute should by its experiments

and researches prove that rivers after all are no respectors of political boundaries and that the best way of solving the river problems is to have an inter-provincial or inter-State approach to the same.

It is no doubt true that the problem of river control in Bengal as a whole has been tremendously complicated by the emergence of two new States as an outcome of the Radcliffe Award.

Firstly, there is the problem inherent in a down-river area, situated as Bengal is so far as her river systems are concerned. We have to exercise ourselves rather seriously with the canal and de-forestation schemes in the upper reaches, say in U.P., Bihar and Assam lest these affect us prejudicially.

Secondly, as a result of partition, neither the Pakistan nor the West Bengal Government would be able to evolve independently of each other a policy for the lower reaches of these rivers as a whole.

There must be some sort of a joint endeavour or approach to the problem if effective results are to be obtained. Yet how far can inter-provincial jealousy or lack of interest stand in the way, is evidenced by the inordinate delay experienced in putting into effect the Damodar Valley Scheme so essential for building up prosperity in West Bengal. In this scheme only two provinces of the Indian Union are interested, and yet when the matter was placed before the Legislature of Bihar a good deal of opposition was voiced on the plea that the scheme was only in Bengal's interest and would not benefit Bihar at all (which is, of course, far from truth). However, thanks to the statesmanship and tact of the Hon'ble Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, Premier of Bihar, that scheme ultimately got through the Legislature there and secured its ultimate approval. One can only imagine the fate of similar river schemes running, not through two parts of the Indian Union but between parts of Indian Union and Pakistan with no common platform or allegiance to the same State.

Another legacy of partition is that, so far as West Bengal is concerned, it has been saddled with too small an area, and that too disjointed in several directions. In Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling district there are the upper reaches of the Teesta requiring attention, in the rest of West Bengal province, we have the torrential rivers like the Damodar, the Ajay, the More, the Cossaye, and some of the Ganges series in Central Bengal including the tributaries and the spill-channels, and certain subsidiary tidal channels. The question is, with this boundary as the background, what should be the immediate programme of the West Bengal Government? It has no doubt done well in making a beginning with the Damodar Valley Scheme which would put into effect a much needed agricultural prosperity in the areas served by the same and would—moreover—help in rapid industrialisation by its hydro-electric schemes.

But the next point that calls for immediate attention is the maintenance of the Calcutta Port, and with that end in view to devise effective measures for keeping the Hooghly river navigable.

The Calcutta Port maintains a key position in the whole of Eastern India and for the province of Western Bengal it has become practically our lifeline particularly in its relation to our trade, commerce, industry and even agriculture. Utmost effort should, therefore, be directed towards maintaining the efficacy of the Port itself as an indispensable adjunct to our economy, and that too immediately.

The deterioration of the Hooghly river is no longer in the realm of controversy, and the major fact which stares the Port of Calcutta in the face is that the river has silted so far within recent years as to prevent heavy draft ships from coming to the port at all. The need for dredging operations was felt as early as 1907 when the Calcutta Port Commissioners introduced a dredging plant, "not with the purpose of maintaining the existing depths but with a view to increase the depth on the upper bars in order to enable the Port to deal with the heavier draught ships which were then coming into vogue"

to quote an official statement. But the fact remains that these dredging operations could not successfully cope with the increasing deposits of silt, as complaints were increasingly pouring in from the interests concerned and that even as late as 1939 we had serious complaints from shipping agents about suffering inconvenience and financial loss through trading with Calcutta Port.

It is not intended here to enter into the controversy about the policy of dredging operations for keeping the channel open from the sea to the docks, as this is really a matter for the experts to deal with. Taking however a commonsense view of the situation, it appears that dredging is after all an essentially improvised measure, and can hardly be expected to combat with natural forces even for a length of time; and the risks are really great if there is a temporary failure of the service, as we know that during the recent Calcutta Port strike we almost reached the danger point of having the Port of Calcutta closed altogether.

We might refer in passing to a very familiar argument usually put forward that an estuary of the Hooghly type can be almost indefinitely maintained as a tidal channel, without any flow of upland head-water. We, however, know that from Nadia to Calcutta, the action of the tides is causing a distinct deterioration of the river Hooghly, for the very simple reason that the ebb tide being less strong is unable to scour away the entire silt deposited by the "flow" tide and that a river channel subject only to the tides tends to silt up in its upper reaches first and the deterioration gradually spreads down through the entire length of the river. Yet this is not a unique experience with our rivers. In our own times, we have practically witnessed the rapid deterioration of the "beheaded estuaries" like the Matla, the Thakuran, the Saptamukhi and other rivers, and we should not evidently like this painful history to repeat itself in the case of the Hooghly as well, certainly not for the sake of an experiment.

The inherent weakness and dangers lying behind this line of reasoning was probably responsible for the alternative scheme of the Diamond Harbour Ship Canal, put forth before us towards the end of the War at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crores on the pre-war price-level. It was argued that the estimated cost was worth having on the grounds

that the scheme if put through would eliminate the difficulties experienced during navigation in the Hooghly, that it would reduce the annual cost of dredging the river and that finally it would ensure the permanence of the Port of Calcutta by providing a ship canal for all times to come. Yet it was harder to conceive of a more preposterous scheme, if we have in mind the disastrous consequences that are likely to follow in its wake by the virtual abandonment of the Hooghly as a navigable channel and thus bringing about her decay and ultimate death.

The weals and woes of the people of West and Central Bengal are inextricably linked with the smooth functioning of the river Hooghly; on her depend the health, vitality and prosperity of the populace and lastly, the Hooghly provides the only outfall channel for the rivers of Western Bengal, and its abandonment would not only aggravate the flood menace during the rains, but the whole of the area would as a consequence get water-logged and unproductive.

The Calcutta Port and its interests cannot evidently be thought of and worked out in isolation of the rest of the province, and the main defect of the ship canal scheme was that it concentrated too much of its attention on the Port without taking into consideration the interests of the surrounding areas. The scheme itself would have entailed terrible hardships on the people deprived of their homesteads and agricultural lands, and besides it also involved an expenditure which was much more than the Provincial exchequer could bear.

The only feasible and beneficent scheme therefore that comes out is to revitalise the Hooghly by the infusion of fresh upland water from the Ganges; and the important point about this is that this should form an essential link in the chain of schemes for revitalising the dead and dying rivers of Central Bengal including all the tidal channels. Says an expert:

"Improvement of the spill channels of Central Bengal and diversion through them of a portion of the Ganges flood appear to be necessary even in the interest of the tidal portion of Central Bengal, as this water after spilling over the land and depositing the silt content will have to pass through these tidal channels for disposal into the sea. With the help of a copious supply of sweet water, it will be possible not only to maintain these tidal channels permanently but also to put down the salt water limit and extend cultivation more towards the sea-face even without embankment."

It is, of course, not for me to encroach on the realm of experts and detail out but a scheme that takes into account not only the improvement of navigability of the river in the interest of the Calcutta Port but also tends in its train to solve a multiplicity of problems connected with public health, agricultural prosperity, salinity in the river water and a host of other vital aspects concerning the very life of the province is certainly worth serious consideration and striving for.

The river Hooghly was described as a "mighty river flowing past the city," as in the past it was effectually fed with fresh water from the Ganges through a series of distributaries notably the Bhagirathi, the Jalangi and the Mathabhanga. Through diverse reasons, natural or otherwise, this fresh water supply has been diverted into other

courses. I believe that the Government of West Bengal are fully aware of the fact that the bed of the river Hooghly is no longer flushed and scoured as effectively as in the past and consequently there is accumulation of silt. The main problem for our river engineers is therefore to divert an appreciable portion of the Ganges flood through the three principal spill-channels in Central Bengal, viz., the Mathabhanga, the Jalangi and the Bhagirathi, improve the carrying capacities of these channels and provide suitable outlets of distributary channels of adequate capacity, and other facilities for spill over the country-side.

This is indeed a monumental task, no doubt, and utmost care will have to be taken at every stage so as to induce the natural forces with as little disturbance as possible and at the same time ensure permanent results. It might probably be necessary that the services of the River Research Institute will have to be requisitioned for this purpose and the entire life-history of these spill channels will have to be recreated to its laboratories.

Life of the Hooghly has to be maintained at any cost if the Port of Calcutta is to survive; and all the spill-channels of the Ganges in Central Bengal must be revived, not merely for the sake of the Hooghly but for the very life and existence of the people in Central Bengal. There must not be any faltering or going back, as all the problems are closely inter-linked; and no Government worth the name should shirk its responsibility in this vital matter.

As I have already stated, the emergence of two States in Bengal as a result of the Radcliffe Award has no doubt added a complication to this problem of our rivers. This might even be a blessing in disguise, as in spite of differences in political outlook, both the States would probably have to come forward on a common platform of tackling these rivers, compelled by the sheer forces of nature. If, however, this co-operation does not materialise in the immediate future, there is practically no reason why we should get disheartened at all. We must proceed with the task allotted to us, and we must not forget that the immediate task ahead of West Bengal is to revitalise the spill channels of the Ganges and to put new life into the streams of the Hooghly.

It is true that we have lost control over the Mathabhanga which has fallen within the area of Eastern Bengal. But the other two feeder rivers, the Bhagirathi and the Jalangi remain and have probably been allotted to us for the sake of the Calcutta Port and the maintenance of navigability of its channel. We have, therefore, to concentrate our attention on these two rivers with redoubled energy and must make up for the loss of the other feeder river if a substantial supply of fresh upland water is to be maintained in the Hooghly.

The prosperity of Bengal is inextricably bound up with the fate of her rivers. And any programme of reconstruction will certainly prove futile unless and until this basic factor of revitalising our river systems is taken into account. We should consider all aspects of the question and will not hesitate to take up and fully implement a forward and vigorous river policy. This is the only way of building up the prosperity of our Ports, towns as well as villages.

—CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS

(Continued from page 86)

DR. B. C. ROY DECLINES GOVERNORSHIP

Dr. B. C. Roy who was chosen for the Governorship of the United Provinces has expressed his inability to accept this office, says a communique issued from the Government House, New Delhi on the 6th December.

His Excellency the Governor-General, on the advice of his Government, has been pleased to appoint Her Excellency Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as permanent Governor of the United Provinces.

BREAD SCARCITY IN THE CITY

The 50 per cent reduction in the wheat products constitution of the basic and supplementary rations has brought about a bread scarcity in Calcutta.

The seven chittaks of wheat per week now allowed to an adult on his ration card entitles him to receive bread coupons for 14 ozs of bread. Each coupon is the equivalent of 2 chittaks of wheat and may be exchanged for four ozs of bread.

As a result of the cut in the wheat ration, the total weekly output of flour by bakeries, on the basis of bread coupons registered with them, is reported to have been proportionately reduced. Allotments to hotels, restaurants and other eating houses have also been curtailed by half.

TRIBUTE TO BHAI PARMANAND

Honour was paid to the memory of Bhai Parmanand at a public meeting held at Mahabodhi Society Hall, Calcutta, on the 10th December.

A resolution was adopted regarding the contribution of the deceased in the struggle for India's freedom and his services as a litterateur, journalist, political leader and religious reformer.

Mr. Narendra Nath Das, who presided, said that with Bhai Parmanand freedom meant emancipation from foreign domination through struggle and riddance of India from slavery to foreign ideas. As a leader of the Gaddar Party he had been sentenced to death. The sentence was later converted into one of transportation for life. He was in the Congress for some time.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee said that Bhai Parmanand worked hard to propagate the high ideals of Hinduism in the world.

The meeting was organised by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha.

Bhai Parmanand, former President of the Hindu Mahasabha, died in the morning of the 4th December at Calcutta after prolonged illness.

A veteran fighter for the cause of India's independence, he was born in 1875. After finishing his university education he joined the Arya Samaj and went to South Africa in 1905 as an Arya Samaj missionary. He returned to India in 1906 and was arrested on political grounds. In 1910 he left for South America and on his return to India he was arrested in connection with the first Gaddar conspiracy and sentenced to death in 1915, the sentence being later commuted to transportation for life.

After six years he was released and joined the Non-cooperation Movement in 1920. Subsequently he broke with the Congress and joined Hindu Mahasabha and sponsored Hindu Sangathan movement. He presided over the 15th session of the A. I. Hindu Mahasabha held in 1933 at Ajmer. He was a life member of the D. A. V. College, Lahore.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**SPECIAL POWERS BILL****Demonstrations Before Assembly**

Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister of West Bengal, discussed the provisions of the Special Powers Bill, now before the provincial Assembly, with Editors and other representatives of Calcutta newspapers and news agencies in Writers' Buildings on the 3rd December last.

He said that the Government required the additional powers, provided in the Bill to deal with events likely to disturb communal peace, to prevent the collection and possession of arms for unlawful acts, to suppress goondaism, to check smuggling across the borders of the province and to maintain the safety of the State.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, in a Press statement issued on the 3rd December, called upon the common people to mobilize all their resources to "carry on a raging and tearing campaign to compel the Government of West Bengal to withdraw the proposed Special Powers Bill." He characterised the Bill as "almost a replica of the hated Defence of India Act and Rules."

Commenting on the West Bengal Special Powers Bill, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of the Opposition, Pakistan Constituent Assembly, said in the course of a statement in the Press on the 8th December: "Any legislation on such lines in West Bengal is bound to have repercussions that are fraught with grave danger elsewhere."

He also added: "As I send this statement to the Press I learn with dismay of the arrest of Dr. Chaitram Gidwani, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, on the ground of security of the Province. History records that it is in the nature of all Governments to mistake security of the Ministry as that of the people."

"There cannot be any justification for a Congress Government placing such a Bill before the Legislature," said Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose at a Press conference in Calcutta held on the 7th December when the West Bengal Special Powers Bill was discussed.

British bureaucrats in the past, he said, had had an empire to maintain and there might have been some excuse for the adoption by them of repressive measures against the people. But the sons and daughters of Bengal had risked everything, even their lives, in opposing such measures, and he was sure that any attempt by brown bureaucrats to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors would be equally relentlessly opposed.

The report of the Select Committee on the Special Powers Bill was presented by Dr. Ghosh, Prime Minister, before the West Bengal Assembly on the 8th December.

The measure will be taken up for consideration by the House on Thursday.

The signatories to the report do not consider the Bill to have been so materially altered as to require republication.

While the Assembly meeting was in progress, some 500 men came in procession demanding the withdrawal of the Bill

and squatted on the street outside the north-western gate of the Assembly House which was guarded by the police.

Dr. Ghosh allowed some representatives of the demonstrators to see him in his chamber in the Assembly House. He explained to them the implications of the various provisions of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. Later, he addressed the demonstrators. After he had left, they were addressed by some of their leaders. Most of the demonstrators then left but some 50 remained squatting on the spot till late at night.

Referring to the demonstration outside the Assembly House, Mr. Jalan, Speaker, appealed to all sections of the community, particularly the young men, that whatever might be the form of their protest against any particular measure, they should see that so far as this House was concerned its dignity remained unsullied.

The business of the West Bengal Assembly was hampered on the 9th December as a result of demonstrations by a section of students in protest against the Special Powers Bill. The House met to discuss the Black Marketing Bill but as many members were unable to attend due to obstructions at the gates, consideration of this important measure was postponed and the Speaker adjourned the Assembly for the day.

Students squatted in front of all the gates of the Assembly House compound and prevented the entry of members. These young men who were comparatively few in number in the beginning were subsequently joined by others who came in a procession. They raised all manner of slogans against the Special Powers Bill.

At about 4 o'clock the Assembly in front of the gate opposite Town Hall has been declared unlawful. This was announced from police vans through microphones. After this, some police officials requested the crowd to disperse. The requests were repeated but failed to produce any effect. The police then used tear gas and the crowd receded from this gate. Part of the street was cordoned and the gate was opened making it possible for some M. L. A.'s to enter the Assembly House compound.

The police opened fire in connection with the situation which developed regarding the demonstrations before the gates of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 10th December, the third day of the demonstration, over the question of the Special Powers Bill.

An R. W. A. C. cadet died of bullet injuries and about 30 other persons, including two other workers of the R. W. A. C. and a number of policemen sustained bullet, lathi and brickbat injuries. Mr. S. C. Dutta, a barrister, of the Temple Chambers building sustained bullet injuries and was removed to hospital.

A number of incidents occurred during the day before the gates and on the approaches to the Assembly. Groups of demonstrators made determined attempts to occupy the gates of the Assembly in order to resume picketing there and mounted and lathi police dispersed the demonstrators several times. A number of demonstrators sustained injuries. Barbed wire barricades placed on the approaches to the Assembly by the police were removed by demonstrators and a police cordon was broken.

An appeal to all sections of the people not to resort to violence was made by the Chief Minister, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, in course of a statement on the floor of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

(Continued on previous page)

INQUIRY INTO ELECTRICITY COMPLAINTS

The West Bengal Government propose enquiring into complaints about recent heavy increases in electricity bills in Calcutta.

Dr. Banerjee, Minister for Commerce and Industries, says that the Government had received complaints from consumers of electricity.

For some months now allegations about increases in electricity bills have been made from various quarters. Last week there was a reference to the subject in the Calcutta Corporation.

NEW SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA

Mr. D. N. Sen, President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and ex-M. L. A., has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for 1948.

TRIBUTES TO THE MARTYRS

Glowing tributes to the memory of martyrs, Benoy Bose, Badal Gupta and Dinesh Gupta, were paid at a meeting at the University Institute Hall on the 8th December. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose presided and Mr. Hem Chandra Ghosh inaugurated the meeting. Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Mayor of Calcutta, was the Chief Guest.

Mr. Bose said that there might be difference of opinion to-day if the path followed by these martyrs was the right one but he had no doubt that when the history would be written in independent India they would be assigned their proper place in shaping the destiny of the country.

Mr. Ray Chaudhuri said that the full story of the lives of these heroes should be made known to the country, specially to the younger generation.

LATE MR. KRISHNA KUMAR MITRA

The services of the late Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitra in the social and political fields and in the realm of journalism were recalled by different speakers addressing a public meeting held in observance of his 11th death anniversary at Mahabodhi Society Hall, Calcutta, on the 5th December last. Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh was in the chair.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, who presided, said that the late Mr. Mitra was a teacher and a journalist. As a journalist, he always championed the cause of the suppressed and the oppressed. As an illustration, the speaker recalled how he took up the cause of oppressed tea garden labour in his newspaper 'Sanjibani.'

The proposal of boycott during the anti-partition movement, Mr. Ghosh said, emanated from the deceased. The suggestion was made in *Sanjibani* and the next day it was adopted at a crowded public meeting held in the Town Hall with Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandy in the chair. For his political activity Mr. Mitra was deported under Regulation III of 1818.

NO "U" TURNINGS ON BUSY ROADS

The Commissioner of Police notified that, with a view to preventing unnecessary hold-ups on busy thoroughfares, "U" turnings will no longer be permitted on the following streets between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.: Bankshall Street, Bowbazar Street (between Lalbazar and College Street); Bentinck Street (between Lalbazar or and Esplanade), Chowringhee Road (between Esplanade and Park Street Lights), Netaji Subhas Road (between Dalhousie Square West and Canning Street), Council House Street, Dhurumtolla Street (between Esplanade and Wellesley Street), Fairlie Place, Government Place East, Hare Street, Hastings Street, Harrison Road (between Howrah Bridge and Chitpore Road), Lalbazar Street, Lower Circular Road (between Bowbazar Street and Harrison Road), Mission Row, Mangoe Lane, Old Court House Street, Strand Road (between Howrah Bridge and Customs House) and Waterloo Street.

GOVERNOR AT BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The need to discourage all forms of sabotage which delayed and obstructed reconstruction and peace in India was emphasized by Mr. Rajagopalachari, Governor, West Bengal, speaking at a reception at the British Indian Association in Calcutta on the 3rd December last.

Mr. Rajagopalachari added: "This is not the time for theoretical reiteration of 19th century slogans of liberty. The context requires remedies for grave evils that threaten order and peace and everyone must help. The laws of normal hygiene do not apply to sickness. They must be followed when the



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patient is free from his dangerous ill health. Now, the diet and restrictions of sickness must prevail.

"The dependence of modern civil life on labour, the power of organized non-cooperation thereof, hunger strikes, riots and irritating demonstrations that make public service impossible, the technique of sabotage can all be used for personal ambition. And thus, if allowed, will kill the hope of reconstruction of India."

CALCUTTA HAWKERS MEET CHIEF MINISTER

To place their demand before Government for being allowed to resume their trade in city streets nearly 500 Calcutta hawkers assembled at the Central portico of the Secretariat Building on the 1st December.

Earlier, they marched along streets in a procession shouting slogans and carrying flags.

Three representatives of the processionists met the Chief Minister, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose, in the Secretariat and placed before the latter a scheme for enabling the hawkers to resume their trade in a manner which, it is stated, would cause the least inconvenience to pedestrians.

The Chief Minister is also reported to have asked the deputationists to send a copy of the scheme to the Mayor for consideration of the Calcutta Corporation.

The scheme, it is gathered, asked the Government to permit the hawkers to exhibit their goods on streets leaving a space 50 ft. in length between each, one hawker occupying not more than 2 square feet of space.

The hawkers' representatives also asked the Government to see to it that hawkers' licences were granted by the Municipal authorities.

CORPORATION

NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

*District No. I Engineer's Department
(Cossipore)*

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Petty Improvement Work" on Friday, the 19th December, 1947.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of the works for which tenders are to be submitted from a copy kept in the District Engineer I, District No. I (Cossipore) Office for inspection.

The tender should be kept open for three months.

36. Construction of the proposed C. I. Shed for labourers at Tallah Pumping Station.—Rs. 950,—dated 8th December, 1947 (one month).

N. B.—All materials are to be supplied by the Contractor.

K. L. DE,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g Office,
The 8th December, 1947.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 18th December, 1947 up to 2 p.m.

69. Construction of water seal carcass bin at Budge Budge Pail Depot.—Rs. 314,—dated 16th January, 1946 (15 days).

70. Repairs to latrine at Shanagore Burning Ghat, Ward 27.—Rs. 56,—dated 25th September, 1947 (15 days).

71. Relaying channel stones at Jamin Lane (portion), Ward 27.—Rs. 295,—dated 18th October, 1947 (1 month).

72. Repairs to Kalighat Dispensary, Ward 23.—Rs. 659,—dated 24th September, 1947 (1 month).

73. Construction of carriageway at 139B, Rashbehary Avenue, Ward 27.—Rs. 114,—dated 22nd September, 1947 (15 days).

74. Repairs to tubewell buildings at Sanker Bose Road and Mondal Temple Lane, Ward 24.—Rs. 369,—dated 29th July, 1947 (3 weeks).

75. Repairs to eastern block, shop room, meat range at Gariahat Market, Ward 27.—Rs. 943,—dated 29th September, 1947 (1½ months).

76. Repairs to single channel drain at Chetla Road between Station Road and Tollygunge Circular Road, Ward 24.—Rs. 516,—dated 11th November, 1947 (1 month).

77. General repairs to Shanagore Burial Ghat at Ward 27.—Rs. 729.—dated 25th September, 1947 (1 month).

78. Repairs to Corporation school building at 39 I, Monshatola Lane.—Rs. 577,—dated 19th November, 1947 (15 days).

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
Offg. District Engineer IV

District IV Engineering Office,
The 8th December, 1947.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs Radha Ballav Paul, Sanatan Paul and Son, K. Paul for registration of their names as occupiers of Stall No. 11 in Block D in the S. S. Hogg Market in place of the recorded occupiers of the stall. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 4th December, 1947.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors

District No. I Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on the 19th December, 1947 up to 2 P.M.

10. Repairs to Raniganj tiled roof of shed No. 7 in Gowkhana I at 72/1, Grey Street, Ward No. 3.—Rs. 612,—dated 9th January, 1947 (three weeks).

11. Repairs to pavement at Dina Rakshit Lane (portion) Ward No. 2.—Rs. 930,—dated 21st September, 1947 (one month).

12. Repairs to footpath pavement at Upper Chitpore Road (portion) Ward No. 2.—Rs. 936,—dated 20th September, 1947 (one month).

13. Repairs to Pail Depot and Public Latrine at Ram Krishna Lane, Ward No. 1.—Rs. 610,—dated 25th November, 1947 (one month).

District I Eng'g office,
The 5th December, 1947.

K. L. DE,
District Engineer I.

Gariahat Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern.

An application has been received from S. Bibhuti Bhushan Koyal, recorded occupier of Betel Stall Nos. 5 & 6 in the Gariahat Market. He has applied for transferring the Betel Stall Nos. 5 & 6 in the names of S. Jadunath Bhowmik and Tulshidas Chatterjee as the sole occupiers of Stall Nos. 5 & 6 respectively.

Objections, if any, to this application, should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

R. N. GHOSH,
Suptd., Gariahat Market.

Gariahat Market,
The 8th December, 1947.

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PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Dry Fruit No. 5	0 6 8	Fruit.
			Betel Leaves No. 3	0 2 6	Betel Leaves.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 156-157	0 18 9	Dry Fruits.	A. 170-172	0 15 9	Dry Fruits.	E. 110	2 14 3	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 158-160	1 1 0	Do.	B. 64	1 14 0	Mudikhana	„ 111	0 12 6	
„ 160-162	0 11 3	Do.	„ 65	0 12 6	Do.			
„ 162-164	0 12 6	Do.	„ 66	0 12 6	Do.			
„ 164-166	1 13 9	Do.						

LANDSOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-90 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	To be fixed by the Committee.	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato— “9, 15” & 15”	To be fixed by the Committee.	Potato.
E 8	Do.	Do.	Meat— 9 & 10	Do.	Meat.
G 9	Do.	Do.	Milk—2	Do.	Milk.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR HOUSE DRAINAGE OR PRIVY CONNECTION WITH THE MUNICIPAL DRAINS.

Under Schedule XV Rule 1).

The undersigned residing at.....
being the ^{owner}/_{occupier} of the premises situated at... ..
hereby applies for permission to connect the house-drain or privy of the said
premises with the Municipal drain in.....

The sanitary arrangements and drains or privy of the said premises are
shown in the annexed plan, and the premises are open to inspection of the
Officers of the Corporation.

A fee of Rs.....calculated on the scale prescribed overleaf, is deposited
herewith.

Signature of Applicant.....

Date.....

*Information to be filled in by the Licensed Plumber who executes the
house-drainage.**

Level of invert of sewer at point nearest to master-trap.....
Distance of master-trap from centre of sewer at its nearest point.....
Diameter of house-drain.....
Level of invert of house-drain in master-trap.....
Distance of nearest manhole from a point in the sewer immediately opposite
the master trap.....

Signature of Plumber.....

Date... ..

Address.....

CERTIFIED that Rs. have been received as fee for above-
mentioned premises and deposited in the Treasury.

Date.....

Signature of Head Clerk.

CERTIFIED that the house-drains of the above premises have been inspected and
approved by me and the connection may be made to ^{an existing}/_{a new} junction
feet inches from manhole.

The fee deposited is correct.

Date.....

Signature of District Engineer.

CONNECTION made and road restored.

Date.....

Signature of Overseer.

*Note—The information regarding size and level of sewer may be obtained from the Office of the
District Engineer.

Scale of fees for permission to make connection.

	Description.	For 6" pipe.	For 9" pipe.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
(a)	For supplying and laying S. W. pipe on concrete bed according to Corporation Schedule, measured from termination of work constructed by the owner or occupier to the point of connection including the cost of restoration of road surface, up to and including 5 ft.	5 - 8 0 per r.ft.	7 12 0 per r.ft.
	Over 5 ft. and up to and including 10 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	0 13 0 "	0 13 0 "
	Over 10 ft. and up to and including 15 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	0 11 0 "	0 11 0 "
	Over 15 ft. and up to and including 20 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	1 2 0 "	1 2 0 "
(b)	For a manhole connection	7 4 0 each.	8 12 0 each.
(c)	For a lamphole connection	7 4 0 "	8 12 0 "
(d)	For a brick sewer connection	7 4 0 "	8 12 0 "
(e)	For a brick sewer connection to an existing junction block ...	10 0 0 "	.....
(f)	For connection with an existing pit	7 4 0 "	8 12 0 "
(g)	If a new pit in any pipe sewer is required (up to and including 5 ft. depth).	38 8 0 "	40 0 0 "
	If a new pit in any pipe over 5 ft. and up to and including 10 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	0 12 0 "	0 12 0 "
	If a new pit in any pipe over 10 ft. and up to and including 15 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	1 8 0 "	1 8 0 "
	If a new pit in any pipe over 15 ft. and up to and including 20 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	3 0 0 "	3 0 0 "
(h)	If a saddle junction with bend is inserted in a pipe sewer up to and including 5 ft. depth.	20 0 0 "	.....
	Over 5 ft. and up to and including 10 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	0 8 0 "	.....
	Over 10 ft. and up to and including 15 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	0 12 0 "	.....
	Over 15 ft. and up to and including 20 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	1 0 0 "	.....
(i)	When a house drain is connected to an existing pipe junction up to and including 5 ft. depth.	15 0 0 "	.....
	Over 5 ft. and up to and including 10 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	0 8 0 "	.....
	Over 10 ft. and up to and including 15 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	0 12 0 "	.....
	Over 15 ft. and up to and including 20 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	1 0 0 "	.....
(j)	If a new junction block in a brick sewer is provided up to 5 ft. depth.	20 0 0 "	.....
	Over 5 ft. and up to and including 10 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	0 8 0 "	.....
	Over 10 ft. and up to and including 15 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	0 12 0 "	.....
	Over 15 ft. and up to and including 20 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.	1 0 0 "	.....
(k)	If the connection crosses a tram line, an extra fee of—		
	Up to 10 ft.	8 0 0 "	.....
	From 10 ft. up to 20 ft.	15 0 0 "	.....

Notes:— Extra fees will be charged to cover special charges e.g., for the restoration of a paved footpath, as the Chief Engineer to the Corporation may direct.

All extra works not specified in this scale of fees shall be charged at the Corporation Schedule rates in force at the time of the execution of work with an increase of 10 per cent. as supervision charges. In case where there is no Schedule rate, charges will be made at fair rates to be fixed by the Chief Engineer plus the usual 10 p.c. supervision charge.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

DISTRICT No

Account of House Drainage Connection fees and charges.

1. No. (as per Register in Form No. 233.)—

2. Amount of fees paid by the owner as per C. R. No. dated as detailed below :—

To be filled up in District Offices.		Audit entries of Accounts Department.					
Particulars.	Amount.	Amount charged against the fees realized.	No. and date of bill or account.	Date of certifying.	Amount refunded.	Amount to be realized.	Date when realized.
For 6" pipe. For 9" pipe.							
Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.							
(a) For supplying and laying 5 8 0 per 7 12 0 per S. W. pipe on concrete bed r.ft. r.ft. according to Corporation Schedule, measured from termination of work con- structed by the owner or occupier to the point of connection including the cost of restoration of road surface, up to and includ- ing 5 ft.							
Over 5 ft. and up to and in- 0 13 0 ,, 0 13 0 ,, cluding 10 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.							
Over 10 ft. and up to and 0 11 0 ,, 0 11 0 ,, including 15 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.							
Over 15 ft. and up to and 1 2 0 ,, 1 2 0 ,, including 20 ft., add for each additional depth of 1 ft. or less.							
	each each.						
(b) For a manhole connection ... 7 4 0 ,, 8 12 0 ,,							
(c) For a lampole connection ... 7 4 0 ,, 8 12 0 ,,							
(d) For a brick sewer connection 7 4 0 ,, 8 12 0 ,,							
(e) For a brick sewer connection 10 0 0 ,, to an existing junction block							
(f) For connection with an exist- 7 4 0 ,, 8 12 0 ,, ing pit.							
(g) If the connection crosses a tram line, an extra fee of—							
Up to 10 feet ... 8 0 0 ,, From 10 ft. up to 15 0 0 ,, 20 ft.,							

Date of credit of fees

Initials of the Assistant-in-charge of Register No. 233.

B. A. 111.

Work commenced on.....and completed on.....

The

, 194 .

Overseer-in-Charge,

(To be returned to District Engineer's Office within 3 days of works).

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT,

The above report is submitted for audit.

The

, 194 .

District Engineer.

(To be submitted to Chief Accountant within a week of receipt).

Entries to be made in the Accounts Department.

REQUISITIONING OF DELHI PREMISES

Dominion Legislature Passes First Reading Of The Bill

The Dominion Legislature on the 3rd December last passed the first reading of the Delhi Premises Requisitioning Bill as reported by the Select Committee. Mr. N. V. Gadgil explained that the Select Committee had decided to limit the scope of the Bill by limiting both the period and age to which it would apply although at the same time empowering the Government to extend its scope by separate notification. The Select Committee had also decided that before requisitioning, the tenant or landlord should be given a preliminary notice to enable him to make representations to the appropriate authority.

Mr. Bhargava, who had submitted a note of dissent to the Select Committee report, said the Bill was still vague on certain points. The 'public purpose,' for which a building was requisitioned, must be clearly defined. Without this it would be difficult for the owner to lodge an appeal. There must be definite instructions in regard to compensation for the house-owner in respect of damages.

The House passed the first reading of the Bill.

The House accepted two amendments moved by Pandit Bhargava, which made it clear that the power to requisition would be used for public purposes only. It rejected an amendment moved by Maharajakumar Belendu Shah providing that where a landlord or tenant used any premises for the residence of himself or his family, the competent authority should provide suitable alternative accommodation, and an amendment by Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta seeking to exempt from the scope of the Bill premises exclusively used for the purpose of religious worship, a school, orphanage or hospital or for carrying on business, and premises whose rental value was less than Rs. 200.

Mr. Gupta said that public opinion was against this Bill. If it had to be passed, the Government should take into account the unanimous recommendations of the Delhi Advisory Council.

Instead of taking powers under this Bill, they should carry out their housing programme and encourage private building. The Government had not yet realized the enormity of the problem.

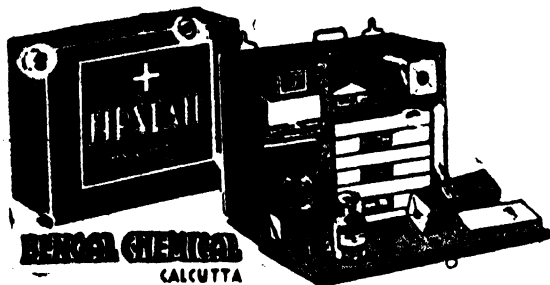
He wanted the Minister to give the House an assurance that this Bill would not become a permanent measure. Requisitioning had already been in force in Delhi since 1939.

NATIONALIZATION OF ELECTRICITY

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

The Dominion Legislature on the 3rd December last referred to a select committee Mr. N. V. Gadgil's Bill providing for the nationalization of the production and supply of electricity.

Winding up the debate, Mr. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, repudiated the suggestion that the Bill was in any sense reactionary. Answering critics who had said that inasmuch as the Bill did not aim at the total and immediate nationalization of the industry it was contrary to Congress resolutions in the past, he quoted from the Karachi resolution of the Congress and pointed out that the resolution envisaged either State ownership or State control for the industry. What was being aimed at in the Bill was State control. The provisions of the Bill advanced the cause of nationalization considerably.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST-AID OUTFIT
WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.
2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos. 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.
3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.
4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.
5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.
6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the leases thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM, BAR-AT-LAW.

Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

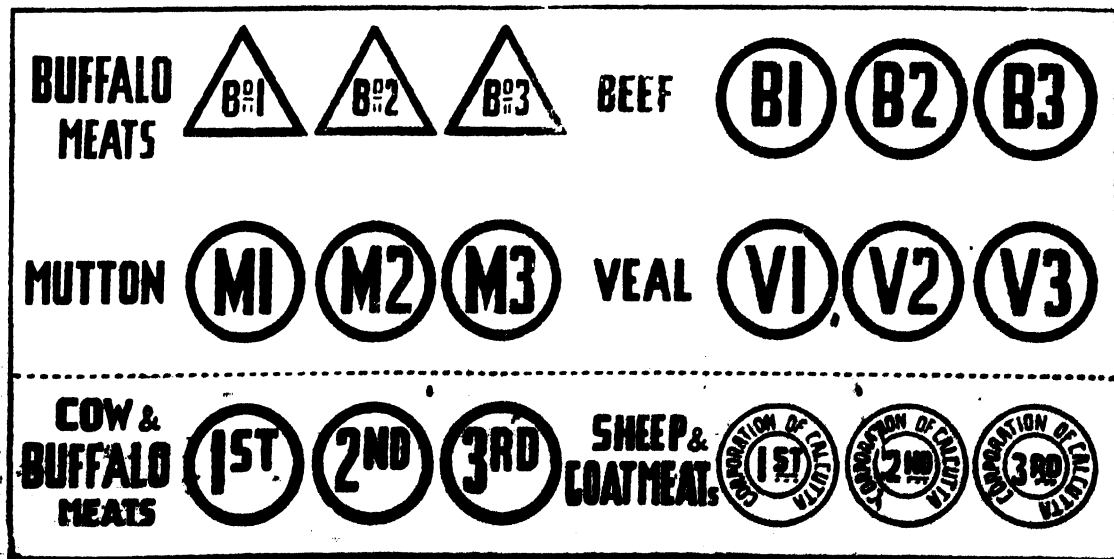
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES.					
Vegetables	--	--	--	Downward.	—
Beef	--	--	--	—	As it was
Mutton	--	--	--	—	Do.
Fresh fruits	--	...	--	—	Do.
Dry ..	--	--	--	—	Do.
Eggs	--	--	--	Downward	Do.
Poultry.	--	--	--	Upward	—
Fish	--	--	--	Downward.	—

MEAT MARKS



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not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th December, 1947

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 80
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 140	Head each	2 120	3 20	2 00	2 40
Fillet rounderout per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 80
					Loin "	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 60
ump per seer	2 120	2 120	2 80	2 100	Shoulder "	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 80
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40					
Round "	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	3 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Fuet (Kidney)	3 40	4 40			Hind-quarter "	3 00	3 80		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	8 00	3 120		
					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF									
Brain each	0 120	1 00			MUTTON.				
Heart each	0 140	1 00							
Oxtails each	1 00	1 100							
Shinbones each	0 140	1 60			Chops per seer	3 80	4 40		
Skink each	0 80	1 00			Breast "	8 00	4 00		
Tongue each	2 00	2 120			Curry Mutton per seer	8 00	4 00		
Kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00			Leg per seer	8 00	4 00		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Saddle per seer	3 00	3 80		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 00			Shoulder per seer	3 00	3 80		
					Kidneys each	0 60	0 80		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Heart "	0 60	0 80		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00				Liver "	2 40	2 140		
Smoked Ham "	2 00				Brain "	0 60	0 80		
Back Bacon "	2 0				Tongue "	0 140	1 00		
Stricky Bacon "	1 120				Trotters "	0 16			
Pork Sausages "	1 20	1 80			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
Pork "	1 40	1 120			Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	2 80	3 120		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 00	3 40		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market									
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80			Hilsa Fish per seer	4 80	5 80		
Chops per seer	3 00	3 80			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	1 40			Do. (without shell) per seer	3 120	4 120		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 120	4 80		
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	3 40			Bombay Duck per 100				
Boiled Ham per lb.	3 00	4 80			Pomfrite per seer	5 80	6 80		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Bhetkee "	4 00	0 80		
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120			Maldine "				
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	0 00	3 40			China Grass White per packet small				
Roasted Pork	8 00	4 00			Do. large per "				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	3 00			Ball chaw per seer				
Cannon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	5 00			Papadams per 100	8 00	8 80		
Cocktail Sausages "	1 80	2 00			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 80	4 120		
Bologne "	1 120	2 80			Dry Prawns per seer	4 00	4 120		
Compressed Pork	1 120	2 40							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE, B. 8. 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each	1 80	1 12 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 10 0	0 14 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth) ..	1 12 0	2 00 0	Do. Nagpur ..	0 60 0	0 100 0	Apples (Cooking) ..	1 60	2 00
Duck ..	5 80	6 80	Do. Lahore ..	0 12 0	1 00 0	Do. S. Africa ..	—	—
Duck (curry) ..	2 80	3 40	Do. Darjeeling p. lb.	—	—	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 80	3 80
Do. (roasting) ..	3 40	3 80	Do. Fyzabad ..	0 80	1 12 0	Do. Nainital ..	—	—
Do. (special) ..	3 80	4 00	Do. Country each	0 60	0 100 0	Do. White Pearman ..	—	—
Fowl (curry) ..	2 12 0	3 00 0	Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 10 0	1 00 0	Do. American ..	—	—
Do. (outlet) ..	3 00	3 80	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 40	1 80	Do. Cashmere per lb.	3 00	3 80
Do. (ordinary roasting)	—	—	Celery ..	0 86	0 100 0	Do. Jonathan ..	—	—
Do. (special) each ..	3 00	3 80	Cucumber per score	2 80	3 12 0	Do. Luton per lb.	3 80	4 00
Do. (Medium roasting)	—	—	Garlic per seer	1 20	1 60	Do. Quetta ..	3 80	4 00
Goose ..	0 14 0	1 20	Ginger ..	0 12 0	1 00 0	Do. Delicious per seer.	4 00	5 00
Pigeons ..	18 00	30 00	Green Chilly per seer	1 00	1 40	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	3 00	3 80
Turkey Cook ..	8 00	12 00	Turmeric ..	1 00	1 40	Amra per score	—	—
Do. Hen ..	—	—	Indian Corn each	—	—	Bael Fruit each ..	0 12 0	1 40
Fowl (Alive) per lb. lb	2 12 0	2 14 0	Knol kohl p. lb.	0 80	0 100 0	Bedana Kabul per lb.	5 80	6 80
Do. heavy lots ..	8 40	8 10 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Black Berry per score	—	—
Do. (Dressed) ..	—	—	Do. Do. per score	0 20	0 26	Cocoanut each ..	0 40	0 60
EGGS.			Leek per lb.	—	—	Country Apples per doz.	—	—
Ducks per score	2 14 0	3 20	Lettuce each ..	0 26	0 80	Gooseberry per seer	—	—
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 12 0	3 20	Lettuce per score	3 12 0	4 80	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
Do. (special) per score	3 40	3 80	Lobis per seer (small)	0 80	0 100 0	Do. Nask 1 lb.	3 00	3 80
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	3 80	3 12 0
Dove ..	1 00	1 40	Leek (Country) each	1 60	0 80	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Guinea fowl ..	4 00	5 00	Onions, (New) per seer	1 00	1 40	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Partridge ..	15 00	20 00	Do. Patna red (old) ..	1 20	1 40	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Peacock ..	10 00	15 00	Do. " white ..	1 40	1 80	Grape Fruit per doz.	9 00	12 00
Peahen ..	—	—	Do. Country red ..	0 12 0	1 00	Jaffa Orange per doz.	10 80	12 00
Plovers ..	—	—	Parasit per seer ..	0 14 0	—	Anar ..	10 00	12 80
Quail ..	10 00	15 00	Peas Modhupur per seer	2 10 0	2 80	Guava (Local) per doz	1 80	2 00
Rabbit ..	0 80	0 100 0	Do. Darjeeling .. lb.	14 0	1 00	Jack Fruit each ..	—	—
Snipes ..	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Hazaribagh ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	3 80	3 12 0
Teal (large) ..	2 00	2 80	Do. Ranchi ..	1 00	1 80	Khurbane ..	1 40	1 80
Teal (cotton) ..	1 80	1 12 0	Do. Simla ..	1 80	2 00	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Wild Duck each ..	2 80	3 00	Do. Country ..	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Wild Goose each ..	—	—	Snake Coil ..	—	—	Lime patty per score	0 12 0	1 40
Wild Duck (special) each	3 00	3 80	Potatoes (Nainital) ..	1 40	1 80	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
BIRDS.			Do. Darjeeling ..	0 12 0	1 00	Liches per 100 (Mozaffer-	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	50 00	52 00	Do. Country do. ..	0 12 0	1 00	Do. (Country) ..	—	—
Do. (Hen) ..	50 00	52 00	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 40	1 80	Looket per score	—	—
Pigeons (Fancy) ..	5 00	50 00	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	1 40	1 80	Monkey Liches per 100	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Old) Nainital ..	1 40	1 80	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.	—	0 8 8	Do. (New) Small ..	0 10 0	0 14 0	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	0 70	0 80	Do. Madras (Controlled)	—	—	Mask Melon .. lb. (Lucknow)	—	—
Artipeach per seer ..	0 80	—	Do. (Small) (Round) ..	0 80	0 12 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	—	—
Beetroot Darjeeling per	—	—	Do. Shillong (Conts.) ..	—	—	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
lb. ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Rhubarb per lb.	—	—	Do. Do. (Madras)	—	—
Do. Agra ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pulbu. (Patil) per seer	0 14 0	1 00	Do. Langra per doz. ..	—	—
Do. Country per seer	1 00	1 40	Radish English per bundle	0 30	0 50	Do. Sipra ..	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	0 10 0	1 20	Do. Country per bundle	0 14 0	1 80	Do. Faslie ..	—	—
Do. French Darjeeling	1 00	1 40	Spinach per lot of 30	0 12 0	1 00	Do. Mohon Bhog ..	—	—
Do. Butter per score	0 60	0 80	Squash per seer ..	0 80	0 100 0	Do. Green per score	—	—
Brinjal ..	0 40	0 80	Country Spinach per score	0 40	0 60	Do. Golapkhosh ..	—	—
Cabbage each ..	2 00	2 80	Sweet Potatoes red per ar.	0 80	0 100 0	Do. Himsagore ..	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 80	1 12 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 50	0 70	Do. Begamfull ..	—	—
Do. Darjeeling lb.	0 12 0	0 18 0	Tomato per seer	1 80	1 12 0	Do. Kanchan ..	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) per seer	1 80	1 100	Do. Darjeeling per seer	1 40	1 80	Do. Bombay ..	—	—
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 80	0 12 0	Do. Country ..	—	—	Do. Safeta ..	—	—
Do. Darjeeling per lb.	0 80	0 11 0	Do. Ranchi ..	1 40	1 80	Do. Lilam per doz.	—	—
Do. (Allahabad) ..	0 80	0 100	Do. Shillong per seer	1 12 0	2 00	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
Do. (Lucknow) ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind (Green) ..	0 60	0 80	Mulberry per score	—	—
			Turnip p. lb. Darjeeling	0 70	0 80	Nagpur Mosson per doz.	3 00	4 00
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	5 80	0 100 0	Poona ..	3 00	3 12 0
			Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Bombay ..	3 00	4 00
			each ..	0 70	0 12 0	Oranges Sylhet ..	—	—
			Do. Darjeeling each	—	—	Do. Bombay ..	—	—
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 50	0 60	Do. Darjeeling 6-8 ..	1 00	—
			Red ..	0 40	0 60	Do. Madras per doz.	1 80	2 00
			Tarai per seer ..	—	—	Do. Nagpur 12-14 ..	1 00	—
			Kankrole per seer ..	—	—	Do. (Squeezing) 16-18	1 00	—

*Controlled by Government.

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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in profits and prestige.

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S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Peaches Simla (Dry) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb. ...	8 0 0	3
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Chilgoosja per lb. ...	2 0 0	2
Do. Jessore " ...	1 8 0	3 1 0	Quince (Darj.) ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...		
Do. Madras " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla " ...			Sofata 8—10 ...	1 0 0		Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 0 0	8
Do. Darjeeling " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	5 0 0	5 8 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Star Apple per score ...			Dates Arab per seer ...	1 8 0	2
Do. Martaban " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...		
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	0 12 0	1
Do. Amritasagar " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		
Do. Kabul " ...	0 12 0	2 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1
Pepaya Jasore each ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each ...			Khurma per seer ...	2 8 0	8
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...			Do. Goalund each ...			Monkeynuts Madras per lb. ...	0 8 0	0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farakkabad " ...			Pears dry per lb. ...	8 0 0	4
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	
" Kandahar ...			Water fruit per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 4 0	5
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	C. Apples each ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...		
Prunes S. W. per tid (8 lb.) ...	82 0 0		DRY FRUITS			Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 8 0	5
Do. Liby do. ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Calasin do. ...			Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	2 1
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond English (large) per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1
Do. (Mainital) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	8 0 0		Do. Sultana per lb. ...	8 0 0	8
Do. Kulu 6—8 ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Iran (Shelled) per lb. ...	4 0 0		Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	3 8 0	4
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. American 1 lb. ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. (Cooking) 6—8 ...	1 0 0		Kaju nuts (unsalted) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Sankist) per lb. ...	1 0 0	10
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Salted) " ...	2 8 0	2 12 0			
Do. Cashmere ...	2 0 0							
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...								
Do. S. African per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Do. Punjab " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0						
Pineapple per tin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0						
Peaches fresh ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
*H. (New)			*P. 19	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 40-50	1 0 0	Cheese.				" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*F. G. 6	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 55)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	2 00	2 80	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 00	1 80	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	4 00	4 80	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin. ...	1 80		(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice " ...	2 80	3 00				(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb. ...	3 00	4 80				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 80	
						*Matches:—		
BUTTER ETC.			*FLOUR			40 sticks each box ...	0 06	
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	3 00	3 80	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control			
Bombay " ...	3 00	3 80	other varieties per seer	Price	Price			
Dinapur " ...	3 00	3 80	Patent flour No. 1 per		0 60	*COAL AND COKE		Selling
Butter for cake per seer ...	5 80	5 12 0	seer ...					Price
Cow's Ghee " ...	8 00	9 80	Californian flour per bag			*Domestic Coke (retail)		
Butter Ghee " ...	8 80	9 80	of 5 lbs. ...			per md. ...	1 90	
Ag Mark Ghee " ...			Californian flour No. 2		Control	*Domestic Coke (whole-		
New Zealand 1 lb. tin ...	3 23	3 43	per seer ...		Price	sale) at the Depot ...	1 90	
Australia " " ...	3 40	8 80	Country flour per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 56	Spices—		
MILK AND CREAM.			Do. White per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	1 00	1 40
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			Do. Red " " ...					to
seer ...	1 00	1 40	Wheat " " ...		0 56			1 00
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 80	2 12 0	Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 60	Halud " ...	0 60	0 70
Powder Milk per lb. ...	2 00	3 12 0	Suji " ...				to	0 80
FISH.			*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
P. & K. (Jhill) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 40	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6	Control	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 00
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 80	4 00	Rice (retail) ...		Price	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 80	2 40
Do. (salt-water) ...	2 80	3 00	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 66	Plum Cake " ...	1 12 0	2 40
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 80	4 80	Medium per seer ...	0 66		X'mas Cake (Almond		
			coarse per md. ...			iced) per lb. ...	3 00	
Cutla per seer ...	1 80	2 00	Muri per seer ...	1 40	1 80	Plum Puddings (English)		
Do. (out pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 80	Khai " ...	1 40	1 80	per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Rohi per seer ...	1 80	2 00	Chira " ...	1 40	1 80	Slab Chocolates per		
Do. (out pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 80				packet ...		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 80	2 80	*DALDA VEGETABLE			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilma (Padma) per seer ...	1 80	2 00	GHEE			Assorted Chocolates per		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 40	1 80	1 lb. tin ...	1 50		lb. ...		4 00
Mango fish with roe ...			2 lb. tin ...	2 96				
Do. without roe ...			5 lb. tin ...	6 86		Short Bread per lb. ...	1 40	
Hilma (Ganges, whole) per			10 lb. tin ...	11 14 6		English Sweet, Assorted		
seer ...						per lb. ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 00	3 00	*SUGAR		Control	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	3 00	2 80	Gur (Bengal) per seer ...	0 15 0	1 80	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Pomfret per seer ...	3 00	3 12 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			" " " "		
Prawns per seer (small) ...	2 00	2 80	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Crystal (best) ...			Bolled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. Do. (Large) ...	3 00	3 12 0	Medium (small grain		0 10 8			
Lebster ...	1 14 0	2 00	white) ...			PEAR FREANS BISCUITS.		
Sea fish ...	2 00	2 80	Medium (small grain)		0 10 8	Glaxo ½ lb. packet ...	1 40	
Other fish ...	1 80	2 00	Bengal ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 40	2 12 0				Golden Puffs ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	3 80	4 00	*DAL Etc.			Barley Sugar (English)		
Mackerel ...	2 00	2 80	Kalai per seer ...	0 14 0	1 20	per lb. ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 80	1 10 0	Arabar " ...	1 40	1 80	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Shrimp per seer ...	0 12 0	1 00	Chola " ...	0 14 0	1 20	per lb. ...		
Shrimp finger ...	2 00	2 80	Khari Masoor " ...	0 15 0	1 20	Assorted Patties per doz.		
Pona (fillet) per lb. ...	1 10 0	2 00	Khasari " ...	0 12 0	1 60	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Tangra per seer ...	1 10 0	2 00	Mung " (Bhaja) ...	1 40	1 80	per tin ...		
Parasy " " ...	1 80	2 00				BUTTER.		
			Cocogem—			Stafford 12 oz. tin. ...	2 14 0	Plus
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			9 lb. tin ...		12 80	Poisons " " ...	2 14 0	Sale
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0		2 lb. " ...		8 80	Champion " " ...	2 12 0	Tax.
Hot dog bread each ...	0 10		6 lb. " ...		9 80	Compressed Butter 6½ lbs.		
Dinner Roll " ...	0 10		Cocoonut Oil per seer ...	1 12 0	1 12 0	tin ...		
Cheese Bandel " ...	0 20	0 86	Castor Oil " ...	1 80	1 10 0			
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	5 00	8 40	Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	2 00	2 80	BRITANNIA		
Do. Edam " ...	4 00	4 40				Cheese ...		
Do. Overland per lb. ...			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Gem lard ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 53		Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 00	1 40	(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 19		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Cream per lb. ...	0 80	0 10 0	(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz. No. 1	0 30	Control-	Marie ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz. No. 2	0 29	led rates.	Milk ...		
						Mixed (House-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice per lb. loose ...		1 9

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA —			Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)	1 2 0	
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet		2 1 2	per tin		
Mimki	1 9 0		Red do. do.		2 1 2	Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	0 12 6	1 1 1
Petit Bourra Loose per lb.			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "		2 1 0	1 lb. loose		
School						Scups, Assorted Small tin	1 4 0	
Thin Arrowroot "			TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water "			Special Darjeeling Red	2 14 0		Isinglass per pkt.		
Ecological Loose			Label 1 lb. pkt.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Yellow Label Orange Pe-		2 10 0	bag		
size tin	3 14 6		koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.		2 7 0	Rosela Assorted Jams	1 8 0	
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.		2 6 0	per tin		
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.		2 2 0	O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken		2 12 0	per tin		
			Loose Coffee per lb.			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
						oz. tin		
			SPIICES			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		2 2 0
			Onions ground per phial	1 0 0		per pkt.		
			Cinnamon "	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
			Ginger "	1 0 0		1 lb. per tin		
			Mixed Spice "	1 0 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			" Herb "	1 0 0		tle		
			Sage "	0 14 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			Nutmeg "	1 2 0		per lb.		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA —			Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
			Mountain Bonquet			con per lb.	2 4 0	
			1 lb. packet	3 6 0		Oatmeal (A u s t r a l i a n)		
			Green Spot Loose per lb.	2 10 0		3 lb. tin	0 13 0	0 14
			Yellow Spot "	2 7 0		Indian Oats per packet	Small	Large
			Red Spot "	2 4 0		Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Gold Dust "	2 2 0	2 1 0	per tin		
			Star Dust "			Frugtnelt's King Coco-	1 2 0	4 8
			LOOSE TEA			nut Hair Oil	0 4 0	0 9
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	3 0 0		*Cobra Boot Polish,	1 9 0	
			O. P. Darjeeling and			*Chamois Leather, large		
			Assam per lb.	2 12 0		*Mosquito Destroyer, box		1 0
			DUST TEA			*Eno's Fruit Salt	2 6 0	2 1 1
			Darjeeling and Assam			*Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 12 0	
			Dust per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Elerman's Embrocation	1 8 0	
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 5 0	2 10 0	*Zam-Buk	1 2 0	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet		1 2 0	*Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	1 2 0	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.		1 8 0	*Oriental Balm	1 2 0	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.			*Sloan's Liniment	1 6 0	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0	*Kruschen Salt	1 12 0	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "			Blattabane Cock-		
			Chutneys 1 "	1 8 0	1 12 0	roach Extermina-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 8 0		tor 1 1/2 Oza. tin	0 12 0	
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 6		Do. 8 Oza. "	1 0 0	
			Do. (Country) 1/2 lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. 8 Oza. "	2 4 0	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 16 Oza. "	4 0 0	
			Panama	1 0 0		Do. 7 lb "	24 0 0	
			Pepper		1 0 0	Do. 56 lbs. bag	126 12 0	
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 0 0	1 8 0	PAINTS.		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	1 4 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0		per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 36 oz.			Do. (Japanese) "		
			*Glaxo per tin	2 15 3				

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants

Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. B. 2901)

Rangoon Branch:
*222, Fraser Street Rangoon.

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2 Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal.
(Phone: Cal. 1381)
153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta
8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Stn.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Cut-Fish 15 16	0 5 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
(G.K.) 5 & 6	0 5 0 "	G. K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th December, 1947

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RIES (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
.Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Tomato ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
.Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh " ...		5 0 0	Patat ...		
.Do. (Fine) ...			Patna " ...			Brinjal ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
.Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Sree) ...			Peas ...	1 4 0	
.Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo Mark)			Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 5 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Basanti ...	7 14 0		Cabbage per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Chinshakkar (Do.)			OIL.			Ginger ...	0 8 0	
Golap Khas (Do.)			Ghani Oil ...			Onion ...	0 12 0	
Dadkhani ...			Mustard Oil ...	2 0 0		MEAT.		
Deshi Botlee ...			Cocoanut Oil ...	1 12 0		Mutton ...		2 2 0
Dudhkalma ...			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Goat & Khashi ...		2 2 0
Control (Medium) ...			Sugar (White Java) } Con			FISH		
.. (Coarse) ...			Do. (Brown Java) } trol.		0 10 3	Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 2 0
Supal ...			Do. (Bata) ...			Other ...		
Katari Bhog ...			Flour (Country) (Whole m	sal)	0 6 0	Hilsa ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Chamanmani ...			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 6 0	Prawns ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
DAL.			Do. (white) " ...		0 6 0	Parsey ...		
Gram (Patna whole) ...			Suji ...			Bagda ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal) ...	1 0 0		Gur (Beli) (control) ...			Bhetki ...	1 12 0	
Mug Dal (Kancha) ...		1 2 0	.. Khajure ...			Crab per pair		
Do. (Sona, Bhaja		1 6 0	VEGETABLES.			Per ...	2 0 0	2 2 0
Do. (Krishna) ...			Potato (New) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	EGGS.		
Arahar Dal ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potato (Madras) ...		0 12 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	1 14 0	
Kalal Dal ...		0 15 0				(Fresh) ...		
Khasari Dal ...		0 11 0				Egg (Duck) per score	2 2 0	2 2 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)						(Fresh) ...		
Do. (Kharl) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0						
Mattor Dal ...		0 12 0						
Salt (Control) ...		0 2 6						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th December, 1947

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per sr.	1 4 0	1 6 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton ...	2 2 0	2 12 0
Mug Dal (Kasha) " ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat ...	2 2 0	2 12 0
Arahar Dal " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Patna per seer ...			Pork ...		1 12 0
Kalal Dal " ...	1 0 0		Milk ...		0 12 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Kharl) " ...	0 14 0	0 15 0	Cows' Head ...			Egg (Fowl) per score	2 0 0	2 3 0
Do. (Splits) " ...			Condensed Milk ...			.. (Duck) Do. ...	2 0 0	2 2 0
Mattor Dal " ...		0 13 0	Milk Maid ...			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE			Shillong per seer ...		6 0 0	Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 14 0
Gawa per seer ...		8 0 0	OIL.			Yellow per tin ...		
Ranchi " ...			*Mustard Oil per seer ...	Contd.	2 2 0	Cocoa Hornby ...		
Sree (Mark) " ...	7 9 0		Cocoanut Oil ...		2 0 0	Coffee Polson's lb. ...		
Khurja ...		8 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Shadawa do. ...			Apples per seer ...		5 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb. ...		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Alubokra " ...		5 0 0	H. & P. Do. ...		
(Controlled)			Oranges 8—16 ...	1 0 0		Household per tin ...		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Bedana per seer ...			Jacob's Cream Cracker		
*Sugar (White) per seer			Pasta ...		10 0 0	*Rice		
Do. (Brown) ...		0 11 3	Dates Arat ...		8 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
*Do. (Bata) ...			Grapes per seer ...			State Express Ciga		
*Flour per seer (White) ...		0 6 0	Kaspati ...			rettes, 555 ...		
*Atta " ...		0 5 6	Mango ...			Passing Show Ciga		
*Do. B " ...			" (Langra) ...			rettes 1 tin. ...		
Gur (Bheli) ...		0 9 6	Pomegranate per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
*Flour (Whole Meal) ...			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl) ...		2 0 0
			Patat (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Quaker's Oats ...		
			Patat per seer ...	0 8 0	0 14 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Potatoes New (Desi) ...			(glass) each ...		
			Potatoes (Darjeeling)			Jam ...		
			Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Jelly ...		
			Ginger ...	0 6 0	0 2 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 8 0	(Large) ...		
			Cabbage per seer ...		1 0 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati)			Elephant Brand tin ...		
			Madras ...	0 8 0	0 14 0	Do. , per bottle ...		
			FISH			Do. " bulk ...		
			*Parsey per seer ...		1 12 0	Siding Spa ...		
			*Pona " ...	1 7 0	1 15 0	Do. per bottle ...		
			*Do. (Cut pieces) " }		2 0 0			
			*Bagda " ...		2 0 0			
			*Bhetki " ...	1 8 0	2 1 0			
			*Crab (each) ...	0 1 0	0 2 0			
			*Col per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0			
			*Tina Fish ...		1 12 0			
			*Magoor ...		2 12 0			
			*Bhangoor ...		1 11 0			

*Rationed.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Articles in Fish section Government Controlled rate.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th December, 1947

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1st class per seer	3 0 0		Hapas per doz.	...		Rice		
2nd " "	2 8 0		Mango Sukul	...		Dinajpori Khatari Bhog	...	
3rd " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Sepia	...		Deshi (Nagra) per md.	...	
4th " "	3 8 0		Do. Begamfully	...		Do. (Medium)	...	
5th " "	3 8 0		Do. Bombay	...		Patnai (Atap) " md.	...	
EGGS			Do. Langra	...		Hilly (old) per md.	...	
1st per score	2 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Bhastara	...		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	...	
2nd " "	1 12 0		Do. Kailash	...		Jhingasal per md.	...	
VEGETABLES			Do. Fasil	...		Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	...	
1st per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Nilambari per doz.	...		Do. No. 2 per md.	...	
2nd " "	0 0 6	0 4 0	Do. Totapuri	...		Uhamormoni	...	
3rd " "	0 8 0	1 4 0	Do. Sapeda	...		Balam (old) per md.	...	
4th " "	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Golapphas	...		Chini Shakkari No. 1 per	...	
5th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar	...		maund (old)	...	
6th " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh	...		Kalma (polished) No. 1	...	
7th " "	1 4 0	0 12 0	Do. Kharbuza per seer	...		per maund	...	
8th " "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Orange Ichhanagore	...		Kalma (polished) No. 2	...	
9th " "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Madras	...		per maund	...	
10th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Darjeeling 8-16	1 0 0		Kamini per maund	...	
11th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Nagpur 12-20	1 0 0		Peshwar Rice per md.	...	
12th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Bombay	...		Dhaki Chata	...	
13th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pesta Bagdad per seer	...		Fine per seer	...	
14th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Multan	10 0 0		Coarse	...	
15th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Kabul	...		Medium	...	
16th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pears 8-16	1 0 0		SUGAR, ETC.		
17th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pineapple Singapuri each	...		Crystal Sugar per seer	...	
18th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Assam (Local)	0 12 0	1 8 0	Java	...	
19th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country each	0 8 0	0 12 0	Cocoonut Oil	2 0 0	
20th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches	...		Mustard Oil	1 14 0	2 0 0
21st " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 8 0	1 12 0	Salt per seer	0 2 6	
22nd " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Martaban per score	1 4 0	2 8 0	Flour	...	
23rd " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Musket per seer	...		Atta	...	
24th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pomegranate per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Sujee	...	
25th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Multan per seer	...		Atta fresh per seer	...	
26th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Kandahar	4 0 0		Chandausi Atta per md.	...	
27th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bedana (Kabul)	8 0 0	10 0 0	Til Oil per seer	...	
28th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer	5 0 0	7 0 0	Fine per seer	...	
29th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Sultana	8 0 0		DAL		
30th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Almond shelled	8 0 0	6 0 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
31st " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. without shell (small)	7 0 0		Mug Dal	1 0 0	1 4 0
32nd " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. do. large	8 0 0		Arhar	1 2 0	1 6 0
33rd " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Surdah Quaman per seer	...		Kalai	0 14 0	1 0 0
34th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Water melon Goalando	...		Khesari	0 10 0	0 12 0
35th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Deshi each	1 0 0	5 0 0	Mosoor (split)	0 15 0	
36th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Farukabad	...		Do. (khari)	0 14 0	0 12 0
37th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta	...		Mator	...	0 12 0
38th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhagalpur each	...		Ohana Dal	0 14 0	1 0 0
39th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sarbatil Lemon	...		TEA.		
40th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Musembi 5-10	1 0 0		Rose Mixture	2 8 0	2 14 0
41th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Walnut per seer	...		Golden Orange Pekoe	...	3 6 0
42th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Shelled	6 0 0		Quality per lb.	...	
43th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Nut Ground	...		Rose Orange Pekoe	...	2 0 0
44th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sharifa	...		Quality per lb.	...	
45th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Nona (each)	...		Orange Pekoe	...	
46th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	BUTTER, ETC.			Pekoe per lb.	...	
47th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Darjeeling do. per lb.	...		Darjeeling Autumn	...	
48th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bombay	...		Special per lb.	...	1 14 0
49th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Aligarh	3 0 0		Pekoe Dust	...	
50th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Jessore	6 0 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
51th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Dinapur	5 0 0		Elephant Brand per bottle	0 3 0	Controlled
52th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pabna	5 0 0		(white)	...	
53th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Darbhanga	4 8 0		SPICES.		
54th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Manasferpur	...		Jecra per seer	3 0 0	
55th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Cow's Ghee	8 0 0		Haldi	1 4 0	1 8 0
56th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Milk	0 12 0		Dhonia	0 12 0	
57th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bhalsa Ghee	6 0 0		Red Chillies per seer	1 4 0	
58th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	FISH	...		Pepper	2 13 0	
59th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bagda per seer	2 8 0	3 8 0	Sago	...	2 0 0
60th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bhetke per Sr.	1 8 0	2 0 0	Gloves	2 8 0	
61th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Prawns	1 12 0	2 0 0	Cinamon	4 0 0	
62th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Hilsa	1 12 0	2 4 0	Cardaman	10 0 0	12 0 0
63th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Rohi	1 12 0	2 0 0			
64th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Rohi (out pieces)	2 4 0				
65th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Small fish	1 0 0	1 4 0			
66th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Chetal	1 12 0	2 0 0			
67th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Orab per pair	0 8 0	0 10 0			
68th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Koi per seer	1 8 0	3 8 0			
69th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Singhee per seer	...				
70th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Magoor per seer (small)	3 8 0	4 0 0			
71th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. (large)	...	5 0 0			
72th " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Gaida	3 0 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO., LTD.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET
Rates quoted on the 10th December, 1947

[illegible]

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 10th December, 1947

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
FISH & MEAT.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	FLOUR.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Pork per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Garlic	per seer	1 4 0			Flour per seer (Rationed)	0 5 6		
Do. (out pieces)	2 4 0	2 8 0	Green Chilly	"	1 0 0	1 4 0		Sujee per seer	—		
Shrimp	2 0 0	2 8 0	Onion	"	0 12 0	1 0 0		Flour (Wholemeal) p. sr.	—		
Lobster	2 0 0		Pean (Darjeeling)	"	0 8 0			Atta (Rationed) per seer	0 5 6		
Bagda	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. (Ranchi)	"	—			Wheat	—		
Shangaur	2 0 0		Potatoes (Darjeeling)	"	0 12 0	0 14 0			—		
Shutki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Madras (controlled)	"	0 8 0	0 10 0		RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.			
Other Fish	1 4 0	2 8 0	Pulbul	per seer	0 0 0	0 12 0		Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 6 6		
Hilsa	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ladies finger	"	0 0 0	0 7 0		"	—		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	3 0 0	Raddish	"	—			"	—		
Crab	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash	"	0 6 0			"	—		
			Sweet Potatoes	"	0 6 0			Patni per seer	—		
			Sweet Pumpkin each	—	0 10 0	0 14 0		Banktula (Manja) per md.	—		
			White	"	0 12 0	0 14 0		Do. (Kora)	—		
			Tomato. (Darjeeling) per sr.	—	1 4 0	1 8 0		Do. (Atap)	—		
			Do. (Country)	—	—			Rangoon per seer	—		
								Katari Bhog (Boiled) per	—		
								md.	—		
								Deshi (Boiled) per md.	—		
								Golap Gora	—		
								Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	2 0 0		
								Sugar (Rationed)	—		
								Tee per lb.	1 8 0		
								Gur	0 12 0		
								Cocoonut oil	2 4 0		
								Arahar	1 4 0		
								Chana	0 15 0		
								Khari Masoor	0 14 0		
								Khasaree	0 12 0		
								Kalry	—		
								Biuli	—		
								Mug Katch	1 4 0		
								Do. (Bona)	1 4 0		
								Matto	0 12 0		
								Salt	0 2 0		
								Barley Lily 1 lb. tin.	1 4 0		
								Do. Purty 1 lb. tin.	1 3 0		
								Robinson's Barley	—		
								Jelly	1 8 0		
								Kerosene oil—Elephant	—		
								Brand per bottle	—		
								Coal per md.	1 9 0		

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 10th December, 1947

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 40	1 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 60	0 80	Kashin Bhog 4—6	—	—
Mutton "	2 80	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 40	—	Fash 4—6	—	—
Goat and Kid "	2 00	—	Sweet Pumpkin "	0 40	—	Prses S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	1 12 0	2 00	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	0 1	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	1 40	—	Sugarcane each	0 40	0 80
Duck each	1 80	2 80	White Pumpkin "	0 50	1 00	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 80	3 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per "	0 100	0 12 0	BUTTER.		
Chickens "	1 00	2 00	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer	1 40	—	Aligarh per lb.	4 80	—
Pigeon "	1 00	—				Dinapur "	4 00	—
EGGS.			FRUITS			Ghee per seer	8 00	7 00
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	2 40	Alubokhora per seer	—	—	Pure Cow's Milk	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's " "	2 00	—	Apricot	4 00	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples 5	1 40	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 50	—
Pena per seer	1 80	2 00	Figs per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 26	—
Do. (Out pieces)	2 00	2 80	Amra (Belati) per score	0 80	0 10 0	Do. lb.	0 1 8	—
Silong	2 00	—	Bedana per seer	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 80	2 00	Beal each	0 20	0 80	Flour per seer	—	—
Sagda	2 00	2 80	Pomegranate "	—	2 00	Atta "	—	—
Bhangaur	1 80	1 12 0	Blackberry per 100	—	—	Sujee "	—	—
Shetki	1 00	1 80	Cocconut each	0 40	0 60	RICE.		
Other Fish	0 40	0 60	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	2 00	—	Dates per seer	1 00	—	Banktulah (Manje) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	2 00	2 80	Almond "	4 00	5 00	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	—	—	Grape	6 00	—	Chinisaakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deahi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	2 00	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 12 0	1 00	Khubani per seer	—	—	Sugar (Controlled)	0 86	—
Do. (Dest)	1 00	1 80	Kharbuza	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 40	1 12 0
Can (French) per seer	0 10 0	—	Lichis per 100	—	0 10 0	Cocconut Oil	2 40	0 14 0
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 40	0 60	Lime per score	—	—	Gur	—	—
Brinjal "	—	—	Lokote "	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage	1 00	—	Oranges 8	0 12 0	—	Arahar per seer	—	1 00
Do. (Darjeeling) per seer	0 40	0 12 0	Pasta per seer	—	10 00	Ohana	—	1 80
Cauliflower	0 12 0	0 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 40	0 80	Khari Masoor "	1 40	0 14 0
Carrots (Country) per sr.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per dos.	0 90	1 20	Bhanga	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	Khasaree	—	0 10 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Pineapple "	0 40	0 12 0	Mung (Hari)	—	1 40
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 80	0 60	Do. (Sona)	—	—
Ginger per seer	0 12 0	—	Rahins	—	5 00	Mattor	—	0 12 0
Garlic	—	1 00	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt	—	0 26
Green Chilly per seer	—	1 80	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger "	0 60	—	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Coal per md. (Controlled)	—	1 90
Onion "	0 10 0	1 00	Walnut "	4 00	6 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 14 0	—	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 60	0 60	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Dest)	0 50	0 50	Golap Khas 6—10	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi)	0 80	0 10 0	Langra 3—4	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Nainital)	—	—	Bombay 6—8	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	2 40	—
Do. (Dest)	0 10 0	1 00	Totapari per score	—	—	Lily,	—	—
Palbul	—	0 60	Slipa	—	—			
Raddish (English) per dos.	0 12 0	1 80						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 10 0	1 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supply.

SIN CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
38A Office Godown	0 5 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney	0 6 0 "		36 A "	0 5 0 "	
37 "	0 8 0 "				
1 30 "	0 10 0 "				
	5 0 0 "				

N. M. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Sell

(Continued from page 48)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H	Re. A. P.		M.	Re. A. P.		Egg	Re. A. P.	Egg
			3	0 9 0	Plantain.		0 8 0	
						9	0 8 0	Do
						10	0 8 0	Do
						18	0 8 0	Do
						19	0 8 0	Do
						22	0 8 0	Do
						27	0 4 0	Do
32-33	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.				25	0 4 0	Do
34	2 0 0	Do.				40-42	0 8 0 each	Do
35	2 0 0	Do.						
						F. B.	1 0 0	Sporting goods
New Bldg.			West Range (old)	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	"	26 0 0	Oilman's Stores			
8	4 0 0	Do.	"	27 0 0	Do.			
9	5 7 6	Do.	"	28 0 0	Do.			
			"	29 0 0	Do.			
			"	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			"	31 0 0	Misc. goods.			
			"	32 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
			"	33 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			"	34 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			"	35 0 0	Do.	N.	38	0 5 6
			"	36 0 0	Tailoring.	"	57	0 5 6
			"	37 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	"	72-78	0 11 0
			"	38 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	"	26A	0 7 0
			"	39 0 0	Do.	"	35A	0 7 0
			"	40 0 0	Do.	"	45A	0 7 0
			"	41 0 0	Do.	"	54A	0 7 0
			"	42 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
39C	0 10 0	Do.	"	52 0 0		Milk	8-9	2 12 0
			"	53 0 0		"	6	2 12 0
			"	54 0 0		"	7	2 12 0
			"	55 1 12 0 (Daily)		"	12	2 12 0
						"	12	2 12 0
						Suet	8 A 6	0 4 0
			Foultry.	1 4 0	Foultry.			0 6 0
			"	2 8 0	Do.			
			"	3 8 0	Do.			
			"	4 4 0	Do.			
			"	5 8 0	Do.			
			"	6 8 0	Do.			
			"	7 8 0	Do.			
			"	8 4 0	Do.			
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			"	66 4 0	Do.			
			"	67 4 0	Do.			
			"	68 4 0	Do.			
			"	69 4 0	Do.			
			"	70 4 0	Do.			
			"	71 4 0	Do.			
			"	72 4 0	Do.			
			"	73 4 0	Do.			
			"	74 4 0	Do.			
			"	75 4 0	Do.			
			"	76 4 0	Do.			
			"	77 4 0	Do.			
			"	78 4 0	Do.			
			"	79 4 0	Do.			
			"	80 4 0	Do.			
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*Heads temporarily suspended.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 10th December, 1947

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
One per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Potatoes per seer Madras			Controlled Rice per sr. 'B'	0 6 6	
One per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	New (Country)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. " 'A'	0 10 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Nanital per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0			
Along	1 8 0	1 12 0	Mangoes			SUNDRIES		
Chatter	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mustard Oil per seer	2 0 0	
Baghda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sugar	0 10 3	(Contd.)
Shanghar	1 8 0	2 0 0	score			Tea per lb.	2 0 0	3 0
Shutki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	1 8 0	2 0
Kila	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	" (Sugarcandy) "	0 12 0	0 14
Kol & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			Suji	0 8 0	(Col)
Parsey	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mangoes (Madras) 3—4	1 0 0		DAL.		
Crab each	0 2 0		Grapes	2 8 0	8 0 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	1 2 0	1 4
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	0 8 0	0 5 0	Chana	1 0 0	
Mutton			Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor	0 15 0	1 0
Meat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Badsha per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bhanga	0 12 0	0 14
EGGS.			Dates per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Khasaree	0 11 0	0 12
Duck's eggs per score	2 4 0	2 8 0	Almond	1 0 0		Kalai	0 24 0	1 0
Fowl's eggs	2 4 0	2 4 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0		Blull	0 0 0	1 2
VEGETABLES.			Oranges 10 to 16	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	1 2 0	1 4
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per	0 8 0	0 10 0	" (Sona) per seer	1 4 0	1 6
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mattar	0 13 0	0 14
Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	0 12 0	1 0 0	per doz.			Salt (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Caulliflower each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 5 0	COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Sugarcane each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 9 0	
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate	3 0 0	4 0 0	Coal		
Bitter per seer		1 0 0	Apple (Nainital) 1—3	1 2 0		Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion	0 12 0	1 0 0	Madras			Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Pas (Darjeeling)	2 4 0		Ghee Lakhee	5 0 0	5 8 0	Do.		
Do.			Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	5 8 0	Barley Pearl 1 "		
Turnip	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Sree	7 0 0	7 8 0	Do.		
Carrot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	6 4 0	6 8 0	Gorn Flower 1 "		
Beetroot	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pure Buffalo Ghee. "			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Cobra Boot Polish		
			Flour per seer			Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 6				
			(Controlled)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—Control.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

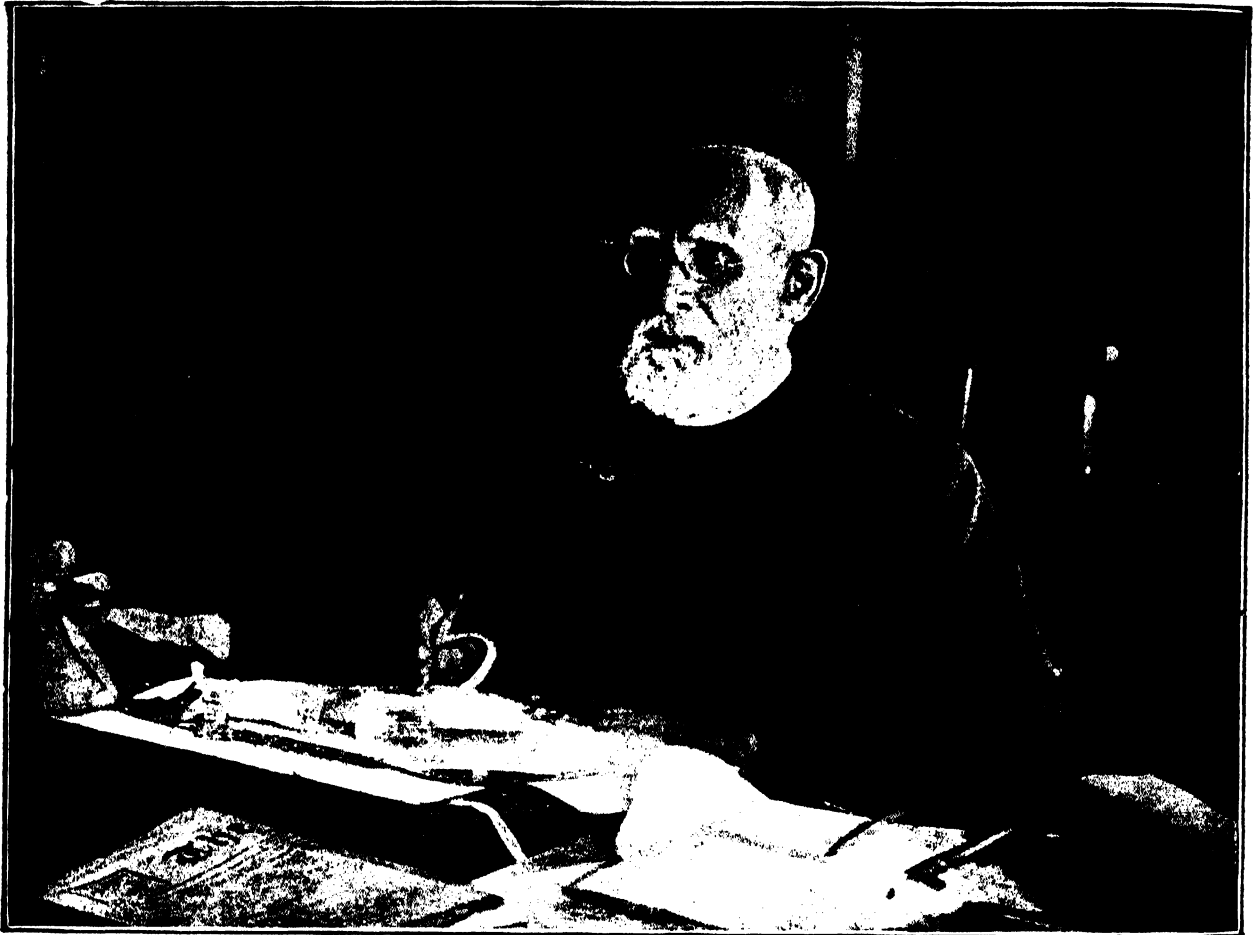
Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
—2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff.	20 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	30 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Ottoman's store.	11/A, W. B.	0 12 0	"			
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 4 0	Potato.
15 S. B.	0 12 0	Medi.	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	54 "	0 2 0	Egg.
16 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	55 "	0 2 0	S. V.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	56 "	0 8 0	Vegetables.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0	"	60 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	Chandney					
Perk 3	0 9 0	Perk.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
4 "	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
5 "	0 8 0	"				80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
6 "	0 8 0	"						

SURENDRANATH

BIRTH CENTENARY

1847—1947



"Ever since 1899 (the passing of the Mackenzie Act) I have lived in the hope of witnessing the re-birth of my native city, robed in the mantle of freedom. I thank God that it has been vouchsafed to me to have had some share in achieving this consummation.

"I appeal to the citizens of Calcutta to co-operate for its (the Municipal Act of 1923) success which, when achieved, will be the proudest monument of their civic spirit and the strongest justification for that full measure of responsible government to which we all aspire."

—On the occasion of the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Bill of 1923 into law.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



Saturday, 20th December, 1947

Published Every Saturday

EDITORIAL**SURENDRANATH CENTENARY**

WHO is there among Indians who will not feel it a privilege and an honour to associate himself with the centenary celebrations of one, who by the inspiration of an enthralling ideal and lofty enthusiasm, brought a new life to his people and galvanized them into a nation? To him, more than to any one else, we owe our political life, its ideals and inspiration,—its aspirations and ambitions. He was, indeed, as he has so often been called, the “Father of Indian Nationalism.” He saw in his early youth the vision of a United India, free and honoured among the nations of the world; dedicated his life to its realization; and he died, as it were, on the threshold of the Promised Land, before the nation he had built up had entered it. Through ages to come, his name will shine with imperishable lustre across the pages of India's history.

SURENDRANATH'S connection with the Corporation of Calcutta dates back to 1876 when the elective principle was first introduced and it was constituted on a representative basis, a notable event in the annals of Calcutta, and a red letter day in the evolution of our civic life. He served the Corporation with the fervour of a rare civic spirit for more than a quarter of a century till the changes made by the Act of 1899 substantially reduced popular authority in the Corporation.

The changes made by the Mackenzie Act in 1899 were so fundamentally opposed to growing popular sentiments, that it evoked bitter controversy and gave rise to an agitation which, so far as municipal matters were concerned, was without a parallel in the history of Calcutta. Twenty-eight Municipal Commissioners, including Surendranath, resigned their seats as a protest against the retrograde character of the Mackenzie Act. It was Surendranath who led the agitation against the measure both in the press and on the platform. In the Bengal Legislative Council Surendranath put a most valiant fight against the officialization of the Corporation. But it was a lost fight. Lord Curzon had set his heart upon restricting the authority of the Corporation. But nothing daunted Surendranath. He went on fighting till the very last hours of the fateful day on which the Act depriving Calcutta of her civic freedom was placed on the Statute Book.

Twenty-two years later, on the 22nd November, 1921, Surendranath again rose in the same Council to introduce a Bill to amend the self-same Act in order to “re-establish and enlarge on a broad and enduring basis our ancient civic freedom, thus setting an example of municipal self-government to the rest of India.”

SURENDRANATH loved this city with a great passion, and his vision of the future Calcutta he outlined in one of the speeches he made in the Bengal Legislative Council in connection with the Municipal Bill of 1923. His idea was that “as the years roll on, the municipal limits of Calcutta will grow and expand until it includes even Barrackpore within its boundaries”; that “on both sides of the Grand Trunk Road, one of the finest roads in India, there will grow up little municipalities, self-governing institutions managed by local bodies under the guidance and control of the greater body dealing with the larger questions of drainage, sanitation and water supply.”

LET us in silent reverence think of the man who dreamt this dream about the city of his sires, and who roused his countrymen from a state of contented slavery to a deep yearning for freedom, who gave them the voice to protest against wrongs, who made them stand up against injustice, who taught them to fight and not to surrender till the goal was achieved, and who has left us a great legacy in the City's Charter of Freedom.

We pay to his sacred memory our tribute of homage and reverence, on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Surendranath Supplement**SURENDRANATH**

By BHASKAR MUKERJI

"The man of genius", says the poet, "finds around him all the means of action.

The shapeless masses,—the materials—"

They lie everywhere around him. Footsore and weary with travel he comes and with the uncouth charcoal he inscribes on the wall. And lo and behold! transfigured by the magic of his touch

"All its hidden virtues shine,

It gleams a diamond."

The forces were there; the materials were there; they lay in shapeless masses. The hour had come; the men were there. They communicated to them the Promethean spark, the celestial fire which made them instinct with life, and under their controlling guidance the Congress has developed into a movement, fraught with unspeakable blessings to generations of my countrymen yet unborn.

THUS spoke Surendranath from his place in the Presidential Chair of the Indian National Congress in the year 1895. One of the Pioneers and Founders of that great Organization, this passage gives an indication of the vision that inspired him.

Twenty-two years after his death, the great Goal of his ambition, that for which he lived, struggled and died, was consummated in a glorious reality.

In these few lines, I wish to bring out some facts about his life and some estimate of his character, not widely nor even commonly known. Surendranath Banerjee was my grandfather. I was the eldest son of his eldest daughter. When my mother was born, my grandfather Surendranath was going through a terrible struggle to make both ends meet. He had lost his job as an Indian Civil servant. His ancestors left hardly anything to help him. To sustain him, however, were his energy, his determination and a buoyant optimism, and the help of a few friends who were quick to discover the fire that lay hidden in him and his extraordinary genius. The foremost among these friends was Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. At that time his only fixed income was from a Professorship of the Metropolitan Institution and from such little money he could make by contributing occasionally to different journals in

the city. His total income never exceeded at that time the sum of Rs. 100 a month.

Apart from his friends, he had a most companionable wife. In those remote days, my grandmother possessed an indomitable spirit, unknown or even unthought of in Bengalee women of those times. It was her encouragement, her co-operation, and her companionship that sustained my grandfather in those terribly hard days.

Surendranath often used to say that the struggles of those days, bringing him into direct touch with the realities of life, had a great formative effect on his character. Throughout his life, his habits were extremely frugal. He was satisfied with almost nothing, although he could always adapt himself to the most expensive modes of living, but in his heart he remained a true type of a Brahmin. He always thought and aimed high but needed little.

MY most vivid recollections of my grandfather are of the days of the Swadeshi Movement. He then attained a position second to none in the estimation of his countrymen, not only in Bengal but throughout India. It was extraordinary to find, if one examined his correspondence, as I often used to out of childish curiosity, the amazing variety of the people who wrote to him, from Peshwar to the Carnatic, from Ceylon to Jamaica, from Madras to Indore, from Assam to Allahabad, and the scripts they used. My grandfather always had two or three Secretaries who could decipher the peculiar Kathiawari script as well as the most elaborate Tamil script. It seemed to me that his most ardent correspondents and warmest admirers came from Southern India. Fathers named their sons after him. Thus, there was Ethiraj Surendranath Ayer, Bhasyam Surendranath Iyenger, etc. One of his ardent admirers and supporters was a South Indian Maharajah, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who helped him substantially when he started the Ripon College. Amongst the wedding guests, who first blessed my mother after her wedding, was the Maharajah of Vizianagram.

As I said before, Surendranath was always frugal in his habits. Apart from that, he lived a most disciplined domestic life. He had his hours for sleep, for work, for recreation and tolerated no deviation from such hours. His tastes were all moulded

(Continued on next page bottom)

GANDHIJI'S TRIBUTE

Paying his tributes in a message to Mr. P. N. Banerji, Chairman, Surendranath Birthday Centenary Committee, Mahatma Gandhi asked:—

"Is the celebration to end in public meetings all over India?" Gandhiji added—"Let me pray in silence and leave me out otherwise. I have no doubt about Surendranath's worth and works."

The President of Indian Parliament, Sri G. V. Mavalankar, in his message welcomed Surendranath Centenary Committee's idea of publishing his speeches and writings and also his biography. He suggested that the biography should be also in English so that all-India might have the benefit of it.

SURENDRANATH ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

I

[—From a speech delivered before a public meeting, held at the Town Hall on the 18th February, 1882, to discuss the question of Local Self-Government. It may be recalled here that the then Viceroy, Lord Ripon, had decided to confer upon the people of this country the "inestimable boon of Local Self-Government." The citizens of Calcutta met at the Town Hall to make certain representations: e.g. the constitution of the Local Boards and Municipalities should be based on the elective system; their Chairmen should be elected rather than nominated; the functions and powers of the existing committees of a Local Self-Government institution should be increased.]

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS FURNISH A NOBLE FIELD FOR EXERCISE OF THE ART OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

SELF-GOVERNMENT is the noblest school for the development of the highest faculties of the human mind. What is it that has made England what she is? Is it her vast colonial possessions? Is it the extent of her ever-spreading empire, upon which, it is said, the sun never sets? Is it her army? Is it her navy? Is it even those wonderful commercial operations that extend from pole to pole? Ah, no! It is not these that have made England what she is, the pride and glory among men. It is rather that wonderful fabric of liberty which Englishmen have raised for themselves, and which constitutes their distinction and their title to the lasting gratitude of men. The institutions of England furnish a noble field for the exercise of the art of Self-Government. Here is the training ground for the English people. Here are developed those energies and that talent and genius which have made Englishmen rulers of half the habitable globe. Have we anything in our institutions approaching to this? We are accustomed to talk big of our educational system. Loud are the expressions of congratulation at escape from the lips of our orators and patriots, when they begin to descant upon the achievements of our rulers in the field of education. But let me ask, what is your education worth, when it has not received its finishing touch in the practical school of public life, when

your talents and energies have not been developed by the responsibilities of high official position? It was not in this way that our late Moslem rulers sought to conciliate the affections of an alien people, over whom they ruled for more than 800 years. The scions of the noble families whom Akbar conquered became the commanders of Mogul armies, the rulers of Mogul provinces, the trusted advisers of the Mogul sovereign. And they repaid the kindness of their ruler with fervent gratitude. Man Singh of the conquered house of Jaypur, carried the Mogul standard from the borders of Assam on the East to the frontiers of Cabul on the West. In those days of trouble and tribulation which cast their shadows on the declining years of Shah Jehan's reign, Jesswant Singh alone of the more considerable members of the Mogul aristocracy remained true to the throne and the sovereign whom he had served. Of course, it is idle to expect that our Christian rulers will learn from the example of heathen barbarians. Pledges are good things in their way, but self-interest is better. At any rate, it is much more pleasant to listen to the dulcet notes of that powerful impulse in the breast of man. There is, however, now to be a departure from the traditional policy of the Indian Government. A new landmark now appears, for the first time in Indian history. Before, however, I

(Continued on next page top)

In the early Victorian tradition—a tradition of correctness and discipline. Of his command over the English language.—I need only say none were most amazed than Englishmen themselves. And the secret of his command over the language was the fact (a fact that often he confessed) that he was an admirer of that language. He regarded that language as capable of an unequalled variety of expression. He said this language could serve the purposes alike of the Poet and of the Philosopher, of the romantic writer, of the scientist, of the lawyer and of the statesman, as no other language possibly could. In spite of his multifarious public duties, he often snatched some little time to teach us how to read and how to write in the language to near perfection. On many occasions he used to read aloud before us passages from Macaulay, from Burke, from Dr. Johnson. His readings were punctuated by interjections of admiration on certain unusual virtues which he always took the greatest pains to explain to us. Enough has been written about him and said about him. His ardent followers, as we all know, were always students. They followed him because they loved him, and they loved him because he loved them genuinely and sincerely,—a fact which

they were not slow to realize. I conclude by quoting from a famous speech which he delivered to the students on the sands of the Madras beach:—

"Bear this in mind that in the great work of the political regeneration of our country upon which we are all engaged, the foundations must be based broad and deep upon the eternal principles of morality. We ask you to incur self-sacrifice—we ask you to give up your personal interests—we ask you to abandon your comforts and personal conveniences (loud applause) at the altar of your country's political deliverance. The keynote of politics is self-sacrifice and the abandonment of personal interests; personal considerations, and motives of personal convenience, for the promotion of the public good. The basis of politics is morality and that is the kind of politics that I ask you, the students of Madras, to study, to practise, and to devote your attention to, and then you will hasten-forward the deliverance of your country from the state of things in which we happen to find it at the present moment." (loud and continued applause).

address myself to the Resolution of the Government of India, it becomes necessary that I should clear my ground. It is urged by many, and even by persons in authority, that we are unfit for Self-Government, and Lord Ripon is represented as forcing upon the country a measure for which it is not yet ripe. Are we then unfit for Self-Government? Let me ask, were the Romans more fit for Self-Government in the days of the Republic, or were the English people more fit at the time of Simon-de-Montfort, or even in the days of the Tudors? Let it not be forgotten that in primitive times, when the ancestors of the present European nations were roaming the forests as painted savages, our fathers were managing their own affairs in those village communities, the memory of which has not yet died out from the pages of history. Am I then to understand that, after having been for more than a century under British rule—after having lived for so long a period under the beneficent influences of English civilization, we have become so far degraded and

degenerated that we are unable to appreciate the principles or to practise the art of Self Government? This is the inevitable conclusion to which the assumption leads, and it is on the face of it so absurd that I shall dismiss it without further consideration. But practically the question of our fitness for Self Government has been set at rest by the decision of His Excellency the Viceroy, who, by his recent Resolution, has declared that it is his purpose to confer upon our countrymen the right to manage their own local concerns. I think I speak the unanimous sense of this meeting and of the native community at large when I say that to Lord Ripon is due our deep and heartfelt gratitude for the great concession which he proposes to make. I believe, I only anticipate the verdict of history when I say that if Lord Ripon fulfils the promises of the early years of his administration, he will take his place amongst the most illustrious of his predecessors, by the side of the Metcalfes, the Bentincks and the Cannings, of Indian history.

II

[—From the reminiscences of Sir Surendranath, as recorded in "A Nation in Making," first published in 1925. Surendranath was elected a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation in 1876—when the elective system was first introduced in that body, and continued to be its member till 1899. Twice during this period of 23 years he represented the Corporation on the Bengal Legislative Council.

The valiant fight he put up both inside and outside the Council against the Mackenzie Act forms a memorable chapter in the annals of Local Self-Government in Bengal.

Next, during the years 1921-23 he played a most important role in placing the new Calcutta Municipal Act on the Statute Book.]

THE FIRST REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CITY OF 'MY' BIRTH

I WAS returned at the head of the poll, the first representative of the Calcutta Corporation to the first reformed Legislative Council. What told in my favour it is difficult to say; for Babu Kalinath Mitter was undoubtedly a more distinguished member of the Corporation. Possibly it was felt that my interests as a public man were wider, and that I had in part contributed to the reform and expansion of the Legislative Councils. I felt it a great honour that I should be the first representative of Calcutta, the city of my birth, in the new reformed Council, for the creation of which I had done what little I could. I applied myself to my legislative work with all the zeal that I could muster. Of that work is not for me to speak. Good or bad, it is there in the records of the Bengal Legislative Council. All that I claim is that I did my best with the opportunities that lay before me.

The two measures of the greatest importance that came up for consideration before the Council in my time were an amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act and a complete revision of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The former was pending when the reformed Council was formed, the latter was introduced in 1897. They both referred to Local Self-Government and the municipal institutions of the land, with whose practical working I was quite familiar. I had been Chairman of a mofussil municipality since 1885 and a member of the Calcutta Corporation since the introduction of the elective system in 1876.

The genesis of the Mackenzie Bill has so often been told that I need not repeat it here. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who succeeded Sir Charles Elliot as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was the author of the measure, and its scope and object were further

amplified by Lord Curzon. It is an irony of fate that the Lieutenant-Governor over whose signature as Home Secretary the resolutions of Local Self-Government had been issued, should have been instrumental in forging a deadly weapon against the institution of Local Self-Government in the capital of British India. But perhaps as Home Secretary, Sir Alexander Mackenzie was merely carrying out the orders of superior authority, and as Lieutenant-Governor he was the master of his own policy.

The head of the municipal executive was to have independent powers, no longer subordinate to those of the Corporation; he was to be a coordinate authority and the supremacy of the Corporation was to be emasculated. The Commissioners could talk as much as they liked; but, within his own sphere, the Chairman would act as he pleased with little or no responsibility to the Corporation. The authority of the Corporation was to be further restricted by creating a General Committee, another coordinate and independent authority. The majority of the representatives of the rate-payers in the Corporation was still maintained; but it was left for Lord Curzon, after the Bill had passed the Select Committee stage, to issue the crowning mandate that was to officialize the Corporation, directing the reduction of the elected members, and placing them numerically on the same footing as the nominated element. This, coupled with the fact that the president was an official, gave a standing majority to the official element. Thus was the officialization of the Corporation completed.

As a protest against this arbitrary action on the part of the Government of Lord Curzon, twenty-eight Commissioners including all the men of light and

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Calcutta Celebrates The Birth-Centenary

IN celebration of the Birthday Centenary of Sir Surendranath Banerjee, Calcutta, the city of his love and admiration,—the city for whose Charter of Freedom he fought so sternly against the Government and fought so well,—held an impressive function at Curzon Park in the morning of the 13th December last. Surendranath's statue was garlanded by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta. Garlands were also offered on behalf of the different organizations in the city.

Band was played by members of different non-official volunteer organizations, who offered a salute after garlands had been offered.

A VOTARY OF FREEDOM

A meeting was held at the same place presided over by Mr. Syed Nausar Ali. The President said that Surendranath was a votary of Freedom and Democracy which he defended against all attacks.

The Mayor, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, described Surendranath as the father of Indian Nationalism.

Mr. Bipin Behary Ganguly, M. L. A., said that Surendranath carried the message of Nationalism far and wide.

Mr. Kamal Krishna Roy, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister, West Bengal, said that Surendranath devoted his life to the arduous task of freeing the country from foreign yoke.

Other speakers included Messrs. Bankim Mookherjee, Guruprasad Banerjee and Haren Majumdar.

Homage was paid to the memory of Surendranath at another meeting held in the morning at Sraddhananda Park under the auspices of the Central Calcutta District Congress Committee and Chandra Kanta Jatindranath Smriti Samity.

Mr. Kamal Krishna Roy, Minister, presided. Speakers included Messrs. Kalipada Mookherjee, Revenue Minister, Syed Nausar Ali, Jatindranath Biswas, Dr. Jogendranath Moitra, Councillor, Sankar Prasad Mitra, Patitpaban Chatterjee, Narendra Nath Sen and Basantlal Murarka.

Sir B. L. Mitter said Surendranath laid the foundations of Indian freedom. That freedom had now come and it was the duty of young men to see that the superstructure was built properly.

THE FIRST SATYAGRAHI

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee emphasized that it was Surendranath who first brought about the political awakening in India and described him as the first Satyagrahi against the British might.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi referred to his long and intimate association with Surendranath and said "the glory that Surendranath has added to Bengal, the praises that his life has wrung for this province out of all parts of the world have placed the future generations of this province in everlasting debt to the life of this great son of Bengal aptly acclaimed as the Father of Indian Nationalism."

Other speakers included Messrs. Matilal Roy, Nikunja Behari Maiti, Sreemati Kamala Debi, Batuk Nath Bhattacharjee and Janaki Ballav Bhattacharyya.

On behalf of the Centenary Committee Dr. P. N. Banerji appealed to the public for donations to the fund for perpetuating Surendranath's memory.

ADDRESSING the public meeting organized by the Surendranath Birthday Centenary Committee and held in the afternoon of the 13th December last at the Senate Hall. His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari, who presided, characterized Surendranath Banerjee as the father, or at any rate, one of the fathers of the Indian National Congress. His name, when the speaker had been young was better known than the Congress itself. Surendranath had been more famous than the Congress itself which to young men of the present day might appear rather remarkable.

In the early years of the history of national movement in India Surendranath Banerjee had to leave his job in the I. C. S., and had to become a school master. "Let us be grateful to those who dismissed him from the I. C. S. because we all know how he stirred patriotism from one end of the country to the other," said His Excellency. "He spent several years in journalism and for severely criticizing a High Court Judge for having ordered production of holy Salagram in court he had to go to prison. That was in 1888 and before that no other leader had gone to jail."

INDIAN ASSOCIATION

It was out of the Indian National Conference organised by Surendranath Banerjee in Calcutta in that year that the Indian National Congress was born. The first meeting of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay in 1885. Since then till 1917 Surendranath Banerjee attended all the sessions of the Congress except two. At all those 31 sittings of the Indian National Congress Surendranath was the life and spirit of that great organization and presided on two occasions. Before the Congress had been born he organized the Indian Association in Calcutta in 1876.

His Excellency added:—

"A silkworm changes into a caterpillar and then into a butterfly. In the same way, human institutions also change. The Congress under Surendranath Banerjee and his colleagues had one form before 1917. Then there was a change. It was only different through a form which nationalism took after the advent of Mahatma Gandhi. Yet the two are same. They are not different. Therefore, Surendranath Banerjee still lives in the Congress."

DEMOSTHENES OF INDIA

"Surendranath was to India what Demosthenes was to Greece. He was a great orator, a great thinker and unlike most speakers and thinkers, he was an administrator. When Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms came he felt a natural call and urge to take leave of the institution of which he was the father and took up the duties of a Minister in this province."

Urging young men and women to read the reminiscences of Surendranath, His Excellency concluded:

"Surendranath is one of our greatest men. To do adequate honour to his memory we should learn what he said and what he wrote."

Mr. P. N. Banerji, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, paying eloquent tributes to Surendranath, referred to the versatility of his genius. He described Surendranath as a teacher of teachers, a great journalist, a profound scholar and a practical statesman.

The Week In The Corporation

PROPOSED INCREASE IN TRAM FARES

The Corporation on Wednesday, the 17th December, appointed a Committee consisting of the Deputy Mayor, Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia, and Councillors H. K. Ganguli, Somnath Lahiri and P. S. Basu, to represent the public and present its case before the Enquiry Committee set up by the West Bengal Government to go into the question of proposed increase of tramway fares by the Tramways Company.

The Committee was authorized to elicit public opinion in this respect in any way it liked.

The Corporation requested the Government to extend the time of presenting its case till January 15 next.

The above decision was taken during consideration of a Government letter to the Secretary of the Enquiry Committee in which the intention was expressed that the Corporation should represent the public and present its case before the Enquiry Committee.

—SURENDRANATH ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 59)

leading, tendered their resignation. Sir John Woodburn, the Lieutenant-Governor, threatened to resign, but as a matter of fact held on to his office. The bill was introduced in 1897; it was passed in 1899; and it became the law of the land on April 1, 1900.

I convened in March, 1921, only two months after I had assumed office, a conference of leading representatives to discuss some of the more important provisions of a Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act. An amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act had long been overdue. The idea had been present to the mind of the Government ever since Lord Carmichael's time; a Bill was actually introduced into the Council in 1917, but was withdrawn, I decided to take the matter up and place the municipal system of Calcutta, on a line with the newly inaugurated Reforms. What I claim is that I thoroughly revised the constitutional part of the old Act, and placed the new law in conformity with the spirit of the Reforms. In truth, it vests the control of the municipal affairs of the city in the hands of the representatives of the rate-payers, elected for the most part upon a broad franchise. What is worthy of notice is that these constitutional changes were in entire accord with the public demand....Here, in the control of the municipal affairs of Calcutta, as constituted under the new Act, we have a veritable Swaraj in the government of the second city in the Empire. The constitution of the Corporation has been democratized by the broadening of the franchise, the abolition of plural voting and the admission of women into the electorate. All these represent a notable advance.

One important feature of the Bill was the further expansion of Calcutta by the inclusion of a large suburban area, a part of which lay in my own constituency.

The Calcutta Municipal Bill was passed by the Legislative Council on March 7, 1923.

DISMISSAL OF A CORPORATION EMPLOYEE

Mr. G. P. Das, Manager, Entally Workshops (under suspension), was dismissed from service by the Corporation on the recommendation of a special committee which inquired into the charges of corruption against him.

CONDOLENCE

The House condoled the death of Mr. Sisir Kumar Mondal, a R. W. A. C. cadet, who lost his life as a result of police firing before the Assembly House recently.

CORPORATION ELECTION IN MARCH NEXT

The Governor of West Bengal has fixed Tuesday, March 28, 1948, as the date on which the next Municipal General Elections under the Calcutta Municipal Act will take place, says a Press Note.

The condolence resolution was moved from the Chair.

In moving the resolution, the Mayor, Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, referred to Mr. Mondal's steadfast devotion to duty, actuated by a noble spirit of service. "The self-immolation of this young man will ever shine as an inspiring example to his co-workers," the Mayor said.

The Mayor also expressed sympathy for the innocent persons, who had been injured as a result of the firing.

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MR. SUDHIR CHANDRA RAY CHAUDHURI, THE MAYOR OF CALCUTTA, BEING INTRODUCED TO PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU BY THE PREMIER OF WEST BENGAL, DR. P. C. GHOSH.

The Mayor may be seen greeting Pandit Nehru with folded hands.

—From a photograph kindly sent to the Mayor by His Excellency, the Governor of West Bengal.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru In Calcutta

A Million People Assemble To Greet Him

Over a million people assembled on the Maidan on Monday, the 15th December, to hear Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The meeting was abandoned after stampedes by sections of the crowd who could not hear the Prime Minister's voice.

About midday, all roads seemed to lead to the Maidan, thousands of office employees and industrial workers going in procession flying national flags and shouting slogans.

An hour before the meeting was scheduled to start, the crowd was overflowing into Chowringhee Road, Curzon Garden and well beyond Red Road and Mayo Road. The entire area was one dense mass of humanity. Hundreds of people were perched precariously on treetops, and the roofs and balconies of houses along Chowringhee Road were packed. Several thousand women, some with babies in arms, were among the jostling crowd.

The gathering was the largest seen in this city in the recent times.

When Pandit Nehru arrived at the meeting all approaches to the rostrum were blocked by people. With great difficulty the Prime Minister made his way to 'dais'.

Pandit Nehru greeted the assembly with folded hands and appealed to the people to be silent. He then attempted to address them twice but failed after having spoken for barely two minutes. Unable to hear his voice because of insufficient loudspeakers, sections of the crowd pressed forward in an attempt to get nearer, thus starting stampedes in every direction.

Pandit Nehru, evidently convinced that the meeting could not be held, somehow made his way out through the crowd.

"BENGAL IS GOING TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT INDIA"

—PANDIT NEHRU

THE relations between India and Pakistan, the Kashmir problem and the West Bengal Security Bill were discussed by Pandit Nehru, when he addressed a Press Conference at Government House shortly after the Maidan meeting had been abandoned.

Panditji said:—

"The great city of Calcutta continues and must continue—whatever else might happen—to be a great nerve-centre of India, politically and culturally. What Calcutta thinks or does has a powerful effect on the rest of India and so I attach considerable importance to this brief visit. I am sorry that the public meeting could not be addressed by me and yet I am not so sorry after all. Sometimes a message can be conveyed more eloquently without speaking.

MAGNIFICENT WELCOME

"The magnificent welcome that the people of Calcutta have given me to-day all the way from the Dum Dum airfield to the city and later at the Maidan meeting was itself evidence of their abounding love and affection. Looking at them and sensing the strong bonds that tie us, I felt overwhelmed and had some difficulty in expressing myself even if conditions had allowed me to do so.

"It has seldom, if ever, been my experience to see such a mighty gathering—a gathering essentially of friends and comrades. I am grateful to them for their faith and confidence in me even though I have done little to deserve it.

"I come to Calcutta after a year—a year of vital happenings and historic events in India. Those events have been good, they have been bad, and they have shaken us up very quickly. Those in responsible positions have carried a grave burden. They could only carry it because of their faith in India and her people. If they felt at any time that the people had lost confidence in them they would have no further reason to stay in those places.

"A year ago, Bengal and Calcutta were full of troubles and the future seemed dark. But by a seeming miracle they saved themselves. I must offer my congratulations and homage to the people of this city and of Bengal for the wonderful way in which they faced difficult situations and kept their heads. Trouble shifted elsewhere and the Punjab became the scene of carnage."

SECURITY BILL

All this, Pandit Nehru observed, was past history now, though its consequences would pursue them for a long time. The question was what of the future and what were they to do now.

"We must, first of all," he said, "try to extricate ourselves from this vicious circle of communal retaliation and illwill."

Referring to the agitation against the West Bengal Security Bill, Pandit Nehru said that

while parts of northern India had suffered from terrible upheavals, Bengal had kept more or less calm and unruffled. Recently, however, there had been some slight disturbance in Calcutta over the Security Bill.

"It is not for us to express an opinion about this measure or the incidents that have occurred. I do not know enough about them and it is not proper for the Central Government to interfere. But I should like to state some considerations which have been before us during the last few months and which have led to the enactment of similar measures in many provinces of India.

"We stand by civil liberty, of course, but there are times when it becomes fantastic to talk about it, when the State is endangered and there is no liberty or freedom left for any

NEHRU'S MESSAGE TO CALCUTTA CITIZENS

"I am a little frightened of you, men and women of Calcutta. I have known how to face peril and danger, but how am I to face the overwhelming affection that you have shown me," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a message to the people of Calcutta on the eve of his departure from Calcutta on Tuesday morning, the 16th December.

Pandit Nehru added: "Tears come to my eyes and a lump rises in my throat, when I think of this and how unworthy I am to receive this magnificent treasure. But I know this is not for me personally but for the great cause we all stand for. So now forget me but remember this cause and turn all your great faiths and energy towards the building of a free and democratic India. I have heard a million throats cry 'Jai Hind.' Let this come true. Cast aside fear and narrow communalism and labour for unity and peace and progress. 'Jai Hind'."

one. Could we discuss civil liberty in West or East Punjab during the past few months? Any Government worthy of the name had to meet the menace that arose in the Punjab with all its might. It could not stand by and talk about civil liberty when people were being killed by their thousands and women abducted also by the thousand.

"So in the larger interests of the State and the people, various steps had to be taken and several ordinances and enactments made. Not only in East Punjab but also in Delhi, the U.P., Bombay and Bihar, Security Bills of this type were passed by popular representatives in different Legislatures. To my knowledge there was hardly any opposition to them because people realized their necessity. Indeed, people have criticized us for not introducing martial law in some parts of the country at the height of trouble.

"I believe that the West Bengal Security Bill is, if anything, milder than similar measures elsewhere. While fortunately West Bengal has kept remarkably calm, it would be folly for any Government to become complacent and not to take measures to prevent trouble.

ELEMENTS OF TROUBLE

"West Bengal today is one of the frontier provinces of India, and it undoubtedly still contains many elements which may create trouble. So, on general grounds I feel that the Provincial Government is justified in taking some such measure. I understand that the Bill is more or less a continuation of an existing ordinance. If people object to it they have every right to do so and express resentment in normal ways. But in a democratic system of government it is utterly wrong for any group of dissenting individuals to obstruct the work of the Legislature and to treat the popular Government as if it were a foreign Government which cannot be influenced by popular opinion. It seems to me that they, specially our enthusiastic young men, have not yet sufficiently realized that a basic change has taken place in the Government of this country and that the methods which might have been employed previously with some justification have no place in the new order of things.

"We are a very old country, but we are also a very new State which has had to face terrible trials. We have fortunately overcome many of them. But dangers still threaten us and we can only face them in a disciplined and united way. Any lack of discipline, any attempt to disrupt, is a grave disservice to the State and the people. What we want above everything else is cohesion and discipline not enforced from above but self-determined. Only thus can democracy function or else it cracks up, giving place to dictatorship. We must learn to function now as free men and women with self-imposed discipline."

BENGAL'S FUTURE

Expressing a desire again to visit Calcutta and West Bengal before long, Pandit Nehru said that the Government of India attached the greatest importance to the peace and well-being of the people of this province and of those in East Bengal.

"Because we do not talk much about Bengal in our Parliament, it should not be thought that we ignore the problems of Bengal. They are vital to the country and I am quite sure that Bengal is going to play an important part in the future development of independent India."

PANDITJI DISCUSSES INDIA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

IN his inaugural address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta on Monday, the 15th December, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru discussed various problems affecting this country's economy. He pointed that if anything stood in the way of the betterment of the people, it must go.

The Government, he hinted, would gradually take over and manage some of the basic and key industries, leaving private enterprise to function within a limited scope. While stressing the need for foreign capital and technical assistance to develop India's industries, he declared that in no circumstances would they sacrifice the country's economic freedom. It was impossible, he emphasized, for any Government not to interest itself in relations between employers and employees, and peasants and landlords.

Mr. H. D. Chamberbatch presided over the meeting which was attended by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister, and several of his colleagues in the West Bengal Government, Consular representatives and leading citizens.

Dense crowds thronged the approaches to the Royal Exchange and cheered Pandit Nehru on his way there and back.

A MEASURE OF SOCIALISM

In his 70-minute speech, Pandit Nehru said that when he addressed them last year he hinted at the way the Government proposed to deal with various problems affecting the economy of India. They had made an attempt to formulate a policy and had appointed an Advisory Planning Board which had presented its report. Though not a detailed or a full report, it was a fairly good survey of the activities of the different Government departments and of various non-official organizations.

The Government wanted to make it the basis for the consideration of the country's economic policy.

Unfortunately, just about this time other things came into prominence which ultimately led to the partition of the country. In the circumstances, it became impossible at that stage to deal with those matters in detail.

Referring to India's economic policy, he said that he did not propose at this stage to enter into it in detail. He had already indicated that their approach to the problem would be a practical one aimed at attaining certain results as soon as possible. That approach would involve a measure of Socialism in regard to certain industries. That, however, did not mean that they were going to do away with private enterprise.

Private enterprise would continue and would also be encouraged, but in regard to certain basic and key industries, the tendency would be for their being State-owned and State-controlled.

ROLE OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

They did not want to encourage foreign capital and technical assistance at the cost of bartering away their economic independence. They would like foreign capital to come in on terms favourable to India. That would be merely a business transaction, and the first consideration governing such matters would be the good of India. During the next many years there would be great need for co-operation between India and other countries in the process of developing the former.

Therefore, such British and other foreign interests now existing in India would have and should have a large field open to them. They might not function exactly on the old lines. Inevitably the changes that had taken place in India's economy would affect them in the same way as they had affected Indian business men. British and other foreign interests would not have any special privileges.

Industry played a dominant part in producing more wealth, continued Panditji. Agriculture also

produced wealth. To improve agriculture they must also improve industry because they were allied and linked with each other, and could not be separated. Industry, by bringing together large numbers of workers, produced big problems which led to conflicts between employer and employee. The Government could not ignore these problems and leave them to chance. He wanted the meeting to realize the implications of the proposal that Government should not interfere in industrial disputes. If there was a big strike, employers would like the Government to protect factories or mills. They were entitled to such protection. If the Government gave protection to the employer and did nothing for the employee, it would amount to taking sides, which no Government could do.

Legislative measures were necessary to give labour an assurance against the sense of insecurity prevailing among them.

OPINION OF THE MASSES

Under democracy the opinion of the masses could not be brushed aside and in the ultimate analysis it would prevail. Unless experts could enter into the spirit of such sentiments, they would fail in their work.

While speaking of democracy, it should be remembered that individual freedom was not everything. Democracy presumably was a means to an end which was the well-being and progress of the community. He was strongly in favour of individual freedom because without it no person could grow to his proper stature. At present there were many kinds of regimentation and pressure which curbed and suppressed such growth. What opportunity was there for the growth of those vast numbers of people who worked in the fields or elsewhere? He agreed that the peasantry must have the first claim on opportunities for development. If they

had such opportunities, a large number of them would have distinguished themselves in many fields of activity.

The prevailing political and economic systems had failed because they had meant the degradation of millions of Indians. That was the first thing that all should understand and realize. Any system which produced misery and poverty deserved condemnation. There might be difference of opinion about the causes, but the prevailing misery and poverty was staring all in the face.

MR. CUMBERBATCH'S SPEECH

An assurance that the British business community in India would loyally support the Dominion Government in all efforts to regain and maintain peace and prosperity throughout the country was conveyed to Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, by Mr H. D. Cumberbatch, presiding at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Cumberbatch discussed various problems confronting industrial and commercial interests and spoke at length on the labour situation. Commenting on the prevailing "spirit of indiscipline" among industrial labour, he said: "The longer this is allowed free rein, the longer will be India's climb uphill towards industrial power."

Referring to the Government's task in constitution-making, he pleaded that the industries of the country might be permitted to flourish under private enterprise.

Pandit Nehru left Calcutta in the morning of Tuesday, the 16th December. Before his departure, Panditji addressed a meeting of the Congress party in the West Bengal Assembly at Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh's residence.

Besides the Chief Minister and the officials, a large admiring crowd assembled at the Dum Dum airport to see Panditji off.

Auction Sale

The following articles seized from Darjeeling Bank Ltd., S. S. Hogg Market, will be sold by Public Auction on 7th January, 1948 at Milk Range, Sir Stuart Hogg Market, for realisation of Corporation dues amounting to Rs. 4,116.

LIST OF ARTICLES :—

1. Iron Chests	2 (one in strong room).
2. Steel Almirahs	2.
3. Wooden Almirah	1.
4. Secretariat Tables	3.
5. Type writer tables	2.
6. Wooden chairs	25 (2 broken).
7. Easy chair	1.
8. Cushion chair	1.
9. What-not	1.
10. Tea table	1.
11. Partition	1.
12. Ceiling fans	4 (with 4 regulators).
13. Wooden stools	4.
14. Electric globe sheds	7.
15. Wooden long counter about 20	1.
16. Wooden partition	1.
17. Hat Hanger	1.

P. C. BHATTACHERJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 20th December, 1947.

Proposals For Cinema Houses

Proposals for construction of Cinema Houses at the following addresses in the city have been received in my office. Anybody having any objection to any particular proposal should submit the same to the undersigned by 18th January, 1948.

- (1) 60/1, Barrackpore Trunk Road.
- (2) Plot Nos. 29, 30, 30/1, Scheme XI, C. I. T.
- (3) 128/11A, 128/12A, Cornwallis Street and No. 1, Bhupen Bose Avenue.
- (4) 12, and 13, Ganesh Chandra Avenue.
- (5) 292, 292/2, 292/4, 292/5, 292/4/1, 292/7, 292/9, Upper Chitpur Road.
- (6) 18, Dalimtala Lane, (Portion).
- (7) 153, Belliaghata Main Road.
- (8) 250, Upper Chitpur Road.
- (9) 25/1, 25/2, Narikeldanga Main Road.
- (10) 226, Upper Circular Road.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
B.Sc., (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab),
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 20th December, 1947.

Calcutta News & Views

WEST-BENGAL SECURITY BILL

Shortly before the Assembly met on the 11th December last it was announced from a Government Publicity van in the name of the Government Chief Whip, Mr. A. K. Ghosh, that it had been decided to adjourn consideration of the West Bengal Security Bill until the beginning of January.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the West Bengal Congress Assembly Party, held earlier.

During the next three weeks the Congress Party proposed to ascertain 'genuine' public opinion on the Bill by addressing public meetings and contacting representatives of different political organizations in the province.

When the Assembly met with almost its full complement of members, Mr. Jyoti Basu moved an adjournment motion condemning police action regarding the incidents in front of the Assembly House which had taken place on the 10th December.

The Government did not object to the motion being taken up for consideration which was talked out after two hours' discussion.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Ghosh, Prime Minister, said the allegation that the police made a wanton *lathi* charge and resorted to indiscriminate firing was far from truth. None of the injured men he had visited in the Medical College Hospital in the morning complained about the police. They said that the police had fired as a last resort.

Referring to the hooliganism at Calcutta Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech at New Delhi, held on the 12th December last said that people seemed to have come to believe that they could get anything through violence. It was entirely wrong. In the past he had fasted as a protest against such violence even when it was directed against a foreign Government.

At an emergency meeting held in the afternoon of the 12th December the General Council of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress which had given call for strike on the 13th December to protest against the West Bengal Special Powers Bill decided to postpone the strike for the time being in view of the decision of the West Bengal Government to adjourn the Assembly and postpone the enactment of the Bill till the 5th January and the "promise made by the Government to ascertain public opinion on the measure."

A resolution expressing full confidence in Premier Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh and stating that full power should be given to his Government for the prevention and suppression of lawlessness was passed at a largely attended public meeting at Park Circus Maidan on the 17th December. Mr. J. C. Gupta, who represented the Constituency in the West Bengal Assembly, presided.

The resolution was carried amidst acclamation by show of hands, only 4 dissenting. By a second resolution the meeting strongly condemned the action of those who prevented the entry of M. L. A.'s to the Assembly and caused obstruction to the passage of important measures like the Anti-Blackmarketing Bill.

DRIVE AGAINST ILLEGALLY POSSESSED ARMS

In their drive against illegal possession of arms and ammunition, the West Bengal Government seized 74 firearms between the 15th August and 26th November.

These included revolvers, pistols and country-made guns and there were also sten and bren guns among them. Some 5373 rounds of ammunition, 110 hand grenades, 85 swords, daggers and spearheads, 93 bombs, 78 mortars, about 7 maunds of gun-powder and a quantity of other explosives were also recovered.

Most of the seizures had been made in Calcutta. Some, however, were from the districts of 24 Parganas, Howrah, Midnapore, Bardwan, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. Official quarters consider that the seized arms and ammunitions were only a small percentage of arms and ammunition in illegal possession. The drive for their seizure is stated to be continued.

UP IN BASIC CEREAL RATION

Procurement of rice in August and September having been extremely low, it has been decided to reduce only the basic cereal ration with effect from Monday, December 15, 1947, from 2 srs. 7 chittacks to 1 sr. 12 chittacks on a 2-unit card, the maximum constituents being rice 1 sr. 5 chittacks, and wheat product, 7 chittacks per week. Adult students in recognised hostels and messes will, however, be treated as a special case and will get a total cereal ration of 2 srs.—3 chittacks per week on a 2 unit card, with maximum rice 1 sr. 12 chittacks and maximum wheat product 7 chittacks.

The supplementary ration to heavy manual workers will continue unaffected as at present on the scale of 14 chittacks per week.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES TO GO

In view of the altered circumstances the Government of West Bengal have examined the question whether it is desirable to continue the system of trial of cases by Honorary Magistrates and have decided to discontinue it.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF INDIA

At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, held at the Royal Exchange, Calcutta, on the 15th December, the Bengal Chamber was elected to nominate the President of the Associated Chambers for 1947-48.

The Madras and the Punjab Chambers were elected to nominate a Deputy President each. The Secretary of the Bengal Chamber will act as the Secretary of the organization.

HOMAGE TO MARTYRS

Homage was paid to the memory of Srs. Rajendra Nath Lahari, Astakulya Khan, Ramprasad Bismil and Rasohan Singh of Kakori Conspiracy Case at a public meeting held at Deshapriya Park on the 17th December. Mr. Prem Kissen Khanna, M.L.A. (United Provinces) of Kakori Conspiracy Case presided.

In connection with the observance of the day, a procession was taken out in the afternoon from Deshapriya Park. The procession after parading through different streets terminated at the venue of the meeting. Portraits of the martyrs bedecked with flowers were placed on the *dais*.

DR. SUNDARI MOHAN DAS

A reception was given to Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, Founder and a former Principal of the National Medical Institute on the occasion of his 91st birthday by students, ex-students and teachers of the Institute at its premises in Park Circus on the 18th December. Dr. A. C. Chatterjee, Director of Health Services, West Bengal, presided.

In their speeches different speakers referred to Dr. Das's patriotism, spirit of service and sacrifice in the cause of the country and recalled his great contributions in building up the National Medical Institute.

TRAIN DERAILMENT NEAR CALCUTTA

One person was seriously injured, and four or five persons suffered minor injuries when the engine and one carriage of the Goalundo Passenger derailed in the afternoon of the 18th December between Belghuriah and Dum Dum stations, about four miles from Calcutta on the Sealdah division of the East Indian Railway. The seriously injured casualty was the driver on the train.

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VITAL STATISTICS

I.

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
8th November, 1947*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 836 against 840 and 714 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 184. The general death-rate of the week was 16.06 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 8th November, 1947, was 717 against 701 and 595 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from cholera against 55 and 12 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against 2 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 81 and 97 respectively against 71 and 109 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 15.72 per mille per annum.

There were 13 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 15.44.

There were 143 deaths from respiratory diseases against 129 in the previous week.

There were 48 deaths from tuberculosis against 58 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 119 against 139 and 119 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 1 was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 18 from fevers, 21 from bowel-complaints and 21 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 18.37 per mille.

There was no imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was 18.37.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

(II)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
15th November, 1947*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 775 against 836 and 840 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 12. The general death-rate of the week was 14.89 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 15th November, 1947, was 647 against 717 and 701 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from cholera against 2 and 5 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 72 and 101 respectively against 81 and 97 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 14.19 per mille per annum.

There were 24 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 13.66.

There were 124 deaths from respiratory diseases against 143 in the previous week.

There were 52 deaths from tuberculosis against 48 in the previous week.



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SUBURBS (WARDS 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 128 against 119 and 139 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 1 was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 19 from fevers, 24 from bowel-complaints and 17 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 19.76 per mille.

There was 1 imported death. Excluding these, the death rate was 19.61.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 5 in the previous week.

(III)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
22nd November, 1947*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 865 against 775 and 836 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 63. The general death-rate of the week was 16.62 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 22nd November, 1947, was 711 against 647 and 717 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from cholera against 4 and 2 in the two preceding weeks. There were 10 deaths from small-pox during the week against 6 in the previous week. There were no deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers

and bowel-complaints amounted to 87 and 92 respectively against 72 and 101 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 15.59 per mille per annum.

There were 20 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 15.15.

There were 136 deaths from respiratory diseases against 124 in the previous week.

There were 47 deaths from tuberculosis against 52 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 154 against 128 and 119 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 3 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 27 from fevers, 19 from bowel-complaints and 20 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 23.77 per mille.

There were 4 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 23.15.

There were 4 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

(IV)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
29th November, 1947*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 888 against 865 and 775 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 108. The general death-rate of the week was 17.06 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 29th November, 1947, was 723 against 711 and 647 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from cholera against 5 and 4 in the two preceding weeks. There were 13 deaths from small-pox during the week against 10 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 70 and 107 respectively against 87 and 92 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 15.85 per mille per annum.

There were 23 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 15.35.

There were 134 deaths from respiratory diseases against 136 in the previous week.

There were 53 deaths from tuberculosis against 47 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 165 against 154 and 128 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, nil was from cholera, 1 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 37 from fevers, 18 from bowel-complaints and 26 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 25.48 per mille.

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 24.55.

There were 10 deaths from tuberculosis against 4 in the previous week.

(V)

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
6th December, 1947.*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 936 against 888 and 865 in the two preceding weeks

and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 115. The general death-rate of the week was 17.88 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 6th December, 1947, was 793 against 723 and 711 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from cholera against 2 and 5 in the two preceding weeks. There were 27 deaths from small-pox during the week against 13 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 100 and 113 respectively against 70 and 107 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 17.39 per mille per annum.

There were 23 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 16.89.

There were 142 deaths from respiratory diseases against 134 in the previous week.

There were 61 deaths from tuberculosis against 53 in the previous week.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 143 against 165 and 154 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 2 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 35 from fevers, 24 from bowel-complaints and 19 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 22.08 per mille.

There were 2 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 21.77.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. III Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on 30th December, 1947 up to 2 p.m.

189. Repairs to flushing chamber opposite Lower Rawdon Street in Ward No. 21.—Rs. 433.—dated 18th November, 1947 (15 days).

190. Repairs to railing of Maddox Square in Ward No. 21.—Rs. 854.—dated 26th November, 1946 (3 weeks).

191. Repairs to footpath of Nasiruddin Road in Ward No. 21.—Rs. 489.—dated 15th August, 1946 (15 days).

192. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Dilkhusa Street in Ward No. 21.—Rs. 678.—dated 9th September, 1946 (1 month).

193. Repairs to footpath of Russel Street in Ward No. 16.—Rs. 747.—dated 14th August, 1946 (1 month).

194. Repairs to the office and latrine at Dhappa in Ward No. 18.—Rs. 697.—dated 17th December, 1947 (1 month).

195. Raising and improving the sewered ditch at 14, Imdadali Lane in Ward No. 14.—Rs. 330.—dated 17th December, 1947 (1 month).

196. Repairs to the surface drain at Meagan Ostagar Lane at its junction with Paymental Garden Lane in Ward No. 18.—Rs. 811.—dated 17th December, 1947 (1 month).

Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "5 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,

District Engineer III.

District III Engineering Office,
The 17th December, 1947.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Md. Abdul Quayum, recorded occupier of Stall No. 31 in Block R in the S. S. Hogg Market, for permission to transfer his rights

and interests in the above stall to Master Shamsuddin Nusker (minor) represented by his father Mr. Shamsul Huq Nusker for sale of readymade garments. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 19th December, 1947.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Radha Ballav Paul, Sanatan Paul and Sunil K. Paul for registration of their names as occupiers of Stall No. 11 in Block D in the S. S. Hogg Market in place of the recorded occupiers of the stall. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 4th December, 1947.

FUTURE OF MEDICAL SERVICE IN BRITAIN

Discussions which have been going on between the Minister of Health and the negotiating committee of the medical profession since last February have at last been concluded, states a *Statesman* report from London of the 8th December last. The National Health Service Act is due to come into force next July but a great deal is still to be done if the new service is to be ready on the appointed day.

The possibility of conflict between the Government and some sections of the medical profession cannot even now be ruled out though hopes are rising that there will be a working if not a majority agreement. It is known that most doctors are now in favour of an evolution towards co-operative forms of general practice as one of the most promising means of raising the general standard of medical care and the Act fulfils this desire by making it compulsory for local health authorities "to provide, equip and maintain premises" which shall be called "health centres."

That Britain should have an improved medical service within the reach of all classes of the community is indisputable. The devoted work of doctors and nurses cannot make up for the many glaring deficiencies which are in existence today—towns badly served with hospitals; hours of waiting often in ill-ventilated, draughty corridors; cursory examination because the doctor concerned has too much to do; lack of hospital beds for needy cases, etc. At the other end of the scale, in towns like Bournemouth and Cheltenham, there are almost more doctors and medical amenities than there are patients.

The Act holds out great hopes of long term improvement in quality and a balancing up of the general practitioner service if only doctors and the authorities can find means of working together in harmony for the service of the public.

But all that on one side, where are the premises for the health centres to come from with the building programme slowing down almost to a standstill next year? No doubt improvisation of existing buildings will fill the gap in many instances but of necessity it must be some years before the medical Utopia envisaged in the Act can be established on a countrywide basis.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD

VETERAN LIBERAL LEADER PASSES AWAY

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, India's veteran Liberal leader, died on the 10th December last after a short illness. He was 85 years old. He had been attending to his work almost to the last day of his life.

He was president of the Liberal Federation of India and was a delegate to the series of Round Table Conferences held in England. He was a strong critic of the Congress policy of Non-Co-operation. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay during the first phase of the Montague Reforms.

He was a Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. He leaves behind him Lady Setalvad, three sons and two daughters.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

PHONE BB 1347
31, JACKSON LANE
CALCUTTA

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs. As. P.	

CHANDANAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
			Dry Fruit No. 5	0 6 8	Fruit.
			Betel Leaves No. 3	0 2 6	Betel Leaves.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

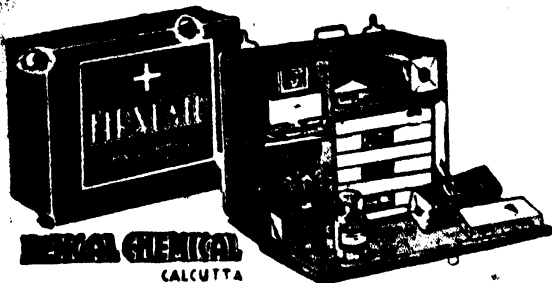
Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
155-157	0 13 9	Dry Fruits.	A. 170-172	0 15 9	Dry Fruits.	E. 110	2 14 3	Business to be approved by the Committee.
158-160	1 1 0	Do.				" 111	0 12 6	
160-162	0 11 3	Do.	B. 64	1 14 0	Mudikhana			Do.
162-164	0 12 6	Do.	" 65	0 12 6	Do.			
164-166	1 13 9	Do.	" 66	0 12 6	Do.			

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos	Rent.	Business	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	To be fixed by the Committee.	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato—	To be fixed by the Committee.	Potato.
E 8	Do.	Do.	" 9, 12 & 13		
G 9	Do.	Do.	Meat—	Do.	Meat.
			" 2 & 10	Do.	
			Milk—2	Do.	Milk.



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CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. 1 Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with Black numbers from Nos 1 to 500. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56. Entirely Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval" customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for a Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-animals by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM, BAR-AT-LAW.

Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

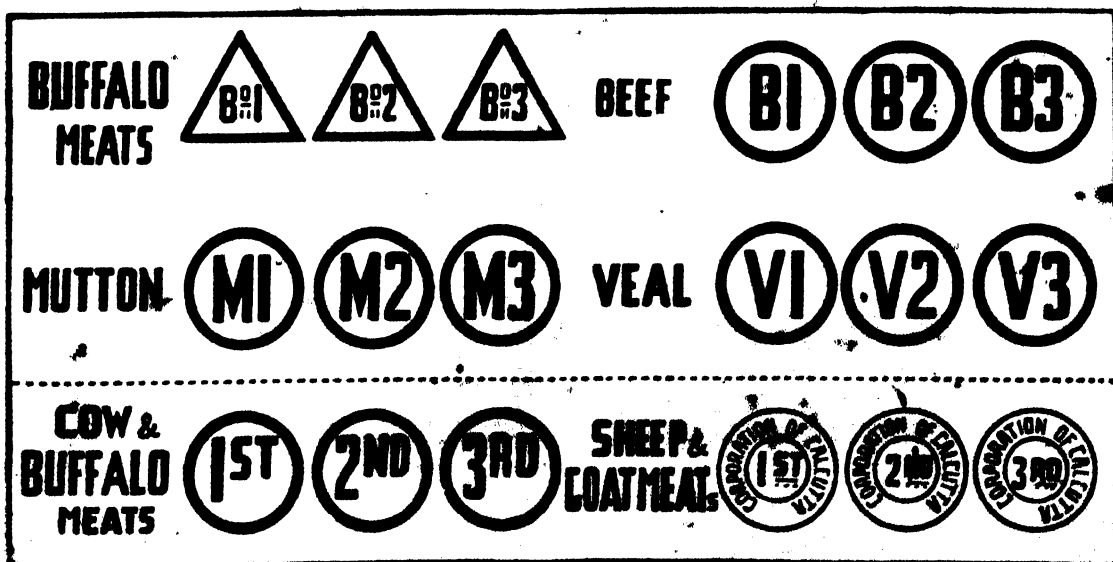
SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Tendency of Commodity Prices

(Rise or fall at a glance as compared with prices prevailing in the week preceding.)

ARTICLES					
Vegetables	—	—	—	Downward.	—
Beef	—	—	—	—	As it was
Mutton	—	—	—	—	Do.
Fresh fruits	—	—	—	—	Do.
Dry ..	—	—	Upward	—	—
Eggs	—	—	—	Downward	—
Poultry	—	—	—	Do.	—
Fish	—	—	—	—	Do.

MEAT MARKS



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means health and
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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 17th December, 1947

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	2 40	2 80	1 120	2 00	Breast per seer	1 80	1 120	1 40	1 8
Curry Beef	2 00	2 60	1 120	1 40	Head each	2 120	3 20	2 00	2 4
Fillet rounderout per seer	3 80	4 80	2 120	3 40	Leg per seer	2 00	2 40	1 20	1 6
Tripp per seer	2 120	3 120	2 80	2 120	Loin ..	1 120	2 00	1 20	1 6
Rib	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	Shoulder ..	1 80	1 120	1 20	1 6
Round ..	2 80	3 00	1 120	2 40	LAMB.				
Stirloin ..	3 40	4 40	2 120	3 00	Fore-quarter per seer	3 00	3 80		
Eust (Kidney)	3 40	4 40			Hind-quarter ..	3 00	3 80		
Do Salted per seer					Saddle	3 00	3 120		
Do Malted ..					Leg per seer	3 00	3 120		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF					Other portion per lb.	3 00	3 80		
Brain each	0 120	1 00			MUTTON.				
Heart each	0 140	1 00							
Oxtail each	1 00	1 00			Chops per seer	3 80	4 40		
Shinbones each	0 140	1 80			Breast ..	3 00	4 00		
Shank each	0 80	1 00			Curry Mutton per seer	3 00	4 00		
Tongue each	2 00	2 120			Leg per seer	3 00	4 00		
Kidney per dozen	8 80	12 00			Saddle per seer	3 80	4 00		
Liver per lb.	1 40	1 80			Shoulder per seer	3 00	3 80		
Beef Dripping per seer	1 120	2 00			Kidneys each	0 80	0 80		
INTERNATIONAL FARM AND COLD STORAGE					Heart ..	0 66	0 80		
Cooked Ham per lb.	2 00				Liver ..	2 40	2 120		
Smoked Ham ..	2 00				Brain ..	0 60	0 80		
Back Bacon ..	2 0				Tongue ..	0 140	1 00		
Stricky Bacon ..	1 120				Trotters ..	0 16			
Pork Sausages ..	1 20	1 80			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 120	0 140		
Pork ..	1 40	1 120			Head (entire) each	1 80	1 120		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	2 80	2 120		
					Goat and Kid meat	3 00	3 40		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	4 80	5 8		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	1 20	1 80			Shrimps with shell per seer	1 120	2 8		
Chops per seer	3 00	3 80			Do. (without shell) per seer	3 120	4 12		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 120	2 40			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	3 120	4 8		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100				
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00	3 40			Pomfrets per seer	5 80	6 8		
Boiled Ham per lb.	3 00	4 80			Bhetkee ..	0 00	0 00		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80			Maldine ..				
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 120			China Grass White per packet small				
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	0 00	3 40			Do. large per ..				
Roasted Pork	3 80	4 00			Bali chaur per seer				
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	3 00			Papadams per 100	3 00	3 8		
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	4 00	5 80			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	4 80	4 12		
Cocktail Sausages ..	1 80	2 00			Dry Prawns per seer	4 00	4 12		
Bologna ..	1 120	2 80							
Compressed Pork	1 120	2 40							

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of after effect of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CO. LTD.
PHONE B.B. 1397

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
*POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Chicken (Spring) each	1 4 0	1 8 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 10 0	0 14 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	—
Chicken (Broth)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Nagpur	0 6 0	0 10 0	Apples (Cooking) "	1 2 0	2 0
Dapon	5 8 0	6 8 0	Do. Lahore	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. American	3 0 0	4 0
Duck (curry)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Darjeeling p. lb.	—	—	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 0 0	3 8
Do. (roasting)	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad	0 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Nainital	—	—
Do. (special)	3 4 0	4 0 0	Do. Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. White Pearman	—	—
Fowl (curry)	2 8 0	2 12 0	Celery Darjeeling per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. Australia	4 0 0	4 8 0
Do. (outlet)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Cashmere per lb.	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Celery Each	0 8 6	0 10 0	Do. King David	—	—
Do. (special) each	2 12 0	3 0 0	Cucumber per score	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. Jonathan	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 14 0	3 4 0	Garlic per seer	1 2 0	1 4 0	Do. Lutton per lb.	—	—
Goose	10 0 0	15 0 0	Ginger	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta	4 0 0	6 0 0
Pigeons	0 14 0	1 2 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Delicious per seer	—	—
Turkey Cook	25 0 0	35 0 0	Turmaric	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	4 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Hen	12 0 0	16 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 8 0	0 7 0	Amra per score	—	—
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	2 12 0	2 14 0	Knol kohl p. lb.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Bael Fruit each	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (Dressed)	3 4 0	3 10 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	Bedana Kabul per lb.	4 8 0	6 8 0
EGGS.			Do. Do. per score	0 2 0	0 2 6	Black Berry per score	—	—
Ducks per score	2 6 0	2 12 0	Leek per lb.	—	—	Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 6	Country Apples per doz.	—	—
Do. (special) per score	2 12 0	3 0 0	Lettuce per score	0 14 0	1 0 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 14 0	1 4 0
GAME.			Lobia per seer (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
Dove each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Do. (Large)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Nask 1 lb.	3 0 0	3 2 4
Guinea fowl	4 0 0	5 0 0	Leek (Country) each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)	3 8 0	3 12 0
Partridge	—	—	Onions, (New) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Peacock	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Patna red (old)	1 2 0	1 4 0	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Pheasant	10 0 0	15 0 0	Do. " white	1 4 0	1 6 0	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Flowers each	—	—	Do. Country red	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	10 0 0	15 0 0
Quail	—	—	Paranip per seer	0 14 0	—	Jaffa Orange per doz.	10 8 0	12 0 0
Rabbit	10 0 0	15 0 0	Peas Modhupur per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Anar per seer	4 0 0	10 8 0
Snippets per each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling " lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0	Guava (Local) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Snipes	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Hazaribagh	0 12 0	0 14 0	Jack Fruit each	—	—
Teal (large)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Kajol nuts per lb.	3 8 0	3 12 0
Teal (cotton)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Simla	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khurbane	1 4 0	1 8 0
Wild Duck each	4 8 0	8 0 0	Do. Country	—	—	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Hand Grouse each	—	—	Snake Coil	—	—	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Wild Duck (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Lime patty per score	0 12 0	1 0 0
BIRDS.			Do. Darjeeling	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	50 0 0	52 0 0	Do. Country do.	0 12 0	1 0 0	Lichees per 100 (Mossaffer-pur)	—	—
Do. (Hen)	80 0 0	82 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	1 4 0	1 6 0	Do. (Country)	—	—
Pigeon (Fancy)	5 0 0	60 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	—	—	Looket per score	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Old) Nainital	1 4 0	1 6 0	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
Artichoke Darjeeling p. lb.	—	0 8 6	Do. (New) Small	0 8 0	0 10 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	0 0	0 8 0	Do. Madras (Controlled)	0 12 0	0 13 0	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
Artipeach per seer	0 8 0	—	Do. (Small) (Round)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mask Melon " lb. (Lucknow)	—	—
Beetroot Darjeeling per lb.	0 10 0	12 0	Do. Shillong (Contd.)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes Attanao per doz.	—	—
Do. Agra	0 10 0	0 12 0	Rhubarb per lb.	—	—	Do. " Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Do. Country per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Fulbu. (Patni) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. " Do. (Madras)	—	—
Bean Ranchi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0	Radish English per bundle	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
Do. French Darjeeling	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Country per bundle	0 14 0	1 8 0	Do. Sipra	—	—
Do. Butter per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Spinach per lot of 30	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fazile	—	—
Brinjal " seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Squash per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Mohon Bhog	—	—
Cabbage each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Country Spinach per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Green per score	—	—
Do. (Simla) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Golapkhask	—	—
Do. Darjeeling lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Pumpkins, per seer	0 5 0	0 7 0	Do. Himsagore	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Tomato per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. Begamfulli	—	—
Carrots per bundle, Local	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Darjeeling per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. Kauchan	—	—
Do. Darjeeling per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Country	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
Do. (Allahabad)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Ranchi	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Safa	—	—
Do. (Lucknow)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Do. Shillong per seer	1 12 0	3 0 0	Do. Lilam per doz.	12 0 0	15 0 0
			Tamarind (Green)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Mangoes per doz.	—	—
			Turip p. lb. Darjeeling	0 7 0	0 8 0	Mulberry per score	—	—
			Do. Lucknow per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Nagpur Mosam per doz.	8 0 0	4 0 0
			Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Poona	3 0 0	3 12 0
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 7 0	0 12 0	Bombay	3 0 0	4 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling	—	—	Oranges Sylhet	—	—
			White Pumpkins per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay	—	—
			Red " per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling 6-8	1 0 0	—
			Tarai per seer	—	—	Do. Madras per doz.	—	—
			Kankrole per seer	—	—	Do. Nagpur 8-10	1 0 0	—
						Do. (Squeezing) 10-14	1 0 0	—

*Controlled by Government.

Net—Prices vary according to season.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Peaches fresh per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apricots Dry without seed		
Pineapple Country each	0 13 0	1 0 0	Peaches Stella (Dry) per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Alobokhara per lb.	4 0 0	4 8 0
Do. Singapore "			Do. English Dry per lb.	1 4 0	2 0 0	Chilgoosja per lb.	4 0 0	4 4 0
Do. Jessore "	1 8 0	3 0 0	Quince (Darj.)			Cocoanut (dry) per lb.		
Do. Madras "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rose Apple per score			Curran's Australian per lb.		
Do. Comilla "			Sofata 8-10	1 0 0		Do. 1 lb. per packet	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Darjeeling "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	5 0 0	5 8 0	Chestnut per lb.		
Plantain Champa Bunch	1 4 0	1 8 0	Star Apple per score			Dates Arab per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. Martaban "	1 0 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.			Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	1 12 0	2 8 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)	3 8 0	4 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Amritsagar "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Do. Country per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Figs Kabul per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul "	0 12 0	2 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet	2 0 0	2 8 0
Papaya Jasore each	0 10 0	0 14 0	Tamarind per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Hazelnuts per lb.		
Do. Country "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Water melon Country each			Khurtha per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul)			Do. Goalund each			Monkynuts Madras per		
Do. S. African per lb.			Do. Kabul			lb.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Country per score			Do. Farakkabad "			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pomegranate Showanagore	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each			Pears dry per lb.	3 0 0	4 0 0
" Kandahar			Water fruit per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pumalo each (country)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Water Melon Kabul per lb.			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo balbar each	0 10 0	0 13 0	C. Apple each			shelled per lb.		
Prunes Fresh per lb.						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes S. W. per tid (8 lb.)	22 0 0					per lb.	5 0 0	5 8 0
Do. Liby do.			DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delmonta do.			Apples Ring per lb.			per lb.		
Galasia do.			Do. 1 lb. packet			Do. Kandahar per seer		
Pears (Kulu) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond Salted (small)			Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Mainital)	1 4 0	1 8 0	per lb.	4 0 0	4 8 0	per lb.	5 8 0	6 0 0
Do. Kulu 6-8	1 8 0	1 12 0	Almond English (large)	5 0 0	6 8 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		
Do. California per lb.			per lb.	8 0 0		Prunes dry per lb.		
Do. Peshwar per doz.			Almond Kabul per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet	4 0 0	4 12 0
Do. Australian per lb.			Do. Kabul (Shelled)			Do. (red) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 5-8	1 0 0		per lb.	4 0 0		Do. Sultana per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. S. African per lb.	2 8 0	2 8 0	Almond Iran (Shelled)			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Cashmere	2 0 0		per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Table 1 lb. packet		
Peaches America dry p. lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0	Almond Salted (small)			Do. American 1 lb.		
Do. S. African per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0	per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. Punjab "	1 13 0	2 4 0	Apricots Dry with seed			per packet		
Pineapple per tin			per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Sankist) per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
Peaches fresh			Kaju-nuts (unsalted) per lb.	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cake Raisin per lb.		
			Do. (Salted)					

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
"E. (New) 40-50	1 0 0	Cheese.	"P. 19	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
"F. G. 6	0 12 0	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	F. G. 1-3	1 6 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
						" 7	1 10 0	Do.

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 83)

•VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled " ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Kraft cheese per 12 oz. tin. ...	1 2 0		(i) Per 4-L.G. Bulk ...	2 14 6	
Mango Juice	8 8 0	4 8 0				(ii) Per 4-L.G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) p. lb.						(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
						*Matches:—		
BUTTER ETC.			*FLOUR			40 sticks each box ...	0 0 6	
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control			
Bombay " ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	*COAL AND COKE		Selling
Dinapur " ...	1 0 0	3 8 0	Patent flour No. 1 per		0 6 0	*Domestic Coke (retail)		Price
Butter for cake per seer	5 8 0	5 12 0	seer " ...			per md. ...	1 9 0	
Dow's Ghee " ...	8 0 0	9 1 0	Californian flour per bag			*Domestic Coke (whole-		
Butter Ghee " ...	5 8 0	9 8 0	of 5 lbs. ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Ag Mark Ghee " ...			Californian flour No. 2			Soft Coke per md. ...		
New Zealand 1 lb. tin ...	3 2 3	3 4 3	per seer ...			Spices—		
Australia " ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	Country flour per seer ...			Chillies per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
			*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 5 6			to
MILK AND CREAM.			Do. White per seer		0 5 6			1 0 0
Pure Cow's Milk fresh per			Do. Red " ...		0 5 6			0 7 6
seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Wheat " ...		0 5 6			to
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 8 0	9 12 0	Wholemeal (Flour) " ...		0 5 6			0 8 0
Condensed Milk per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 12 0	Suji " ...					
FISH.			*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Rice (fine) per seer ...	0 10 6	Control	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 8 0	4 0 0	Rice (retail) ...		Price.	Cakes Assorted per lb ...	1 5 0	2 4 0
Do. (salt-water) ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 6 6	Plum Cake ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Medium per seer ...			X'mas Cakes (Almond		
			coarse per md. ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Outla per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Muri per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Plum Puddings (English)		
Do. (out pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Khai " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chira " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Slab Chocolates per		
Do. (out pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 8 0				packet ...		
Maddock (whole) ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	*DALDA VEGETABLE			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Muri (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	GHEE			Assorted Chocolates per		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 lb. tin ...	1 5 0		lb. ...		4 0 0
Mango fish with roe ...			2 lb. tin ...	2 9 6		Short bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. without roe ...			5 lb. tin ...	6 8 6		English Sweet, Assorted		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			10 lb. tin ...	11 14 6		per lb. ...		
seer ...						Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Mullet per seer ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	*SUGAR			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins ...		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Gur (Bengal) per seer ...	0 15 0	1 8 0	Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	3 0 0	3 12 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			Bottled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Prawns per seer (small) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder, whitish)					
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Crystal (best) ...			PEAK TREASURES BISCUITS.		
Do. Do. (Large) ...	3 0 0	3 12 0	Medium (small grain		0 10 3	Glaxo 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	
Lehter " ...	1 14 0	2 0 0	white) ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Sea fish ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Medium (small grain)			Golden Puffs ...		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...		Control	Barley Sugar (English)		
Salmon (whole) ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	*DAL Etc.		Price	per lb. ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Kalai per seer ...	0 14 0	1 2 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Mackerel ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar " ...	1 4 0	2 8 0	per lb. ...		
Gajal (Entire) ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	Chola " ...	0 14 0	1 2 0	Assorted Pastilles per doz. ...		
Shrimp per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Kharl Masoor " ...	0 15 0	1 2 0	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Ladies finger ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kharl " ...	0 12 0		per tin ...		
Pona (fillet) per lb. ...	1 10 0	2 0 0	Mung " ...	1 4 0	1 6 0			
Tangra per seer ...	1 10 0	2 0 0	" (Bhaja) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0	BUTTER.		
Parney " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				Stafford 12 oz. tin. ...	2 14 0	Plus
						Polsons " ...	2 14 0	to
BREAD CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.						Champion " ...	2 12 0	the
Bread (Brown) 2 lb. each	0 10 0					Compressed Butter 6 1/2 lbs.		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0							
Dinner Roll " ...	0 1 0					BRITANNIA		
Cheese Bangle " ...	0 8 0	0 8 6				Cheese ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL.			Gem ...		
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Gem iced ...		
Do. Overland per lb. ...			(i) Per 4-L.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb. ...		
Do. Obeldarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		(ii) Per 4-L.G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz. ...	0 3 0	Control	Marié ...		
Do. unmixed, " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	No. 1 ...		rates.	Milk ...		
Orange per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	(iv) Per bottle of 22-oz. ...	0 2 9		Mixed (House-		
			No. 2 ...			hold) ...		
						Sticks per lb. loose ...		1 9 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			—Contd.		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 12		Condensed Milk (U.S.A.)		
Mimki			Red do. do.	2 14		per tin	1 20	
Petit Beurre Loose per lb.	1 90		Special Darjeeling 1 lb. .	2 110		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
School						1 lb. loose	0 12 6	
Thin Arrowroot "						Scups, Assorted Small tin	1 40	1 30
Water			TOSH'S TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Zoological Loose			Special Darjeeling Red	2 140		Isinglass per pkt.		
Cream Cracker, Special			Label 1 lb. pkt.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
size tin	3 14 6		Yellow Label Orange Pe-			bag		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 10 0		Rosela Assorted Jams		
			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 70		per tin	1 50	
			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	2 60		O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken	2 20		per tin		
			Loose Coffee per lb.	2 120		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
			SPICES			oz. tin		
			Cloves ground per phial	1 00		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
			Cinnamon "	1 00		per pkt.	2 40	2 00
			Ginger "	1 00		King George Chocolate,		
			Mixed Spice "	1 00		1 lb. per tin		
			" Herb "	1 00		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
			Sage "	6 140		tle		
			Nutmeg "	1 20		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			per lb.		
			Mountain Bouquet			Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
			1 lb. packet	3 60		con per lb.	2 40	
			Green Spot Loose per lb.	2 10 0		Oatmeal (Australian)		
			Yellow Spot "	2 70		3 lb. tin		
			Red Spot "	2 40		Indian Oats per packet	0 130	0 140
			Gold Dust "	2 20		Rolls Oats (Canadian)		Small Large
			Star Dust "			per tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Frugtnick's King Coco-		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	3 00		nut Hair Oil	1 20	4 80
			O. P. Darjeeling and			Cobra Root Polish	0 40	0 90
			Assam per lb.	2 120		Chamols Leather large	1 90	
			DUST TEA			Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 00
			Darjeeling and Assam			Eno's Fruit Salt	2 60	2 100
			Dust per lb.	1 80	1 120	Bisurated Magnesia, large	1 120	
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 50	2 100	Elernan's Embrocation	1 80	
			Cocoa 1 lb. packet		1 20	Zam-Buk	1 20	
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.		1 80	Amrutjan Pain Balm	1 20	
			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.			Oriental Balm	1 60	
			Macaroni (Country) 1 lb.	1 20	1 40	Sloan's Liniment	1 120	
			Delmonte Fruits 2 "			Kruschen Salt		
			Chutneys	1 80	1 120	Blattabane Cock-		
			Pickles (Country) per bot.	1 80		roach Extermina-		
			Mustard Colman per tin	0 15 4		tor		
			Do. (Country) 2 lb.	0 120	0 140	Do. 1 1/2 Ozs. tin	0 150	
			Mustard (India) per bottle			Do. 3 Ozs. "	1 00	
			Panama	1 00		Do. 8 Ozs. "	2 40	
			Pepper		1 00	Do. 16 Ozs. "	4 00	
			Sauces, Worcester Bot.	1 00	1 80	Do. 7 lb. "	24 00	
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	1 40		Do. 56 lbs. bag	126 120	
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 120		PAINTS.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 140	2 00	Enamel Paint English		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.			per doz.		
			Gluco per tin	2 15 3		Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

*Controlled Price.

Tea Merchants

Head Office:

111-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Cut-Fish 15 & 16	0 2 0 each.	Cut-Fish	Onion 4 & 5.	0 5 0 Each.	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.
Onion 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8.	0 4 0 "	Onion, Garlic & Ginger.	Fruit 3 & 7	0 4 0	Dry Fruit
(G. K.) 5 & 6	0 5 0 "	G. K. Meat			

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKS

Rates quoted on the 17th December, 1947

ARTICLES	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer			Tomato ...	0 8 0	
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Allgarh " ...		5 0 0	Fatal ...	0 8 0	
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Brinjal ...	0 8 0	
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Sree) ...			Peas ...		1 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo Mark)			Cauliflower each (small)	0 2 0	0 5 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Basanti ...	7 10 0	7 12 0	Cabbage per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ohinshakkar (Do.)			OIL.			Ginger ...	0 8 0	
Golap Khas (Do.)			Ghani Oil ...			Onion ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Sadkhani ...			Mustard Oil ...	3 0 0		MEAT.		
Beshi Boilea ...			Cocconut Oil ...	1 12 0		Mutton ...		2 8 0
Dudhkalma ...			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Goat & Khashi ...		2 8 0
Control (Medium) ...			Sugar (White Java) } Control.		0 11 3	FISH.		
" (Coarse) ...			Do. (Brown Java) }			Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Rupai ...			Do. (Bata) ...			Other ...		
Katari Bhog ...			Flour (Country) (Whole meal)		0 6 0	Hilsa ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Chamanmani ...			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 6 6	Prawns ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
DAL.			Do. (white) " ...			Parsey ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole) ...			Suji ...			Bagda ...	2 12 0	2 0 0
Gram (Dal) ...	1 0 0		Gur (Beli) (control) ...			Bhetki ...	1 12 0	
Mug Dal (Kancha) ...		1 2 0	.. Khajure ...			Crab per pair ...		
Do. (Sona) Bhaja ...		1 6 0	VEGETABLES.			Koi ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (Krishna) ...			Potato (New) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	EGGS.		
Arahar Dal ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potato (Madras) ...			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 14 0	
Kalai Dal ...	0 15 0					(Fresh) ...		
Khasari Dal ...		0 10 0				Egg (Duck) per score	2 2 0	2 4 0
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...		0 15 0				(Fresh) ...		
Do. (Kharl) ...		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6						
Salt (Control) ...								

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 17th December, 1947

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per sr.	1 4 0	1 6 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton ...	2 8 0	2 12 0
Mug Dal (Kasba) " ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat ...	2 8 0	2 12 0
Arahar Dal ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pabna per seer ...		0 12 0	Pork ...		1 12 0
Kalai Dal ...	1 0 0		Milk ...			EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Kharl) ...	0 14 0	0 16 0	Cows' Head ...			Egg (Fowl) per score	2 0 0	2 3 0
Do. (Splits) ...			Condensed Milk ...			" (Duck) Do. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Mattor Dal ...		0 13 0	Milk Maid ...			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Shillong per seer ...		6 0 0	Lipton's Tea—per 2 lb.		2 14 0
Gawa per seer ...		8 0 0	OIL.			Yellow per tin ...		
Banchoi " ...			*Mustard Oil per seer ...	2 0 0	2 2 0	Cocoa Hornby ...		
Sree (Mark) ...		7 12 0	Cocconut Oil ...		2 0 0	Coffee Polson's lb. ...		
Khurja ...		8 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Shaduwa do. ...			Apples per seer ...		4 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1 lb. ...		
Ag. Mark Ghee (U. P.)			Alubokra ...	5 0 0	5 8 0	H. & P. Do. ...		
(Controlled)			Oranges 8-16 ...	1 0 0		Household per tin ...		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Bedana per seer ...			Jacob's Cream Cracker ...		
Sugar (White) per seer			Pesta " ...	9 0 0	10 0 0	"Rice.		
Do. (Brown) ...		0 11 3	Dates Aral ...		1 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata) ...			Grapes per seer ...			State Express 100		
Flour per seer (White) ...		0 6 0	Maspati ...			rettes, 555 ...		
Atta " ...		0 6 6	Mangé ...			Passing Show Olga		
Do. B ...			" (Langra) ...			rettes 1 tin. ...		
Gur (Bheli) ...		0 9 6	Pomegranate per seer ...			Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Flour (Whole Meal) ...			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl) ...		2 0 0
			Fatal (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Quaker's Oats ...		
			Fatal per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Logonges		
			Potatoes New (Desi) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	(glass) each ...		
			Potatoes (Forukkabad) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Jam ...		
			Brinjal ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Jelly ...		
			Ginger ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Gobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Onion ...	0 7 0	0 8 0	Quickwhite (WHITE)		
			Cauliflower each ...		1 0 0	(Large) ...		
			Cabbage per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			Potato (Gauhati) ...			Elephant Brand tin		
			Potato (Madras) ...			Do. per bottle		
			FISH			Do. " bulk		
			Parsey per seer ...		1 12 0	Sing Sun		
			*Pona " ...	1 7 0	1 15 0	Do. per bottle		
			*Do. (Cut pieces) " ...		2 0 0			
			*Bagda " ...		2 0 0			
			*Bhetki " ...	1 8 0	2 1 0			
			*Crab (each) ...	0 1 0	0 2 0			
			*Koi per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0			
			*Hilsa Fish ...		1 12 0			
			*Magoor ...		2 12 0			
			*Bhangour ...		1 11 0			

*Rationed.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 17th December, 1947

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON			FRUITS—(Contd.)			RICE		
Mutton 1st class per seer.	3 00		Hapas per doz.			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Do. 2nd " "	2 80		Mango Sukul			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Goat per seer	2 80	3 00	Do. Sepia			Do. (Medium) " "		
Goat Lever	3 80		Do. Begamfully			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
EGGS			Do. Bombay			Hilly (old) per md.		
Ducks per score		1 14 0	Do. Langra			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Fowls " "		1 14 0	Do. Bhastara			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Kaliout			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 20	0 40	Do. Fazli			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 10	0 20	Do. Nilambari per doz.			Chamormoni		
Garlic per seer	0 80		Do. Totapuri			Balam (old) per md.		
Ginger " "	0 10	0 16	Do. Sapeda			Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Pati Lemon each	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Golapkhass			maund (old)		
Ladies finger per seer	0 06	0 10	Do. Himsagar			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Kagji Lemon per pair			Do. Kissen Bhogh			per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer	1 40		Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Bombay " "		0 12 0	Orange Ichangore			per maund		
Do. Country " "			Do. Madras			Kalmi per maund		
Potatoes Nainital	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Darjeeling 8-20	1 00		Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras (contid.)			Do. Nagpur 12-25	1 00		Dhaki Chata		
Do. Gauhati " "	0 80	0 12 0	Do. Bombay			Fine per seer		
Country " "			Pesta Bagdad per seer		10 00	Coarse " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Multan			Medium " "		
Patal Murshidabad per			Do. Kabul					
seer			Pears 4-20	1 00		SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer	1 00	1 80	Pineapple Singapore each			Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Hilly " "	1 00	1 40	Do. Assam (Local)	1 00	1 80	Java		
Do. Cabbage " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country each	0 80	1 40	Cocoanut Oil	2 00	
Cauliflower each	0 20	0 80	Peaches			Mustard Oil	1 14 0	2 00
Pears Ranchi per seer			Plantain Champa per score	0 80	1 12 0	Salt per seer	0 26	
Do. Darjeeling " "	1 00	1 40	Do. Martaban per score	1 40	2 80			
Do. Deshi " "	0 19 0	0 10 0	Musket per seer			Flour " "		
Beans " "	0 80	0 10 0	Pomegranate per seer	4 00		Atta " "		
Squash " "		0 60	Do. Multan per seer		5 00	Sujee " "		
Tomato " "	0 50	0 80	Do. Kandahar	5 00	6 00	Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes each			Bedana (Kabul)	4 00	7 00	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per seer	0 12 0	1 40	Raisin (Rad) per seer	8 00		Til Oil per seer		
FRUITS			Do. Sultana " "	8 00	6 00	Fine per seer		
Apple Australia per seer	8 00		Almond shelled	8 00				
Do. Cashmere per seer	4 00	6 00	Do. without shell (small)	7 00		DAL		
Do. Sikkim per seer	8 00	5 00	Do. do. large	8 00		Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	1 40	1 80
Do. Quetta " "			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal	1 00	1 40
Do. Nainital 3 per doz.	8 00		Water melon Goolando			Arhar	1 20	1 80
Alubokhara per seer		3 00	Do. Deshi each	1 00	2 00	Kalai	0 14 0	1 00
Apricot " "	0 40	1 00	Do. Farukabad			Khesari	0 10 0	0 12 0
Batavia each	0 10	0 40	Do. Quetta			Mosoor (split)	0 15 0	
Bel fruit each	0 20	0 60	Do. Bhagalpur each			Do. (khari)	0 14 0	0 12 0
Cocanut each (green)	0 40	0 80	Barbati Lemon 8-10	1 00		Mator		0 12 0
Do. dry each	8 00		Musembi 5-10	1 00		Chana Dal	0 14 0	1 00
Chilghosa " "		1 12 0	Walnut per seer		8 00			
Dater Arab " "	1 00	1 40	Do. Shelled " "			TEA		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		4 00	Nut Ground " "			Rose Mixture	2 80	2 14 0
Do. Naik " "			Sharifa			Golden Orange Pekoe		2 80
Do. Quetta " "			Nona (each)			Quality per lb.		
Do. Chaman " "			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Orange Pekoe		2 00
Do. Australia " "			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Quality per lb.		
Khorma " "	2 00		Bombay " "	8 00	6 00	Orange Pekoe		
Kesur " "	6 00		Aligarh " "			Pekoe per lb.		
Khobani " "			Jessore " per seer	5 00	5 00	Darjeeling Autumn		
Kajoo Nuts	4 00	5 00	Dinapur " "			Special per lb.		1 14 0
Lichis Country per 100			Pabna " "	4 80		Pekoe Dust		
Do. Mozafferpur " "			Darbhanga " "					
Black Raisins per seer		1 00	Mazafferpur			KEROSENE OIL.		
Papaya Country each	0 20		Coy's Ghee	8 00		Elephant Brand per bottle	0 30	Contn
Plums per score 1 lb.			Do. Milk	0 12 0		(white)		llad
Jamrul " "			Bhalsa Ghee	6 00				
Golapjam	1 80		FISH			SPICES.		
Kanaha-Mita Mango ea	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bagda per seer			Jeera per seer	2 00	
Shank Ali per seer	1 00		Bhetkee per Sr.		2 80	Haldi " "	1 40	1 80
Shafata 8-20			Prawns		1 00	Dhonia " "	0 12 0	
Mango (Local Bandel) p. dz.	3 00	6 00	Hilaa	2 00		Red Chillies per seer	1 40	
Do. Madras per doz.			Rohi			Pepper	2 10 0	2 00
			Rohi (cut pieces)	2 00		Sago		
			Small fish	1 00	1 40	Cloves	2 80	
			Chetal	1 12 0	2 00	Cinamon	4 00	
			Crab per pair	0 80	0 10 0	Cardaman	10 00	12 00
			Kol per seer	2 00	2 40			
			Singhor per seer	1 12 0	2 00			
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 12 0				
			Do. (large)					
			Galda	1 14 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET CALCUTTA
Telephone—Calcutta 5632. Telegram—“REWARD Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 17th December, 1947

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pom per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Madras) per			Flour per seer (Rationed)		
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 4 0	seer (Controlled)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 5 6	
Silong			Pulbul per seer			RICE.		
Lobster	1 14 0		Raddish (Country) per			Rice (Controlled) "A"	0 10 6	
Bagda			score			Do. do. "B"	0 6 6	
Bhangaur	1 14 0		Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0	SUNDRIES.		
Bhetki	2 0 0		Sweet Potatoes	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mustard Oil per seer	2 2 0	
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each	1 10 0		Sugar (Controlled)	0 10 3	
Kila	1 8 0	1 12 0	New Potato			Tea per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Kol	2 0 0	2 12 0	FRUITS.			Gur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 6
Paray	1 4 0	1 12 0	Mangoes			DAL.		
Crab each	0 4 0		Grapes	6 0 0		Arhar per seer	1 4 0	
Tangra	1 8 0	1 12 0	Alubokhora per seer	2 8 0		Chana	0 12 0	
Magoor	2 12 0		Amra (Belati) per score			Masoor	1 0 0	1 2 0
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Khasaree	0 15 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 3 0		Beal each	0 1 6	0 6 0	Kalai		
Mutton	2 8 0		Dates per packet	0 5 0	0 10 0	Biuli		
EGGS.			Almond " seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Mug (Hart) (Katcha)	1 8 0	1 6 0
Duck's eggs per score	2 8 0		Lime per score			" (Fried) per seer	1 10 0	
Pow's eggs	2 8 0		Orange 2-3	1 0 0		Mattor	0 12 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per			Salt	0 2 6	
Bean (French) per seer			score	0 8 0	0 10 0	COKE & COAL.		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Martaban) per	0 12 0	1 0 0	Soft Coke per md.		
Cabbage (Country) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	doz.	0 8 0	0 8 0	Coal " (Control)	1 8 0	
Cauliflower each			Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Fuel	3 8 0	
Tomato per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pomegranate per seer			Brand per bottle		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Apples					
Garlic	0 12 0	0 14 0	Green Coconut	0 8 0	0 4 0			
Green Chilly	1 0 0	1 4 0	Lichi					
Onion	0 10 0	0 14 0	BUTTER.					
Peas (Darjeeling)			Butter per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0			
Potato	0 6 0	0 13 0	Madras					
			Ghee Lakhee					
			Do. Bhadwa					
			Do. Sree					
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		6 0 0			
			Milk		0 12 0			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 17th December, 1947

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pom per seer	1 7 0	1 15 0	Garlic per seer	1 4 0		Flour per seer (Rationed)	0 5 6	
Do. (out pieces)	2 0 0	1 18 0	Green Chilly	0 12 0		Sugar per seer		
Silong	1 5 0	1 14 0	Onion	0 12 0	1 0 0	Flour (Wholesaler) p. sr.		
Lobster		1 14 0	Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Atta (Rationed) per seer	0 5 6	
Bagda	2 0 0		Do. (Ranchi)			Wheat		
Bhangaur	1 11 0		Potatoes (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 14 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Bhetki	1 4 0	2 8 0	Do. Madras (controlled)			Rice (Rationed) per seer	0 6 6	
Other Fish	1 12 0		Pulbul per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	" " " " "B"		
Kila	2 0 0	2 12 0	Ladies finger			" " " " "C"		
Kol & Magoor	1 12 0		Raddish	0 6 0		Patna per seer		
Paray			Squash	0 5 0		Banktula (Manja) per md.		
Crab (each)			Sweet Potatoes	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. (Kora)		
Beef per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. (Atap)		
Mutton	2 8 0		White	1 4 0	1 8 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid	2 8 0		Tomato (Darjeeling) per sr.			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
But	2 0 0		Do. (Country)			md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	1 6 0	2 0 0	Apple per lb	4 0 0		Golap Sora		
Pow each	1 8 0	2 8 0	Almond per seer	8 0 0		Mustard oil (Ghant) p. seer	2 0 0	
Chicken each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Alubokra	7 0 0		Sugar (Rationed)		
Pigeon			Amra (Belati) per score	0 5 0	0 10 0	Tea per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Duck's Eggs per score		2 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Gur	0 12 0	
Pow's Eggs		1 12 0	Beal each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Coconut oil	2 4 0	
VEGETABLES			Dates per seer	4 0 0		Arhar	1 4 0	1 8 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 12 0		Grapes	1 2 0	1 4 0	Chana	0 15 0	
(Controlled)			Lime per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor	0 14 0	0 15 0
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 5 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0	Khasaree	0 12 0	
Cabbage			Do. (Martaban)	0 6 0		Kalai		1 0 0
Cauliflower (English)		0 6 0	Papaya per seer	5 0 0		Biuli		1 0 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pomegranates per seer			Mug Katch	1 4 0	1 5 0
Do. (Darjeeling)		2 0 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Soba)	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cucumber per score	1 0 0		Sugarcane each	1 0 0		Mattor	0 12 0	
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		Orange 3 to 4 (Darjeeling)			Salt	0 2 0	
			Mangoes			Barley Lily 1 lb. wa.	1 4 0	
			Kishmish per seer	4 0 0		Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	
			BUTTER.			Robinson's Barley		
			Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Jelly	1 8 0	2 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Do. Bhadwa			Brand per bottle		
			Do. Sree			Coal per md.	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	7 0 0				
			Milk (Co-operative)		0 12 0			

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 17th December, 1947

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 40	1 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 60	0 80	Keshin Bhog 4-6	—	—
Mutton "	2 80	—	Sweet Potatoes "	0 40	—	Fash 4-6	—	—
Goat and Kid "	2 00	—	Sweet Pumpkin "	0 40	—	Pras S. W. per seer	—	—
Pork "	1 12 0	2 00	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	0 1	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	1 40	—	Sugarcane each	0 40	0 8
Duck each	1 80	2 80	White Pumpkin "	0 80	1 00	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 00	2 00	Turnip (Darjeeling) per "	0 10 0	0 12 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	1 00	—	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	1 40	—	Aligarh per lb.	4 80	—
Pigeon "	—	—				Dinapur "	4 00	—
EGGS			FRUITS			Ghee per seer	6 00	7 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	2 40	Alubokhora per seer	—	—	Pure Cow's Milk	0 10 0	0 12
Fowl's " "	2 00	—	Apricot	4 00	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples 5	1 40	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 50	—
Pona per seer (Controlled)	1 80	2 00	Figs per seer	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 26	—
Do. (Out pieces)	2 00	2 80	Amra (Belati) per score	0 80	0 10 0	Do. lb.	0 18	—
Silong	1 14 0	—	Bedana per seer	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 14 0	2 00	Beal each	0 20	0 80	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda	1 14 0	—	Pomegranate "	—	2 00	Atta	—	—
Bhangaur	2 00	2 00	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Suje	—	—
Bhetki	1 00	1 80	Cocoanut each	—	0 40	RICE.		
Other Fish	0 40	0 60	Custard Apples	—	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	1 12 0	—	Dates per seer	1 00	—	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	1 12 0	2 12 0	Almond "	4 00	5 00	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Kol & Magoor	—	—	Grape "	6 00	—	Chimisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghandi)	2 00	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 12 0	1 00	Khubani per seer	—	—	Sugar (Controlled)	0 86	—
Do. (Dest)	1 00	1 80	Kharbuza "	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 40	1 12
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	—	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocoanut Oil	2 40	0 14
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 40	0 60	Lime per score	0 10 0	1 00	Gur	—	—
Brinjal "	—	—	Lokote "	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage	1 00	—	Oranges 8	0 12 0	—	Ararah per seer	—	1 0
Do. (Darjeeling) per seer	0 40	0 12 0	Pasta per seer	—	10 00	Chana	—	1 8
Gauliflower	0 12 0	0 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 40	0 80	Khari Masoor "	1 40	0 14
Carrots (Country) per sr.	—	—	Do. Martaban) per dos.	—	—	Bhanga	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	Khasare	—	0 10 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Pineapple "	0 40	0 12 0	Mung (Hari)	—	1 4
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 80	0 60	Do. (Sona)	—	—
Ginger per seer	—	—	Raisins	—	5 00	Mattor	—	0 11
Garlic	—	1 00	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt	—	0 26
Green Chilly per seer	—	1 80	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger	—	—	Tamarind per seer	—	—	Coal per md. (Controlled)	—	—
Onion	—	—	Walnut	4 00	6 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 60	0 80	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 10 0	0 50	Do. (Madras)	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Dest)	0 40	0 50	Golap Khas 6-10	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Ranchi)	0 80	0 10 0	Langra 3-4	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Potatoes (Mainital)	—	—	Bombay 6-8	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	2 40	—
Do. (Dest)	0 10 0	0 14 0	Totapari per score	—	—	Lily,	—	—
Pulbul	—	—	Sipia	—	—			
Raddish (English) per doz.	0 12 0	1 80						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 10 0	1 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
38A Office Godown	0 5 0 Daily	Business to be approved by the authority.	38B Chandney.	0 4 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney	0 6 0 "		36 A "	0 5 0 "	
37 "	0 8 0 "				
38 "	0 10 0 "				
29-30 "	5 0 0 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 76)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H	Rs. A. P.		M.	Rs. A. P.		Egg	Rs. A. P.	Egg
			3	0 9 0	Plantain.		0 8 0	Do
						10	0 8 0	Do
						18	0 8 0	Do
						19	0 8 0	Do
						22	0 8 0	Do
						27	0 4 0	Do
32-33	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.				35	0 4 0	Do
34	2 0 0	Do.				40-42	0 8 0 each	Do
35	2 0 0	Do.						
						F. R.	1 0 0	Sporting goods
New Bldg.			West Range (old)					
7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	83	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
8	4 0 0	Do.	86	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores			
9	5 7 6	Do.	87	25 0 0	Do.			
			88	25 0 0	Do.			
			89	30 0 0	Do.			
			90	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			91	25 0 0	Misc. goods.			
			92	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			
			93	25 0 0	Do.			
			94	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			
			95	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			96	25 0 0	Do.			
			97	25 0 0	Tailoring.			
			98	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			
			99	25 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.			
			100	25 0 0	Do.			
			101	25 0 0	Do.			
			102	25 0 0	Do.			
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PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET **Rates quoted on the 17th December, 1947**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pons per sr. (Below 2 sr.)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Potatoes per seer Madras			Controlled Rice per sr. 'B'	0 6 6	
Pons per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	New (Country) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. " 'A'	0 10 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 0 0	Nainital per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0			
Silong	1 8 0	1 12 0	Mangoes			SUNDRIES		
Lebster	1 8 0	1 14 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mustard Oil per seer	2 0 0	
Baghda	1 8 0	1 12 0	Raddish (Country) per	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sugar	0 10 3	(Con)
Bhanguar	1 8 0	1 14 0	score			Tea per lb.		3 0
Bhetki	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Gur (Dates) per seer	1 8 0	2 0
Kilas	1 12 0	1 12 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 10 0	" (Sugarandf) "	0 12 0	0 14
Kol & Magoor	1 8 0	2 4 0	FRUITS.			Suji	0 8 0	(Con)
Parsey	1 8 0	1 14 0	Mangoes (Madras) 3-4	1 0 0		DAL.		
Grab each	0 2 0		Grapes			Arahar per seer (medium)	1 0 0	1 0
MEAT.			Alubokhor per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Chana	1 0 0	
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	0 8 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor	0 15 0	1 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bédana per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	0 12 0	0 14
EGGS.			Bael each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khasaree	0 11 0	0 12
Wok's eggs per score	2 4 0	2 8 0	Dates per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Kalai	0 14 0	1 0
Cow's eggs	2 4 0	2 4 0	Almond	1 0 0		Blull	1 0 0	1 2
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	1 2 0	1 4
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Oranges 8 to 16	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer	1 4 0	1 8
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 5 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mattar	0 12 0	0 12
Cabbage (Country) p. sr.	0 12 0	1 0 0	score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Salt (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Caulliflower each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban)			COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	per doz.	0 8 0	0 8 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 9 0	
Chunumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Opal		
Ginger per seer	1 0 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Garlic	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Apple (Nainital) 1-3	1 0 0		BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion	0 12 0	1 0 0	BUTTER.			Barley Powder 1 lb tin.		
Pas (Darjeeling)	2 4 0		Butter per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do.		
Do.			Madras			Barley Pearl 1 "		
Turnip	0 10 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee	5 0 0	5 8 0	Do. 2 "		
Carrot	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa	5 0 0	7 8 0	Corn Flower 1 "		
Beetroot	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Sree	7 0 0	7 8 0	Robinson's Barley		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	6 0 0	6 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish		
			Pure Buffalo Ghee "			Jelly		
			FLOUR.					
			Flour per seer					
			Atta White No. 1					
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 6	(Con.)			
			(Controlled)					

M. S.—Prices vary according to supplies.

N.B.—Control.

MENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent	Business.
1 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the author- ity.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	20 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
2 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	10 W. B.	0 10 0		20 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's store	11/A, W. B.	0 12 0				
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	12 W. B.	1 0 0				
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0				
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0				
15 S. B.	0 12 0	Madl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0		50	0 4 0	Potato.
16 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0		51	0 2 0	Egg.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0		52	0 2 0	C. V.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0		53	0 2 0	Vegetables.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0		54	0 4 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0		55	0 5 0	Fruits.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0		56	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	0 15 0		57	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	23 W. B.	0 15 0		58	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	0 12 0	"	24 W. B.	0 15 0		59	0 5 0	"
25 S. B.	0 12 0	"	25 W. B.	0 15 0		60	0 5 0	"
26 S. B.	0 12 0	"	26 W. B.	0 15 0		61	0 5 0	"
27 S. B.	0 12 0	"	27 W. B.	0 15 0		62	0 5 0	"
28 S. B.	0 12 0	"	28 W. B.	0 15 0		63	0 5 0	"
29 S. B.	0 12 0	"	29 W. B.	0 15 0		64	0 5 0	"
30 S. B.	0 12 0	"	30 W. B.	0 15 0		65	0 5 0	"
31 S. B.	0 12 0	"	31 W. B.	0 15 0		66	0 5 0	"
32 S. B.	0 12 0	"	32 W. B.	0 15 0		67	0 5 0	"
33 S. B.	0 12 0	"	33 W. B.	0 15 0		68	0 5 0	"
34 S. B.	0 12 0	"	34 W. B.	0 15 0		69	0 5 0	"
35 S. B.	0 12 0	"	35 W. B.	0 15 0		70	0 5 0	"
36 S. B.	0 12 0	"	36 W. B.	0 15 0		71	0 5 0	"
37 S. B.	0 12 0	"	37 W. B.	0 15 0		72	0 5 0	"
38 S. B.	0 12 0	"	38 W. B.	0 15 0		73	0 5 0	"
39 S. B.	0 12 0	"	39 W. B.	0 15 0		74	0 5 0	"
40 S. B.	0 12 0	"	40 W. B.	0 15 0		75	0 5 0	"
41 S. B.	0 12 0	"	41 W. B.	0 15 0		76	0 5 0	"
42 S. B.	0 12 0	"	42 W. B.	0 15 0		77	0 5 0	"
43 S. B.	0 12 0	"	43 W. B.	0 15 0		78	0 5 0	"
44 S. B.	0 12 0	"	44 W. B.	0 15 0		79	0 5 0	"
45 S. B.	0 12 0	"	45 W. B.	0 15 0		80	0 5 0	"
46 S. B.	0 12 0	"	46 W. B.	0 15 0				
47 S. B.	0 12 0	"	47 W. B.	0 15 0				
48 S. B.	0 12 0	"	48 W. B.	0 15 0				
49 S. B.	0 12 0	"	49 W. B.	0 15 0				
50 S. B.	0 12 0	"	50 W. B.	0 15 0				
51 S. B.	0 12 0	"	51 W. B.	0 15 0				
52 S. B.	0 12 0	"	52 W. B.	0 15 0				
53 S. B.	0 12 0	"	53 W. B.	0 15 0				
54 S. B.	0 12 0	"	54 W. B.	0 15 0				
55 S. B.	0 12 0	"	55 W. B.	0 15 0				
56 S. B.	0 12 0	"	56 W. B.	0 15 0				
57 S. B.	0 12 0	"	57 W. B.	0 15 0				
58 S. B.	0 12 0	"	58 W. B.	0 15 0				
59 S. B.	0 12 0	"	59 W. B.	0 15 0				
60 S. B.	0 12 0	"	60 W. B.	0 15 0				
61 S. B.	0 12 0	"	61 W. B.	0 15 0				
62 S. B.	0 12 0	"	62 W. B.	0 15 0				
63 S. B.	0 12 0	"	63 W. B.	0 15 0				
64 S. B.	0 12 0	"	64 W. B.	0 15 0				
65 S. B.	0 12 0	"	65 W. B.	0 15 0				
66 S. B.	0 12 0	"	66 W. B.	0 15 0				
67 S. B.	0 12 0	"	67 W. B.	0 15 0				
68 S. B.	0 12 0	"	68 W. B.	0 15 0				
69 S. B.	0 12 0	"	69 W. B.	0 15 0				
70 S. B.	0 12 0	"	70 W. B.	0 15 0				
71 S. B.	0 12 0	"	71 W. B.	0 15 0				
72 S. B.	0 12 0	"	72 W. B.	0 15 0				
73 S. B.	0 12 0	"	73 W. B.	0 15 0				
74 S. B.	0 12 0	"	74 W. B.	0 15 0				
75 S. B.	0 12 0	"	75 W. B.	0 15 0				
76 S. B.	0 12 0	"	76 W. B.	0 15 0				
77 S. B.	0 12 0	"	77 W. B.	0 15 0				
78 S. B.	0 12 0	"	78 W. B.	0 15 0				
79 S. B.	0 12 0	"	79 W. B.	0 15 0				
80 S. B.	0 12 0	"	80 W. B.	0 15 0				
81 S. B.	0 12 0	"	81 W. B.	0 15 0				
82 S. B.	0 12 0	"	82 W. B.	0 15 0				
83 S. B.	0 12 0	"	83 W. B.	0 15 0				
84 S. B.	0 12 0	"	84 W. B.	0 15 0				
85 S. B.	0 12 0	"	85 W. B.	0 15 0				
86 S. B.	0 12 0	"	86 W. B.	0 15 0				
87 S. B.	0 12 0	"	87 W. B.	0 15 0				
88 S. B.	0 12 0	"	88 W. B.	0 15 0				
89 S. B.	0 12 0	"	89 W. B.	0 15 0				
90 S. B.	0 12 0	"	90 W. B.	0 15 0				
91 S. B.	0 12 0	"	91 W. B.	0 15 0				
92 S. B.	0 12 0	"	92 W. B.	0 15 0				
93 S. B.	0 12 0	"	93 W. B.	0 15 0				
94 S. B.	0 12 0	"	94 W. B.	0 15 0				
95 S. B.	0 12 0	"	95 W. B.	0 15 0				
96 S. B.	0 12 0	"	96 W. B.	0 15 0				
97 S. B.	0 12 0	"	97 W. B.	0 15 0				
98 S. B.	0 12 0	"	98 W. B.	0 15 0				
99 S. B.	0 12 0	"	99 W. B.	0 15 0				
100 S. B.	0 12 0	"	100 W. B.	0 15 0				

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